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*The History of Edgar County,
Illinois, containing a history ...*

William Henry] [Perrin

117
(Edgar Allan Poe)

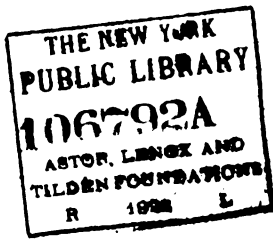
THE
HISTORY
OF
EDGAR COUNTY,
ILLINOIS,

CONTAINING

A History of the County—its Cities, Towns, &c.; Directory of its
Tax-Payers; War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion;
Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men;
General and Local Statistics; Map of Edgar
County; History of Illinois, Illustrated;
History of the Northwest, Illustrated;
Constitution of the United States,
Miscellaneous Matters,
&c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
WM. LE BARON, JR., & CO., 186 DEARBORN STREET.
1879.



P R E F A C E

IN presenting our History of Edgar County, we deem a few prefatory words necessary. We have spared neither pains nor expense to fulfill our engagement with our patrons and make the work as complete as possible. We have acted upon the principle that justice to those who have subscribed, be they few or many, requires that the work should be as well done as if it was patronized by every citizen in the county. We do not claim that our work is entirely free from errors; such a result could not be attained by the utmost care and foresight of ordinary mortals. The County History was compiled by our historians, W. H. Perrin, H. H. Hill and A. A. Graham. Some of the Township Histories are indeed longer than others, as the townships are older, containing larger cities and towns, and have been the scenes of more important and interesting events. While fully recognizing this important difference, the historians have sought to write up each township with equal fidelity to the facts and information within their reach. We take this occasion to present our thanks to all our numerous subscribers for their patronage and encouragement in the publication of the work. In this confident belief, we submit it to the enlightened judgment of those for whose benefit it has been prepared, believing that it will be received as a most valuable and complete work.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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ABSTRACT OF ILLINOIS STATE LAWS.

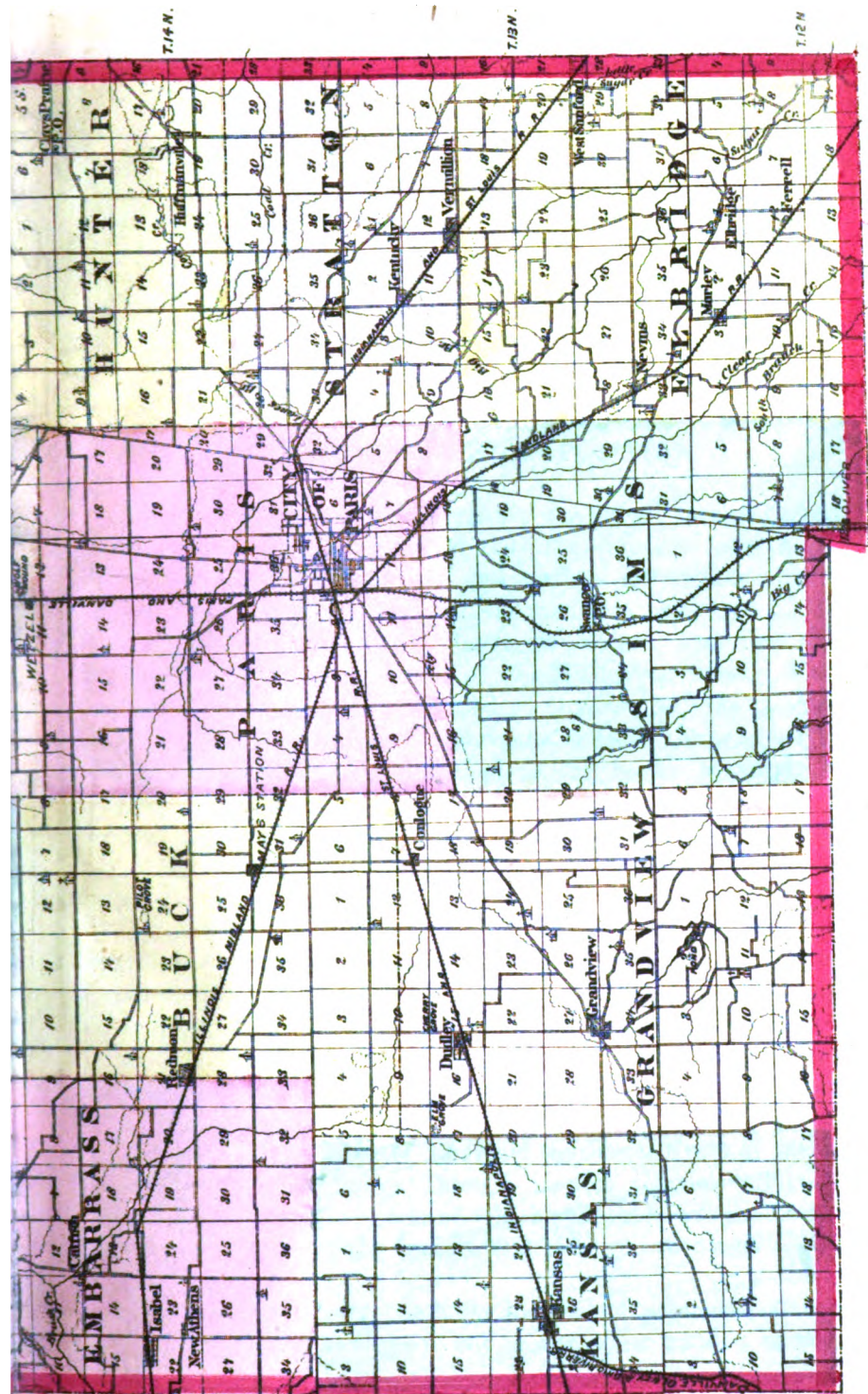
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This is a detailed map of a region in Indiana, featuring a grid with numbers and various geographical features. The map is oriented with North at the top. The grid is composed of squares, each containing a number. The numbers are arranged in a pattern that suggests a coordinate system. The map includes several labeled locations, including Young America, Rossville, and Broudy Creek. It also shows various roads, rivers, and other landmarks. The map is titled 'YOUNG AMERICA' and 'ROSSLIE' in large, bold letters. The map is a historical document, likely from the late 19th or early 20th century.



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

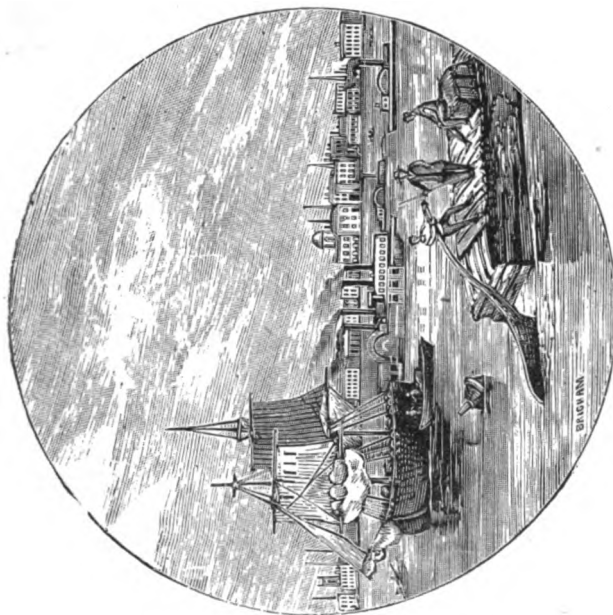
For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

“We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of “*Vive le Roi*,” the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided; it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoïn, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecoeur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village, at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoo," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoo," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.'

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polyptamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

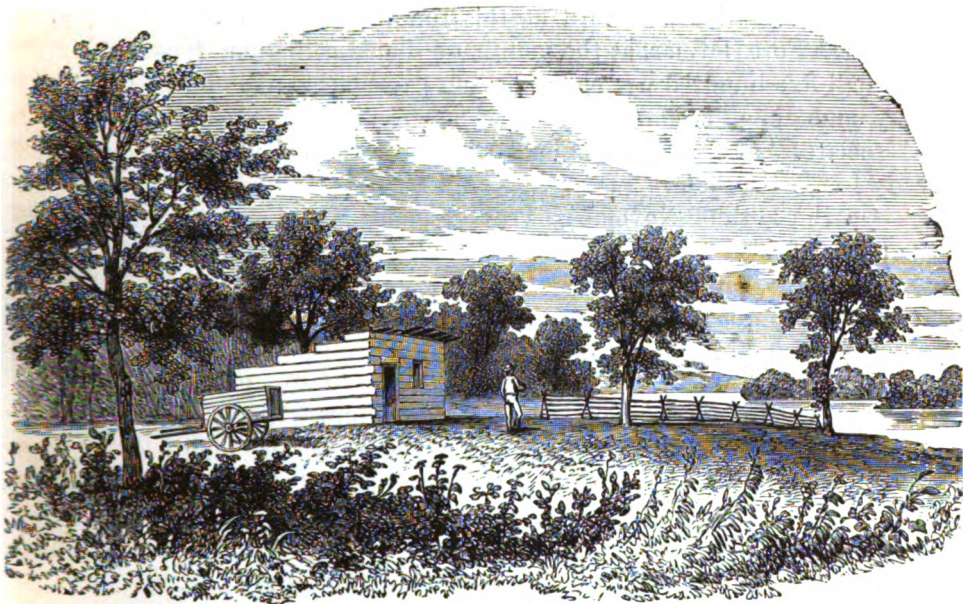
The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post :

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

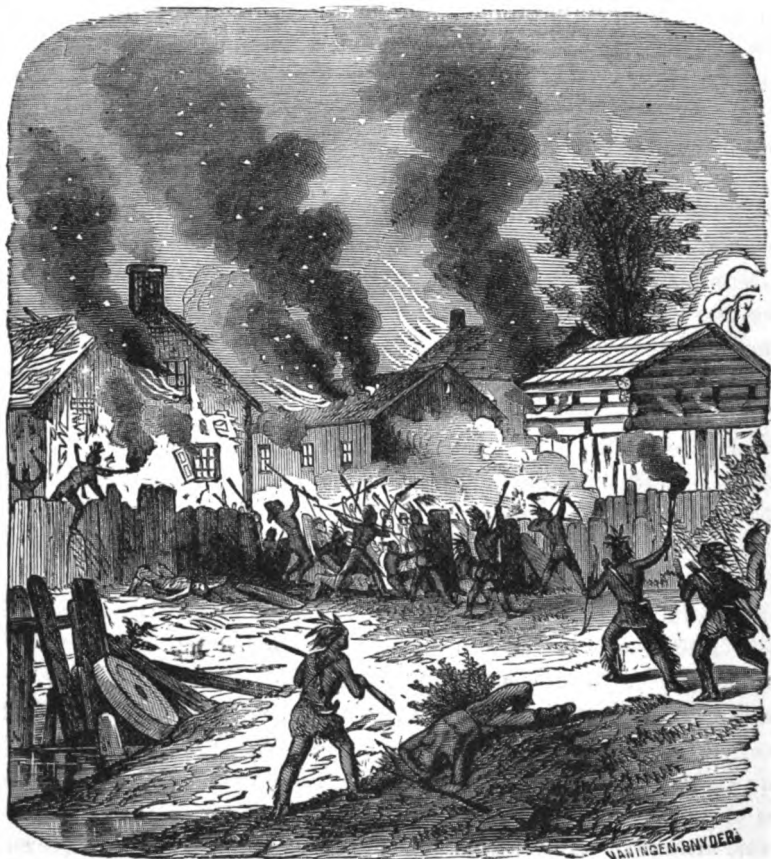
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order :



BIG EAGLE.

“Special Order, No. 430.

“WAR DEPARTMENT,

“ADJUTANT GENERAL’S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

“Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

“By order of the President of the United States.

“Official :

“E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass’t Adj’t Gen.*

“CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com’y Sub. Vols.*

“Through Com’g Gen’l, Washington, D. C.”

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the “Lava Beds,” a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as “Bloody Point.” These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the



CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities ; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

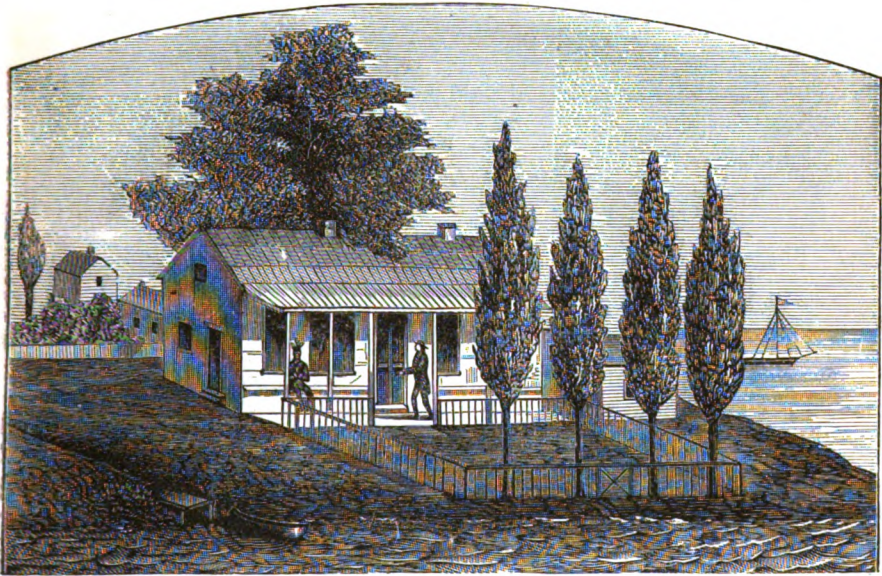
Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.



VILLAGE RESIDENCE.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

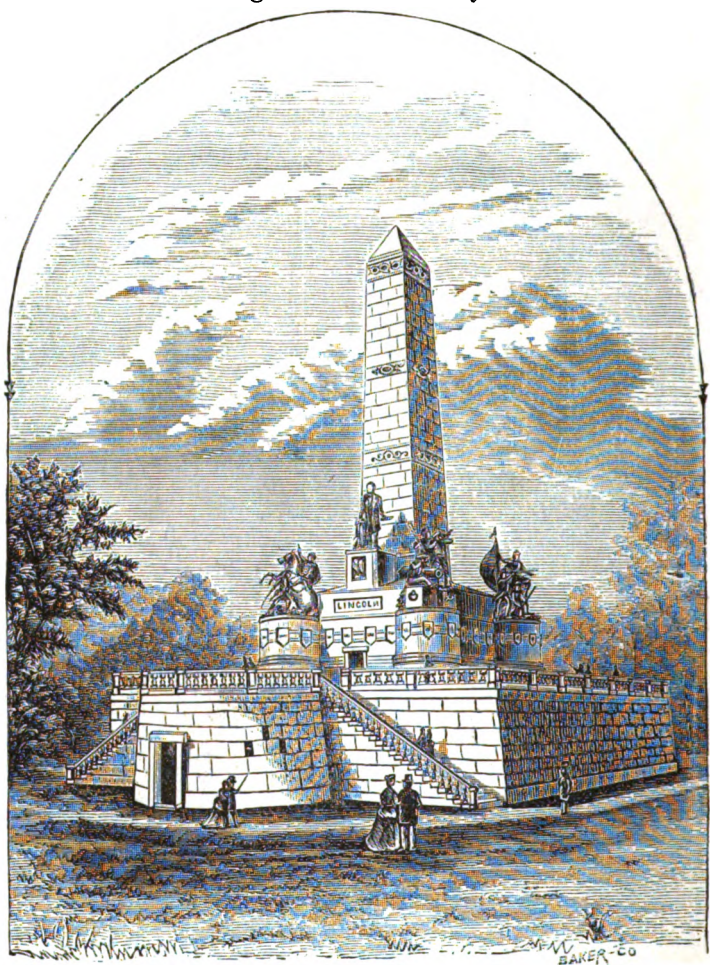
Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

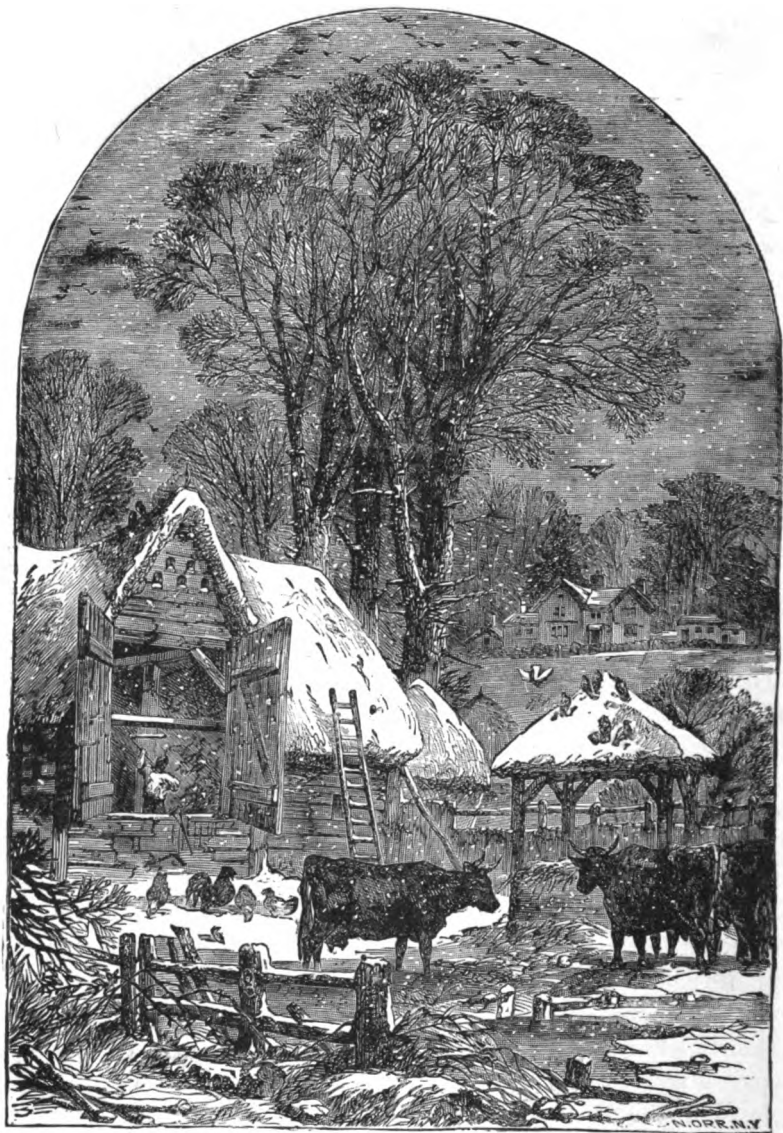
from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana. To recount the share of the glories of the campaign won by our Western troops is a needless task, except to mention the fact that Illinois gave to the nation the President who saved

it, and sent out at the head of one of its regiments the general who led its armies to the final victory at Appomattox. The struggle, on the



FARM VIEW IN WINTER.

whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree this prosperity was an inflated one, and with the rest of the Union we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

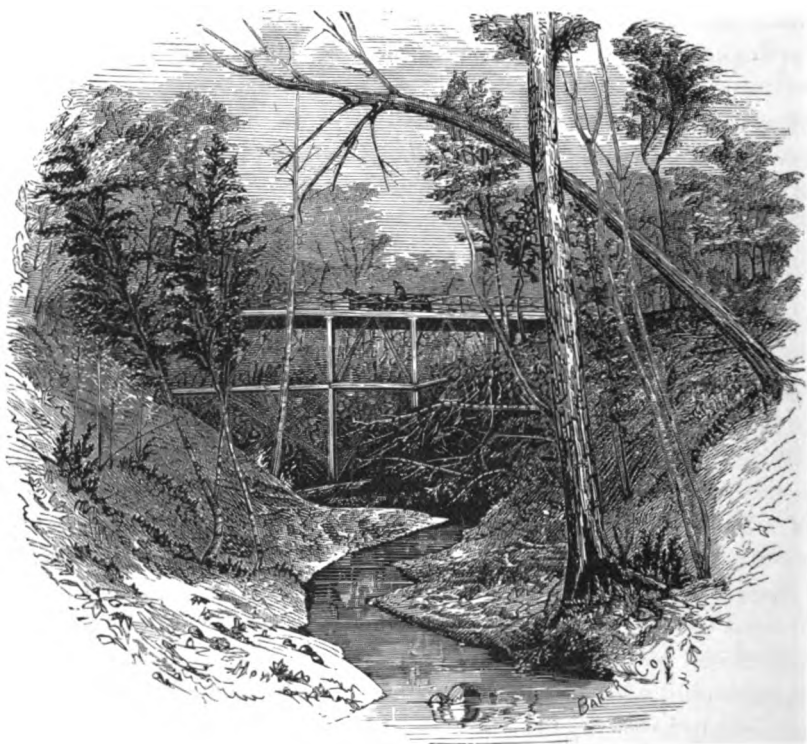
Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of



LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

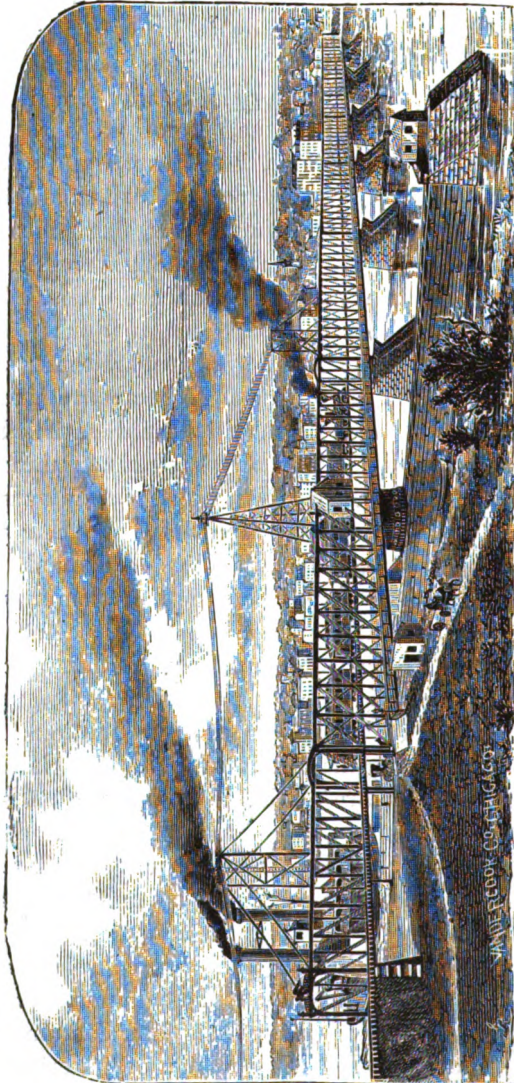
the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



THE GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. L. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



▲ WESTERN DWELLING.

INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warefare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December.11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

I O W A .

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totaled 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

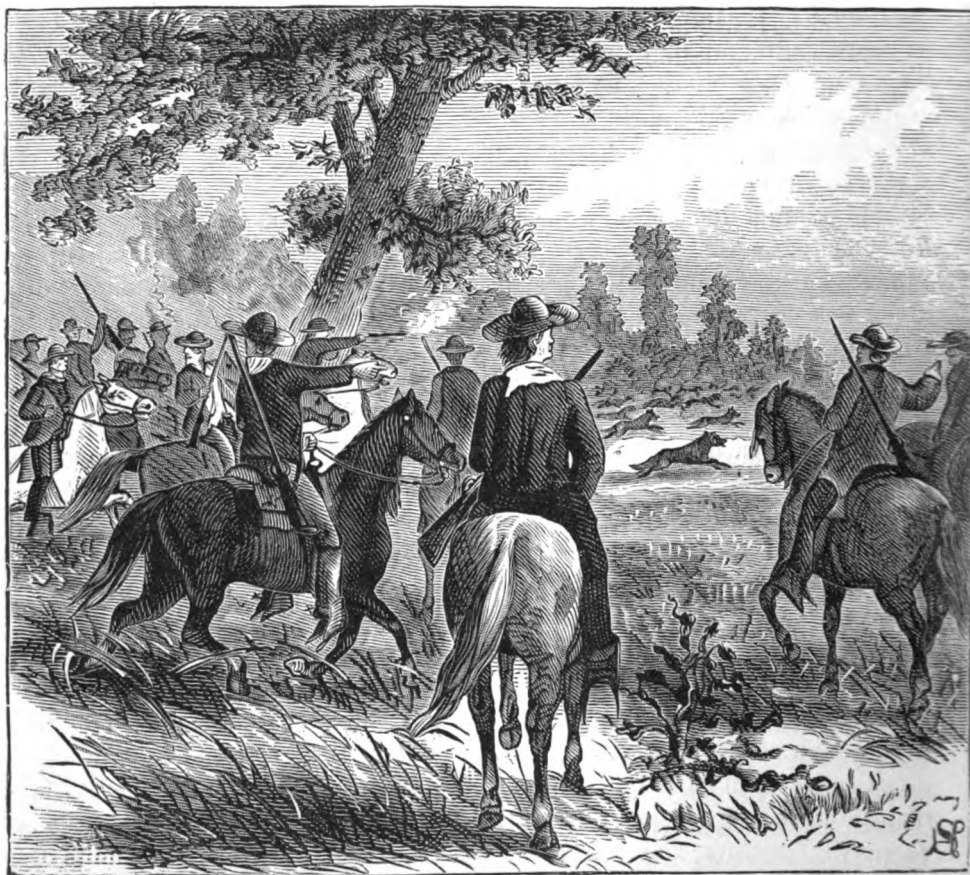
Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which, in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,-816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$14,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

The name of this beautiful Prairie State is derived from *Illini*, a Delaware word signifying Superior Men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of how the two races—the French and the Indians—were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in numbers, and finally destroyed. "Starved Rock," on the Illinois River, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first European discoveries in Illinois date back over two hundred years. They are a part of that movement which, from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, brought the French Canadian missionaries and fur traders into the Valley of the Mississippi, and which, at a later period, established the civil and ecclesiastical authority of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

The great river of the West had been discovered by DeSoto, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, three quarters of a century before the French founded Quebec in 1608, but the Spanish left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the Mississippi was discovered by the agents of the French Canadian government, Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. These renowned explorers were not the first white visitors to Illinois. In 1671—two years in advance of them—came Nicholas Perrot to Chicago. He had been sent by Talon as an agent of the Canadian government to



STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, LA SALLE CO., ILL.

call a great peace convention of Western Indians at Green Bay, preparatory to the movement for the discovery of the Mississippi. It was deemed a good stroke of policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous, and which their friendship and assistance would do so much to make successful; and to this end Perrot was sent to call together in council the tribes throughout the Northwest, and to promise them the commerce and protection of the French government. He accordingly arrived at Green Bay in 1671, and procuring an escort of Pottawattamies, proceeded in a bark canoe upon a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago. Perrot was therefore the first European to set foot upon the soil of Illinois.

Still there were others before Marquette. In 1672, the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois, visiting the Foxes on Fox River, and the Masquoutines and Kickapoos at the mouth of the Milwaukee. These missionaries penetrated on the route afterwards followed by Marquette as far as the Kickapoo village at the head of Lake Winnebago, where Marquette, in his journey, secured guides across the portage to the Wisconsin.

The oft-repeated story of Marquette and Joliet is well known. They were the agents employed by the Canadian government to discover the Mississippi. Marquette was a native of France, born in 1637, a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and of great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. Arriving in Canada in 1666, he was sent as a missionary to the far Northwest, and, in 1668, founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south, and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. Here he remained, devoting a portion of his time to the study of the Illinois language under a native teacher who had accompanied him to the mission from La Pointe, till he was joined by Joliet in the Spring of 1673. By the way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by the way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the great village of the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in the county of LaSalle. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, which was the first Jesuit mission founded in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. The intervening winter he had spent in a hut which his companions erected on the Chicago River, a few leagues from its mouth. The founding of this mission was the last

act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The first French occupation of the territory now embraced in Illinois was effected by LaSalle in 1680, seven years after the time of Marquette and Joliet. LaSalle, having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, which he sailed to Green Bay, and having passed thence in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois, in January, 1680, erected Fort *Crevecœur*, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, where the city of Peoria is now situated. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It was destined, however, to a temporary existence. From this point, LaSalle determined to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but did not accomplish this purpose till two years later—in 1682. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting materials with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort in charge of Touti, his lieutenant, who during his absence was driven off by the Iroquois Indians. These savages had made a raid upon the settlement of the Illinois, and had left nothing in their track but ruin and desolation. Mr. Davidson, in his History of Illinois, gives the following graphic account of the picture that met the eyes of LaSalle and his companions on their return :

"At the great town of the Illinois they were appalled at the scene which opened to their view. No hunter appeared to break its death-like silence with a salutatory whoop or welcome. The plain on which the town had stood was now strewn with charred fragments of lodges, which had so recently swarmed with savage life and hilarity. To render more hideous the picture of desolation, large numbers of skulls had been placed on the upper extremities of lodge-poles which had escaped the devouring flames. In the midst of these horrors was the rude fort of the spoilers, rendered frightful by the same ghastly relics. A near approach showed that the graves had been robbed of their bodies, and swarms of buzzards were discovered glutting their loathsome stomachs on the reeking corruption. To complete the work of destruction, the growing corn of the village had been cut down and burned, while the pits containing the products of previous years, had been rifled and their contents scattered with wanton waste. It was evident the suspected blow of the Iroquois had fallen with relentless fury."

Tonti had escaped LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed, but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still

on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search, failing to find Tonti, he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

Tonti had escaped, and, after untold privations, taken shelter among the Pottawattamies near Green Bay. These were friendly to the French. One of their old chiefs used to say, "There were but three great captains in the world, himself, Tonti and LaSalle."

GENIUS OF LASALLE.

We must now return to LaSalle, whose exploits stand out in such bold relief. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. His father was wealthy, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to LaSalle a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669, he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the genius of LaSalle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest by the Ottawa River (of Canada) on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present

city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to advance to the Falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At LaChine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended.

In 1682, LaSalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. Erecting a standard on which he inscribed the arms of France, he took formal possession of the whole valley of the mighty river, in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, in honor of whom he named the country LOUISIANA.

LaSalle then went to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet and immigrants, for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which LaSalle intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed a stockade and rude huts on the shore for the protection of the immigrants, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico, in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his little colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois, and, starting with his companions, had reached the valley of the Colorado, near the mouth of Trinity river, when he was shot by one of his men. This occurred on the 19th of March, 1687.

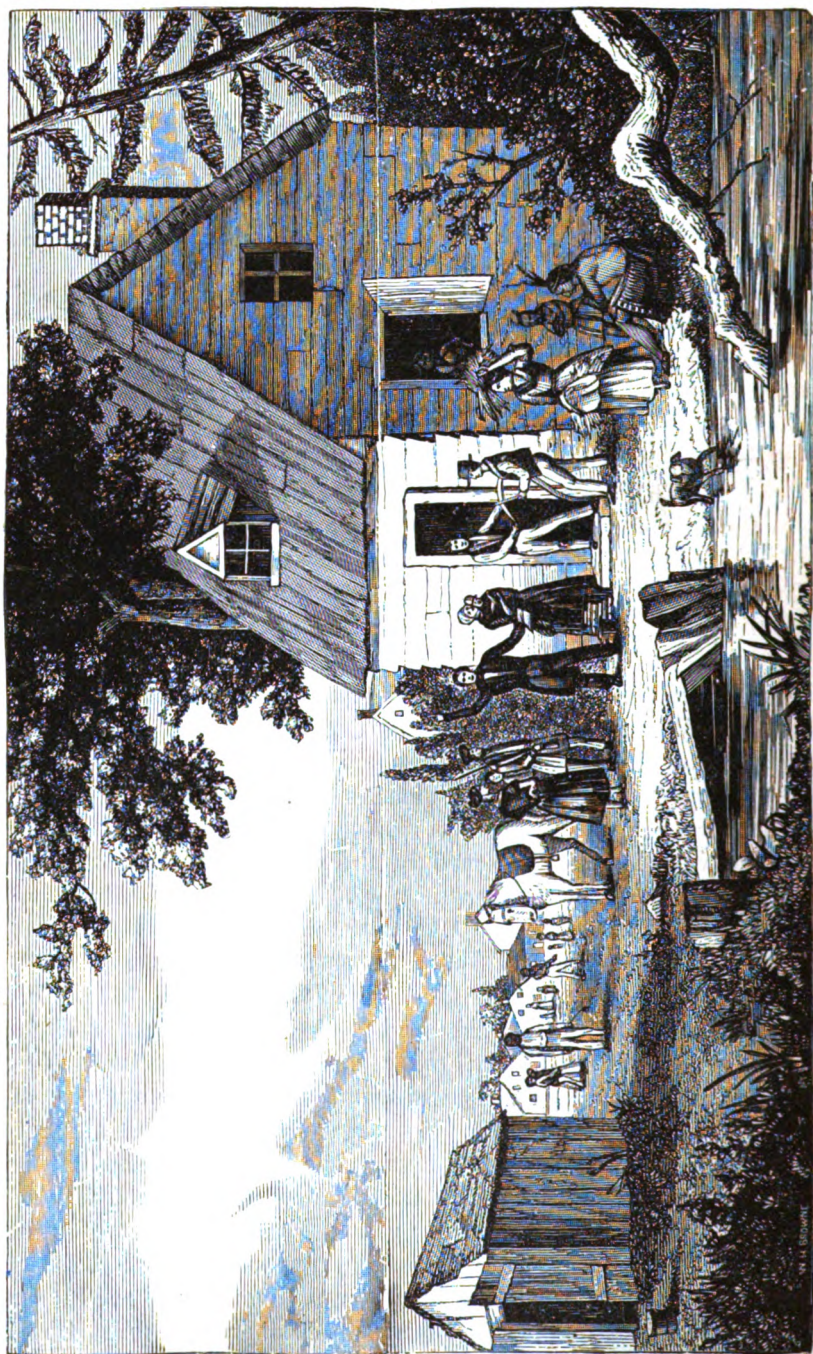
Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of him: "Thus fell, not far from the banks of the Trinity, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the grandest characters that ever figured in American history—a man capable of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the King of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now LaSalle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes; all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bien-ville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among



AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed fifteen hundred. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to four hundred and fifty. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

Fort Chartres was first built under the direction of the Mississippi Company, in 1718, by M. de Boisbriant, a military officer, under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for some time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois.

In the Centennial Oration of Dr. Fowler, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Gov. Beveridge, we find some interesting facts with regard to the State of Illinois, which we appropriate in this history:

In 1682 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain.

In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark. This man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the history of America are more deserving than this colonel. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued Vincennes and all Illinois from the English. And it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779 Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois County. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government, to be cut into States, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of

THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye these unborn States. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government; but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in

session in New York City. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe.

The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale—received his A.M. from Harvard, and his D.D. from Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had thus America's best indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent (lobbyist). On the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the center of interest.

The entire South rallied round him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and, doubtless, using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary,

and every section numbered 16 in each township ; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land, for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy, and started for the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voting against it. But as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal.

Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared for a year and a day and an hour. In the light of these eighty-nine years I affirm that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock, in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their

slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men are fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State.

These Black Laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1817. It barely failed. It was renewed in 1825, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first-fruits of that long life of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

The population of 12,282 that occupied the territory in A.D. 1800, increased to 45,000 in A.D. 1818, when the State Constitution was adopted, and Illinois took her place in the Union, with a star on the flag and two votes in the Senate.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and in his first message he recommended the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The simple economy in those days is seen in the fact that the entire bill for stationery for the first Legislature was only \$13.50. Yet this simple body actually enacted a very superior code.

There was no money in the territory before the war of 1812. Deer skins and coon skins were the circulating medium. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the State. It issued notes in the likeness of bank bills. These notes were made a legal tender for every thing, and the bank was ordered to loan to the people \$100 on personal security, and more on mortgages. They actually passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Menard, put the resolution as follows: “Gentlemen of the Senate: It is moved and seconded *dat de notes of dis bank* be made land-office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. Now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollar he never be land-office money!” Hard sense, like hard money, is always above par.

This old Frenchman presents a fine figure up against the dark background of most of his nation. They made no progress. They clung to their earliest and simplest implements. They never wore hats or cap

They pulled their blankets over their heads in the winter like the Indians, with whom they freely intermingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent., usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which keeps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table land, from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies. I suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, Illini, superior men.

The great battles of history that have been determinative of dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position. Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belongs to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could

feed mankind for one thousand years. It is well on toward the center of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of the lake. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the southeastern line, with the Illinois River and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash Rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water.

But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the Gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use.

The climate varies from Portland to Richmond; it favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, and zinc; containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the Union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of emigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1870 her non-native population were from colder soils. New York furnished 133,290; Ohio gave 162,623; Pennsylvania sent on 98,352; the entire South gave us only 206,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It finally cost \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834–35, George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over \$111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State, in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the ship-load. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836–37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of

each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for these vast improvements were over \$12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow the money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin; and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history I am compelled to say that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle.

At this juncture the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and to other leading houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them.

In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of \$14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet, in the presence of all these difficulties, the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph.

Having touched lightly upon some of the more distinctive points in the history of the development of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. On the American bottoms it has been cultivated for one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 of acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, cuma clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint—every thing needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative

handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms like algebraical signs, but long before we get up into the millions and billions the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension.

When I tell you that nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average (now estimated, by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick), you can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is! 41,000 square miles—one vast mine into which you could put any of the States; in which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there.

Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain, 3,000; France, 1,719; Belgium, 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000. Illinois has 41,000 square miles. One-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Converted into power, even with the wastage in our common engines, it would do more work than could be done by the entire race, beginning at Adam's wedding and working ten hours a day through all the centuries till the present time, and right on into the future at the same rate for the next 600,000 years.

Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give to each man, woman, and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in the soil of Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of Genius to come forth to minister to our comfort.

At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. When this is gone she must transfer her dominion either to the Indies, or to British America, which I would not resist; or to some other people, which I would regret as a loss to civilization.

COAL IS KING.

At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. And her kingdom shall be an everlasting kingdom.

Let us turn now from this reserve power to the *annual products* of

the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. Men must eat, and if we can furnish the provisions we can command the treasure. All that a man hath will he give for his life.

According to the last census Illinois produced 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union. She raised In 1875, 130,000,000 of bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and *condensed milk*; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State, where the grass often grows sixteen feet high.

The value of her farm implements is \$211,000,000, and the value of her live stock is only second to the great State of New York. in 1875 she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes, like dry goods, the world has become the market.

The hog is on the march into the future. His nose is ordained to uncover the secrets of dominion, and his feet shall be guided by the star of empire.

Illinois marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Be patient with me, and pardon my pride, and I will give you a list of some of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—some farms contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of cultivated land, 40,000 acres of corn on a single farm; number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn, oats and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; number of horses—three times as many as Kentucky, the horse State.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund (good for a young state); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She is fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. Surely that is well done for the Prairie State. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which places her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent., and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers—only second to New York. She has 6,759 miles of railroad, thus leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations are only five miles apart. She carried last year 15,795,000 passengers, an average of $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and pays to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State receives this year \$350,000, and has received in all about \$7,000,000. It is practically the people's road, and it has a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to this the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax is provided for.

THE RELIGION AND MORALS

of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as king, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives to the State unruffled peace.

With \$22,300,000 in church property, and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowzes on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov.

Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to

EDUCATION.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff College, at Alton. Then the Presbyterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and \$1,500,000 endowment.

Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, in St. Clair County, 1820, and left his impress on the State. Before 1837 only party papers were published, but Mr. Peck published a *Gazetteer of Illinois*. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published *The Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth. In newspapers she stands fourth. Her increase is marvelous. In 1850 she issued 5,000,000 copies; in 1860, 27,590,000; in 1870, 113,140,000. In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty. That is a grand advance for the war decade.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in the history of any age,

THE WAR RECORD OF ILLINOIS.

I hardly know where to begin, or how to advance, or what to say. I can at best give you only a broken synopsis of her deeds, and you must put them in the order of glory for yourself. Her sons have always been foremost on fields of danger. In 1832-33, at the call of Gov. Reynolds, her sons drove Blackhawk over the Mississippi.

When the Mexican war came, in May, 1846, 8,370 men offered themselves when only 3,720 could be accepted. The fields of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, and the storming of Cerro Gordo, will carry the glory of Illinois soldiers along after the infamy of the cause they served has been forgotten. But it was reserved till our day for her sons to find a field and cause and foemen that could fitly illustrate their spirit and heroism. Illinois put into her own regiments for the United States government 256,000 men, and into the army through other States enough to swell the number to 290,000. This far exceeds all the soldiers of the federal government in all the war of the revolution. Her total years of service were over 600,000. She enrolled men from eighteen to forty-five years of age when the law of Congress in 1864—the test time—only asked for those from twenty to forty-five. Her enrollment was otherwise excessive. Her people wanted to go, and did not take the pains to correct the enrollment. Thus the basis of fixing the quota was too great, and then the quota itself, at least in the trying time, was far above any other State.

Thus the demand on some counties, as Monroe, for example, took every able-bodied man in the county, and then did not have enough to fill the quota. Moreover, Illinois sent 20,844 men for ninety or one hundred days, for whom no credit was asked. When Mr. Lincoln's attention was called to the inequality of the quota compared with other States, he replied, "The country needs the sacrifice. We must put the whip on the free horse." In spite of all these disadvantages Illinois gave to the country 73,000 years of service above all calls. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the peril of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she then sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the white house. Her mothers and daughters went into the fields to raise the grain and keep the children together, while the fathers and older sons went to the harvest fields of the world. I knew a father and four sons who agreed that one of them must stay at home; and they pulled straws from a stack to see who might go. The father was left. The next day he came into the camp, saying: "Mother says she can get the crops in, and I am going, too." I know large Methodist churches from which every male member went to the army. Do you want to know

what these heroes from Illinois did in the field? Ask any soldier with a good record of his own, who is thus able to judge, and he will tell you that the Illinois men went in to win. It is common history that the greater victories were won in the West. When everything else looked dark Illinois was gaining victories all down the river, and dividing the confederacy. Sherman took with him on his great march forty-five regiments of Illinois infantry, three companies of artillery, and one company of cavalry. He could not avoid

GOING TO THE SEA.

If he had been killed, I doubt not the men would have gone right on. Lincoln answered all rumors of Sherman's defeat with, "It is impossible; there is a mighty sight of fight in 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers brought home 300 battle-flags. The first United States flag that floated over Richmond was an Illinois flag. She sent messengers and nurses to every field and hospital, to care for her sick and wounded sons. She said, "These suffering ones are my sons, and I will care for them."

When individuals had given all, then cities and towns came forward with their credit to the extent of many millions, to aid these men and their families.

Illinois gave the country the great general of the war—Ulysses S. Grant—since honored with two terms of the Presidency of the United States.

One other name from Illinois comes up in all minds, embalmed in all hearts, that must have the supreme place in this story of our glory and of our nation's honor; that name is Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

The analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character is difficult on account of its symmetry.

In this age we look with admiration at his uncompromising honesty. And well we may, for this saved us. Thousands throughout the length and breadth of our country who knew him only as "Honest Old Abe," voted for him on that account; and wisely did they choose, for no other man could have carried us through the fearful night of the war. When his plans were too vast for our comprehension, and his faith in the cause too sublime for our participation; when it was all night about us, and all dread before us, and all sad and desolate behind us; when not one ray shone upon our cause; when traitors were haughty and exultant at the South, and fierce and blasphemous at the North; when the loyal men here seemed almost in the minority; when the stoutest heart quailed, the bravest cheek paled; when generals were defeating each other for place, and contractors were leeching out the very heart's blood of the prostrate republic: when every thing else had failed us, we looked at this calm, patient man standing like a rock in the storm, and said: "Mr. Lincoln

is honest, and we can trust him still." Holding to this single point with the energy of faith and despair we held together, and, under God, he brought us through to victory.

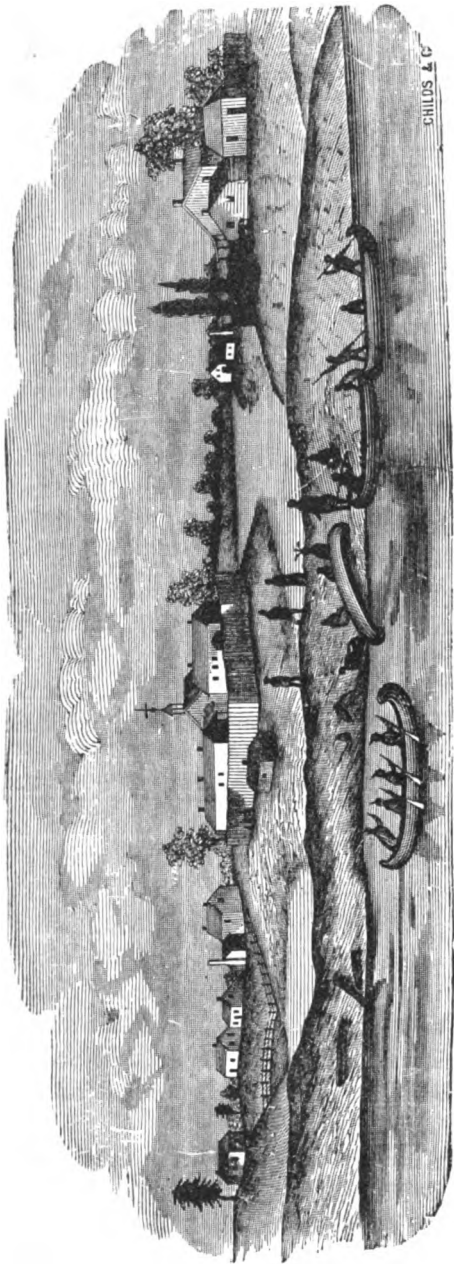
His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects, that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic.

He is radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory shall shed a glory upon this age that shall fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some point, but, taken at all points, all in all, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of 6,000 years. An administrator, he saved the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war. A statesman, he justified his measures by their success. A philanthropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another. A moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the Cross, and became a Christian. A mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute abeyance to law. A leader, he was no partisan. A commander, he was untainted with blood. A ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime. A man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model, and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the representative of the divine idea of free government.

It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon; when the Anglo-Saxon language shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger; then the generations looking this way shall see the great president as the supreme figure in this vortex of history

CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea, the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;



CHICAGO IN 1833.

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens; with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

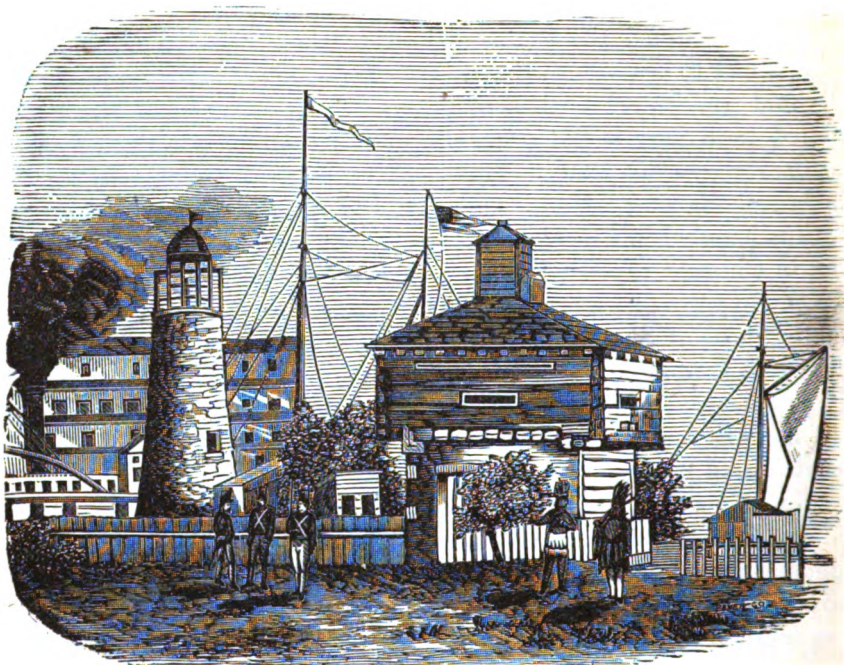
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is \$215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

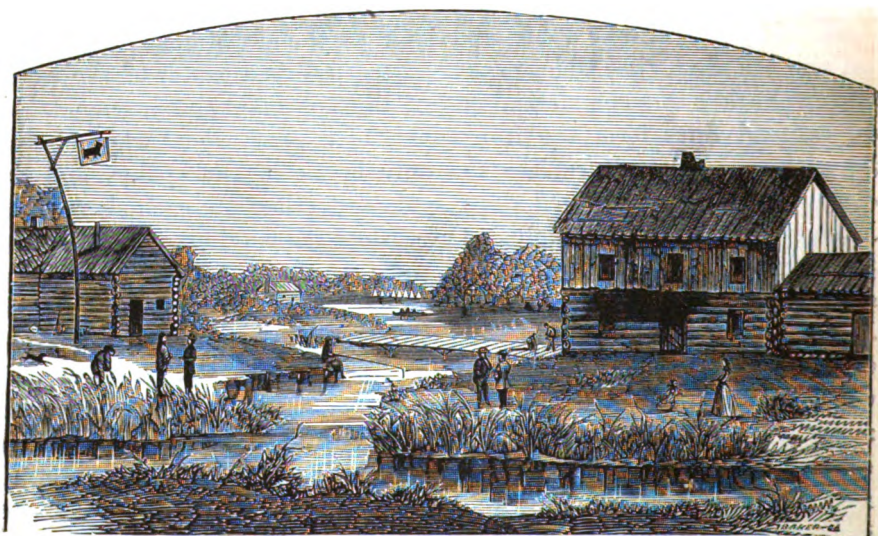
The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth \$177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than \$1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000. In 1870 it reached \$400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above \$450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is \$24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, \$659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was \$294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the post-master nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended \$30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvres with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse-power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to \$48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed \$60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of \$2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future*.

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."



PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

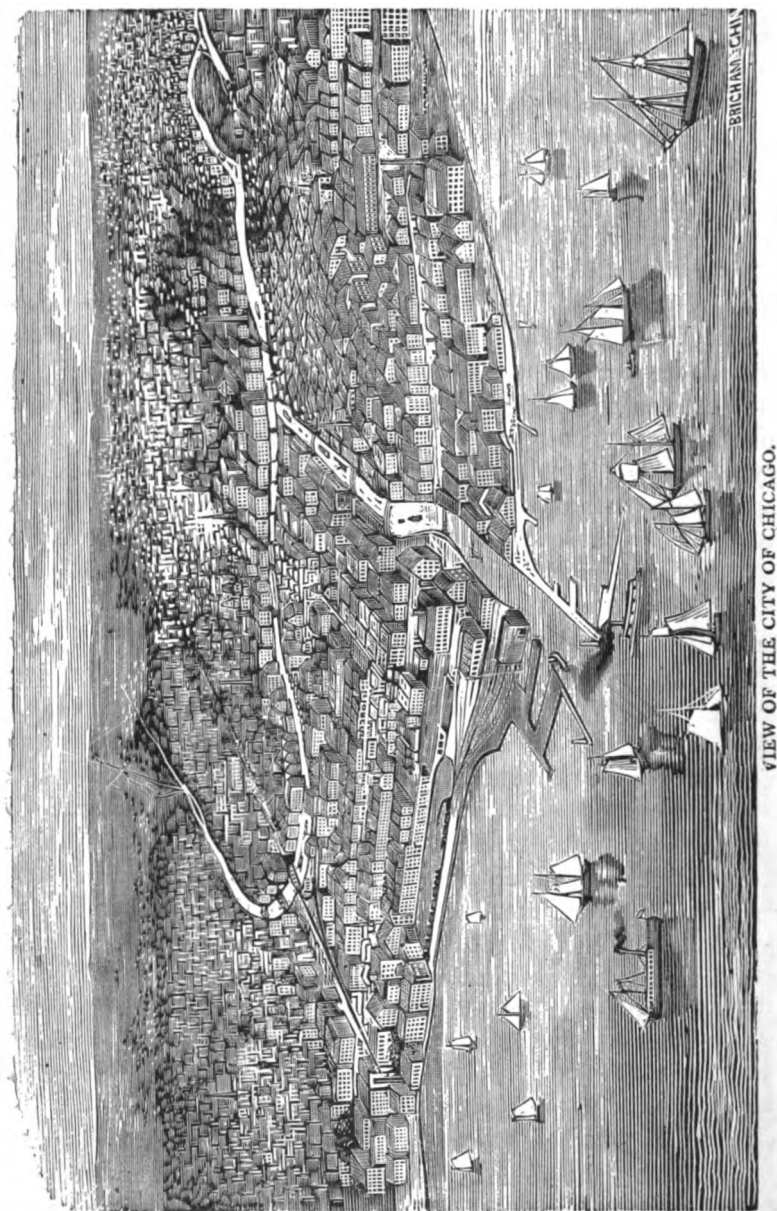
Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.



The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a *squaw*!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting. "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.



SHABBONA.

[This was engraved from a daguerreotype, taken when Shabbona was 83 years old.]

This celebrated Indian chief, whose portrait appears in this work, deserves more than a passing notice. Although Shabbona was not so conspicuous as Tecumseh or Black Hawk, yet in point of merit he was superior to either of them.

Shabbona was born at an Indian village on the Kankakee River, now in Will County, about the year 1775. While young he was made chief of the band, and went to Shabbona Grove, now DeKalb County, where they were found in the early settlement of the county.

In the war of 1812, Shabbona, with his warriors, joined Tecumseh, was

aid to that great chief, and stood by his side when he fell at the battle of the Thames. At the time of the Winnebago war, in 1827, he visited almost every village among the Pottawatomies, and by his persuasive arguments prevented them from taking part in the war. By request of the citizens of Chicago, Shabbona, accompanied by Billy Caldwell (Sauganash), visited Big Foot's village at Geneva Lake, in order to pacify the warriors, as fears were entertained that they were about to raise the tomahawk against the whites. Here Shabbona was taken prisoner by Big Foot, and his life threatened, but on the following day was set at liberty. From that time the Indians (through reproach) styled him "the white man's friend," and many times his life was endangered.

Before the Black Hawk war, Shabbona met in council at two different times, and by his influence prevented his people from taking part with the Sacs and Foxes. After the death of Black Partridge and Senachwine, no chief among the Pottawatomies exerted so much influence as Shabbona. Black Hawk, aware of this influence, visited him at two different times, in order to enlist him in his cause, but was unsuccessful. While Black Hawk was a prisoner at Jefferson Barracks, he said, had it not been for Shabbona the whole Pottawatomie nation would have joined his standard, and he could have continued the war for years.

To Shabbona many of the early settlers of Illinois owe the preservation of their lives, for it is a well-known fact, had he not notified the people of their danger, a large portion of them would have fallen victims to the tomahawk of savages. By saving the lives of whites he endangered his own, for the Sacs and Foxes threatened to kill him, and made two attempts to execute their threats. They killed Pypeogee, his son, and Pyps, his nephew, and hunted him down as though he was a wild beast.

Shabbona had a reservation of two sections of land at his Grove, but by leaving it and going west for a short time, the Government declared the reservation forfeited, and sold it the same as other vacant land. On Shabbona's return, and finding his possessions gone, he was very sad and broken down in spirit, and left the Grove for ever. The citizens of Ottawa raised money and bought him a tract of land on the Illinois River, above Seneca, in Grundy County, on which they built a house, and supplied him with means to live on. He lived here until his death, which occurred on the 17th of July, 1859, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was buried with great pomp in the cemetery at Morris. His squaw, Pokanoka, was drowned in Mazen Creek, Grundy County, on the 30th of November, 1864, and was buried by his side.

In 1861 subscriptions were taken up in many of the river towns, to erect a monument over the remains of Shabbona, but the war breaking out, the enterprise was abandoned. Only a plain marble slab marks the resting-place of this friend of the white man.

ABSTRACT OF ILLINOIS STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

No *promissory note, check, draft, bill of exchange, order, or note, negotiable instrument* payable at sight, or on demand, or on presentment, shall be entitled to *days of grace*. All other bills of exchange, drafts or notes are entitled to *three days of grace*. All the above mentioned paper falling due on *Sunday, New Years' Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas*, or any day appointed or recommended by the *President of the United States* or the *Governor of the State* as a day of *fast or thanksgiving*, shall be deemed as due on the day previous, and should two or more of these days come together, then such instrument shall be treated as due on the day *previous* to the first of said days. No defense can be made against a *negotiable instrument (assigned before due)* in the hands of the assignee without notice, *except fraud was used* in obtaining the same. To hold an *indorser*, due *diligence* must be used *by suit*, in collecting of the maker, unless suit would have been unavailing. Notes payable to *person named* or to order, in order to absolutely *transfer title*, must be indorsed by the *payee*. Notes payable to *bearer* may be *transferred by delivery*, and when so payable *every indorser* thereon is held as a *guarantor of payment* unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a *month* shall be considered a *calendar month or twelfth of a year*, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a *thirtieth* part of a month. Notes *only bear interest* when so expressed, but after due they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The *legal rate* of interest is *six per cent*. Parties may agree in *writing* on a rate not exceeding *ten per cent*. If a rate of interest greater than *ten per cent*. is contracted for, it works a *forfeiture of the whole of said interest*, and only the principal can be recovered.

DESCENT.

When *no will is made*, the property of a deceased person is distributed as follows:

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts ; the descendants of the deceased *child or grandchild* taking the share of their deceased parents in equal parts among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased, and their descendants, in equal parts, the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking a double portion ; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely, and the other half of the real estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no child or children or descendants of the same.

Fourth. When there is a widow or surviving husband and also a child or children, or descendants of the latter, then one third of all the personal estate to the widow or surviving husband absolutely.

Fifth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, then in equal parts to the next of kin to the intestate in equal degree. Collaterals shall not be represented except with the descendants of brothers and sisters of the intestate, and there shall be no distinction between kindred of the whole and the half blood.

Sixth. If any intestate leaves a widow or surviving husband and no kindred, then to such widow or surviving husband ; and if there is no such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to and vest in the county where the same, or the greater portion thereof, is situated.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will ; it must be in writing, signed by the testator or by some one in his or her presence and by his or her direction, and attested by two or more credible witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Persons knowing themselves to have been named in the will or appointed executor, must within thirty days of the death of deceased cause the will to be proved and recorded in the proper county, or present it, and refuse to accept ; on failure to do so are liable to forfeit the sum of twenty dollars per month. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within three months from date of letters testamentary or

of administration. Executors' and administrators' *compensation* not to exceed six per cent. on amount of personal estate, and three per cent. on money realized from real estate, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services. *Appraisers' compensation* \$2 per day.

Notice requiring all claims to be presented against the estate shall be given by the executor or administrator *within six months* of being qualified. Any person having a claim *and not presenting it* at the time fixed by said notice is required to have summons issued notifying the executor or administrator of his having filed his claim in court; in such cases the costs have to be paid by the claimant. *Claims* should be filed within *two years* from the time *administration* is granted on an estate, as after that time they are *forever barred*, unless *other estate is found* that was not inventoried. *Married women, infants, persons insane, imprisoned* or without the United States, in the employment of the United States, or of this State, have *two years* after their disabilities are removed to file claims.

Claims are classified and paid out of the estate in the following manner:

First. Funeral expenses.

Second. The *widow's award*, if there is a widow; or *children* if there are children, *and no widow*.

Third. *Expenses* attending the *last illness*, not including physician's bill.

Fourth. *Debts due* the common school or township fund.

Fifth. All expenses of *proving the will* and taking out letters testamentary or administration, and settlement of the estate, and the *physician's bill* in the last illness of deceased.

Sixth. Where the *deceased* has received *money in trust* for any purpose, his executor or administrator shall pay out of his estate the amount received and not accounted for.

Seventh. *All other debts* and demands of whatsoever kind, without regard to *quality or dignity*, which shall be exhibited to the court within *two years* from the granting of letters.

Award to Widow and Children, exclusive of debts and legacies or bequests, except funeral expenses:

First. The *family pictures* and *wearing apparel, jewels and ornaments* of herself and minor children.

Second. *School books* and the *family library* of the value of \$100.

Third. *One sewing machine*.

Fourth. *Necessary beds, bedsteads and bedding* for herself and family.

Fifth. The *stoves and pipe* used in the family, with the necessary *cooking utensils*, or in case they have none, \$50 in money.

Sixth. *Household and kitchen furniture* to the value of \$100.

Seventh. *One milch cow and calf* for every four members of her family.

Eighth. Two sheep for each member of her family, and the fleeces taken from the same, and one horse, saddle and bridle.

Ninth. Provisions for herself and family for one year.

Tenth. Food for the stock above specified for six months.

Eleventh. Fuel for herself and family for three months.

Twelfth. One hundred dollars worth of other property suited to her condition in life, to be selected by the widow.

The widow if she elects may have in lieu of the said award, the same personal property or money in place thereof as is or may be exempt from execution or attachment against the head of a family.

TAXES.

The owners of real and personal property, on the first day of May in each year, are liable for the taxes thereon.

Assessments should be completed before the fourth Monday in June, at which time the town board of review meets to examine assessments, hear objections, and make such changes as ought to be made. The county board have also power to correct or change assessments.

The tax books are placed in the hands of the town collector on or before the tenth day of December, who retains them until the tenth day of March following, when he is required to return them to the county treasurer, who then collects all delinquent taxes.

No costs accrue on real estate taxes till advertised, which takes place the first day of April, when three weeks' notice is required before judgment. Cost of advertising, twenty cents each tract of land, and ten cents each lot.

Judgment is usually obtained at May term of County Court. Costs six cents each tract of land, and five cents each lot. Sale takes place in June. Costs in addition to those before mentioned, twenty-eight cents each tract of land, and twenty-seven cents each town lot.

Real estate sold for taxes may be redeemed any time before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, by payment to the County Clerk of the amount for which it was sold and twenty-five per cent. thereon if redeemed within six months, fifty per cent. if between six and twelve months, if between twelve and eighteen months seventy-five per cent., and if between eighteen months and two years one hundred per cent., and in addition, all subsequent taxes paid by the purchaser, with ten per cent. interest thereon, also one dollar each tract if notice is given by the purchaser of the sale, and a fee of twenty-five cents to the clerk for his certificate.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Justices have jurisdiction in all civil cases on contracts for the recovery of moneys for damages for injury to real property, or taking, detaining, or

injuring personal property; for rent; for all cases to recover damages done real or personal property by railroad companies, in actions of replevin, and in actions for damages for fraud in the sale, purchase, or exchange of personal property, when the amount claimed as due is not over \$200. They have also jurisdiction in all cases for violation of the ordinances of cities, towns or villages. A justice of the peace may orally order an officer or a private person to arrest any one committing or attempting to commit a criminal offense. He also upon complaint can issue his warrant for the arrest of any person accused of having committed a crime, and have him brought before him for examination.

COUNTY COURTS

Have jurisdiction in all *matters of probate* (except in counties having a population of one hundred thousand or over), settlement of estates of *deceased persons*, appointment of *guardians and conservators*, and settlement of their accounts; all matters relating to *apprentices*; proceedings for the collection of *taxes and assessments*, and in proceedings of *executors, administrators, guardians and conservators for the sale of real estate*. In *law cases* they have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in all cases where justices of the peace now have, or hereafter may have, jurisdiction when the amount claimed shall not exceed \$1,000, and in all criminal offenses where the punishment is *not imprisonment in the penitentiary, or death*, and in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace and police magistrates; *excepting* when the county judge is sitting as a justice of the peace. *Circuit Courts* have unlimited jurisdiction.

LIMITATION OF ACTION.

Accounts five years. Notes and written contracts ten years. Judgments twenty years. Partial payments or new promise in writing, within or after said period, will revive the debt. Absence from the State deducted, and when the cause of action is barred by the law of another State, it has the same effect here. Slander and libel, one year. Personal injuries, two years. To recover land or make entry thereon, twenty years. Action to foreclose mortgage or trust deed, or make a sale, within ten years.

All persons in *possession of land*, and *paying taxes for seven consecutive years*, with color of title, and all persons paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, on vacant land, shall be held to be the *legal owners to the extent of their paper title*.

MARRIED WOMEN

May sue and be sued. Husband and wife not liable for each other's debts, either before or after marriage, but both are liable for expenses and education of the family.

She may contract the same as if unmarried, except that in a partnership business she can not, without consent of her husband, *unless he has abandoned or deserted her*, or is idiotic or insane, or confined in penitentiary; she is entitled and can recover her own earnings, but neither husband nor wife is entitled to compensation for any services rendered for the other. At the death of the husband, in addition to widow's award, a married woman has a dower interest (one-third) in all real estate owned by her husband after their marriage, and which has not been released by her, and the husband has the same interest in the real estate of the wife at her death.

EXEMPTIONS FROM FORCED SALE.

Home worth \$1,000, and the following Personal Property: Lot of ground and buildings thereon, occupied as a residence by the debtor, being a householder and having a family, to the value of \$1,000. *Exemption continues after the death* of the householder for the benefit of widow and family, some one of them occupying the homestead until *youngest child shall become twenty-one years of age, and until death of widow*. There is no exemption from sale for taxes, assessments, debt or liability incurred for the purchase or improvement of said homestead. No release or waiver of exemption is valid, unless in writing, and subscribed by such householder and wife (if he have one), and acknowledged as conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged. The following articles of personal property owned by the debtor, are exempt from execution, writ of attachment, and distress for rent: The necessary wearing apparel, Bibles, school books and family pictures of every person; and, 2d, one hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor, and, in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, three hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor; provided that such selection and exemption shall not be made by the debtor or allowed to him or her from any money, salary or wages due him or her from any person or persons or corporations whatever.

When the head of a family shall die, desert or not reside with the same, the family shall be entitled to and receive all the benefit and privileges which are by this act conferred upon the head of a family residing with the same. No personal property is exempt from execution when judgment is obtained for the wages of laborers or servants. Wages of a laborer who is the head of a family can not be garnisheed, except the sum due him be in excess of \$25.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

To be valid there must be a valid consideration. Special care should be taken to have them signed, sealed, delivered, and properly acknowledged, with the proper seal attached. *Witnesses* are not required. The *acknowledgement* must be made in this state, before *Master in Chancery, Notary Public, United States Commissioner, Circuit or County Clerk, Justice of Peace, or any Court of Record having a seal, or any Judge, Justice, or Clerk of any such Court.* When taken before a *Notary Public, or United States Commissioner,* the same shall be *attested* by his *official seal,* when taken before a *Court or the Clerk* thereof, the same shall be attested by the *seal* of such *Court,* and when taken before a *Justice of the Peace* residing out of the county where the real estate to be conveyed lies, there shall be added a certificate of the *County Clerk* under his seal of office, *that he was a Justice of the Peace* in the county at the time of taking the same. A deed is good without such certificate attached, but can not be used in evidence unless such a certificate is produced or other competent evidence introduced. Acknowledgements made out of the state must either be executed according to the laws of this state, or there should be attached a certificate that it is in conformity with the laws of the state or country where executed. Where this is not done the same may be proved by any other legal way. Acknowledgments where the *Homestead* rights are to be waived must state as follows: "Including the release and waiver of the right of homestead."

Notaries Public can take acknowledgements any where in the state.

Sheriffs, if authorized by the mortgagor of real or personal property in his mortgage, may sell the property mortgaged.

In the case of the *death of grantor or holder of the equity of redemption* of real estate mortgaged, or conveyed by deed of trust where equity of redemption is waived, and it contains power of sale, must be foreclosed in the same manner as a common mortgage in court.

ESTRAYS.

Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, swine, sheep, or goats found straying at any time during the year, in counties where such animals are not allowed to run at large, or between the last day of October and the 15th day of April in other counties, *the owner thereof being unknown, may be taken up as estrays.*

No person *not a householder* in the county where estray is found *can lawfully* take up an estray, and then only *upon or about his farm* or place of residence. *Estrays should not be used before advertised,* except animals giving milk, which may be milked for their benefit.

Notices must be posted up within five (5) days in three (3) of the most public places in the town or precinct in which estray was found, giving the residence of the taker up, and a particular description of the estray, its age, color, and marks natural and artificial, and stating before what justice of the peace in such town or precinct, and at what time, not less than ten (10) nor more than fifteen (15) days from the time of posting such notices, he will apply to have the estray appraised.

A copy of such notice should be filed by the taker up with the *town clerk*, whose duty it is to enter the same at large, in a book kept by him for that purpose.

If the *owner* of estray shall not have appeared and *proved ownership*, and taken the same away, first paying the taker up his reasonable charges for taking up, keeping, and advertising the same, the taker up shall appear before the justice of the peace mentioned in above mentioned notice, and make an affidavit as required by law.

As the *affidavit has to be made before the justice*, and all other steps as to appraisement, etc., are before him, who is familiar therewith, they are therefore omitted here.

Any person taking up an estray at any other place than about or upon his farm or residence, or *without complying with the law*, shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars with costs.

Ordinary diligence is required in *taking care of estrays*, but in case they die or get away the taker is not liable for the same.

GAME.

It is *unlawful* for any person to kill, or attempt to kill or destroy, in any manner, any *prairie hen or chicken or woodcock* between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September; or any *deer, fawn, wild-turkey, partridge or pheasant* between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of October; or any quail between the 1st day of February and 1st day of November; or any wild goose, duck, snipe, brant or other water fowl between the 1st day of May and 15th day of August in each year. Penalty: Fine not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, for each bird or animal, and costs of suit, and stand committed to county jail until fine is paid, but not exceeding ten days. *It is unlawful* to hunt with *gun, dog or net* within the inclosed grounds or lands of another *without permission*. Penalty: Fine not less than \$3 nor more than \$100, to be paid into school fund.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Stone Coal, - - -	80	Buckwheat, - - -	52
Unslacked Lime, - - -	80	Coarse Salt, - - -	50
Corn in the ear, - - -	70	Barley, - - -	48
Wheat, - - -	60	Corn Meal, - - -	48
Irish Potatoes, - - -	60	Castor Beans, - - -	46
White Beans, - - -	60	Timothy Seed, - - -	45
Clover Seed, - - -	60	Hemp Seed, - - -	44
Onions, - - -	57	Malt, - - -	38
Shelled Corn, - - -	56	Dried Peaches, - - -	38
Rye, - - -	56	Oats, - - -	32
Flax Seed, - - -	56	Dried Apples, - - -	24
Sweet Potatoes, - - -	55	Bran, - - -	20
Turnips, - - -	55	Blue Grass Seed, - - -	14
Fine Salt, - - -	55	Hair (plastering), - - -	8

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is double the amount of property wrongfully not given, and ten dollars addition thereto.

MILLERS.

The owner or occupant of every public grist mill in this state shall grind all grain brought to his mill in its turn. The *toll* for both *steam* and *water* mills, is, for grinding and bolting *wheat, rye, or other grain*, one *eighth part*; for grinding *Indian corn, oats, barley* and *buckwheat* not required to be *bolted*, one *seventh part*; for grinding *malt*, and *chopping* all kinds of grain, one *eighth part*. It is the duty of every miller when his mill is in repair, to *aid* and *assist* in *loading* and *unloading* all grain brought to him to be ground, and he is also required to keep an accurate *half bushel measure*, and an accurate set of *toll dishes* or *scales* for weighing the grain. The *penalty* for neglect or refusal to comply with the law is \$5, to the use of any person to sue for the same, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county where penalty is incurred. Millers are accountable for the safe keeping of all grain left in his mill for the purpose of being ground, with bags or casks containing same (except it results from unavoidable accidents), provided that such bags or casks are distinctly marked with the initial letters of the owner's name.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats may have *one ear mark* and *one brand*, but which shall be *different* from his *neighbor's*, and may be *recorded* by the county clerk of the county in which such property is kept. The *fee* for such record is fifteen cents. The *record* of such shall be *open* to examination free of charge. In cases of *disputes* as to marks or brands, such *record* is *prima facie evidence*. Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats that may have been branded by the *former owner*,

may be re-branded in presence of one or more of his neighbors, who shall certify to the facts of the marking or branding being done, when done, and in what brand or mark they were re-branded or re-marked, which certificate may also be recorded as before stated.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Children may be adopted by any resident of this state, by filing a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which he resides, asking leave to do so, and if desired may ask that the name of the child be changed. Such petition, if made by a person having a husband or wife, will not be granted, unless the husband or wife joins therein, as the adoption must be by them jointly.

The petition shall state name, sex, and age of the child, and the new name, if it is desired to change the name. Also the name and residence of the parents of the child, if known, and of the guardian, if any, and whether the parents or guardians consent to the adoption.

The court must find, before granting decree, that the *parents of the child*, or the survivors of them, have *deserted his or her family* or such child for one year next preceding the application, or if neither are living, the guardian; if no guardian, the next of kin in this state capable of giving consent, has had notice of the presentation of the petition and consents to such adoption. If the child is of the *age of fourteen years* or upwards, the adoption *can not* be made *without its consent*.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a surveyor known as county surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the *duty* of the *county surveyor*, either by himself or his deputy, to make *all surveys* that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially.

The County Board in each county is required by law to provide a copy of the United States field notes and plats of their surveys of the lands in the county to be kept in the recorder's office subject to examination by the public, and the county surveyor is required to make his surveys in conformity to said notes, plats and the laws of the United States governing such matters. The surveyor is also required to keep a record of all surveys made by him, which shall be subject to inspection by any one interested, and shall be delivered up to his successor in office. A

certified copy of the said surveyor's record shall be *prima facie* evidence of its contents.

The fees of county surveyors are six dollars per day. The county surveyor is also *ex-officio inspector of mines*, and as such, assisted by some practical miner selected by him, shall once each year inspect all the mines in the county, for which they shall each receive such compensation as may be fixed by the County Board, not exceeding \$5 a day, to be paid out of the county treasury.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Where practicable from the nature of the ground, persons traveling in any kind of vehicle, *must turn to the right* of the center of the road, so as to permit each carriage to pass without interfering with each other. The *penalty* for a violation of this provision is \$5 for every offense, to be recovered by the *party injured*; but to recover, there must have occurred some injury to person or property resulting from the violation. The *owners* of any carriage traveling upon any road in this State for the conveyance of passengers who shall *employ* or continue in his employment as driver any person who is addicted to *drunkenness*, or the excessive use of spiritous liquors, after he has had notice of the same, *shall forfeit*, at the rate of \$5 per day, and if any *driver* while actually engaged in driving any such carriage, shall be guilty of *intoxication* to such a degree as to *endanger* the safety of *passengers*, it shall be the duty of the owner, on receiving *written notice* of the fact, signed by one of the *passengers*, and *certified* by him *on oath*, forthwith to discharge such driver. If such owner shall have such driver in his *employ within three months* after such notice, he is liable for \$5 per day for the time he shall keep said driver in his employment after receiving such notice.

Persons *driving* any *carriage* on any public highway are prohibited from *running their horses* upon any occasion under a *penalty* of a fine not exceeding \$10, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court. Horses *attached* to any *carriage* used to convey *passengers* for hire must be *properly hitched* or the lines placed in the hands of some other person before the driver leaves them for any purpose. For violation of this provision each driver shall *forfeit twenty dollars*, to be recovered by action, to be commenced within six months. It is understood by the *term carriage* herein to mean any carriage or vehicle used for the transportation of passengers or goods or either of them.

The commissioners of highways in the different towns have the care and superintendence of highways and bridges therein. They have all the powers necessary to lay out, vacate, regulate and repair all roads, build and repair bridges. In addition to the above, it is their duty to erect and keep in repair at the forks or crossing-place of the most

important roads post and guide boards with plain inscriptions, giving directions and distances to the most noted places to which such road may lead; also to make provisions to prevent thistles, burdock, and cockle burrs, mustard, yellow dock, Indian mallow and jimson weed from seeding, and to extirpate the same as far as practicable, and to prevent all rank growth of vegetation on the public highways so far as the same may obstruct public travel, and it is in their discretion to erect watering places for public use for watering teams at such points as may be deemed advisable.

The Commissioners, on or before the 1st day of May of each year, shall make out and deliver to their treasurer a list of all able-bodied men in their town, *excepting* paupers, idiots, lunatics, and such others as are exempt by law, and assess against each the sum of two dollars as a poll tax for highway purposes. Within thirty days after such list is delivered they shall cause a written or printed notice to be given to each person so assessed, notifying him of the time when and place where such tax must be paid, or its equivalent in labor performed; they may contract with persons owing such poll tax to perform a certain amount of labor on any road or bridge in payment of the same, and if such tax is not paid nor labor performed by the first Monday of July of such year, or within ten days after notice is given after that time, they shall bring suit therefor against such person before a justice of the peace, who shall hear and determine the case according to law for the offense complained of, and shall forthwith issue an execution, directed to any constable of the county where the delinquent shall reside, who shall forthwith collect the moneys therein mentioned.

The Commissioners of Highways of each town shall annually ascertain, as near as practicable, how much money must be raised by tax on real and personal property for the making and repairing of roads, only, to any amount they may deem necessary, not exceeding forty cents on each one hundred dollars' worth, as valued on the assessment roll of the previous year. The tax so levied on property lying within an incorporated village, town or city, shall be paid over to the corporate authorities of such town, village or city. Commissioners shall receive \$1.50 for each day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duty.

Overseers. At the first meeting the Commissioners shall choose one of their number to act General Overseer of Highways in their township, whose duty it shall be to take charge of and safely keep all tools, implements and machinery belonging to said town, and shall, by the direction of the Board, have general supervision of all roads and bridges in their town.

As all township and county officers are familiar with their duties, it is only intended to give the points of the law that the public should be familiar with. The manner of laying out, altering or vacating roads, etc., will not be here stated, as it would require more space than is contemplated in a work of this kind. It is sufficient to state that, the first step is by petition, addressed to the Commissioners, setting out what is prayed for, giving the names of the owners of lands if known, if not, known so state, over which the road is to pass, giving the general course, its place of beginning, and where it terminates. It requires not less than twelve *freeholders* residing within three miles of the road who shall sign the petition. Public roads must not be less than fifty feet wide, nor more than sixty feet wide. Roads not exceeding two miles in length, if petitioned for, may be laid out, not less than forty feet. Private roads for private and public use, may be laid out of the width of three rods, on petition of the person directly interested; the damage occasioned thereby shall be paid by the premises benefited thereby, and before the road is opened. If not opened in two years, the order shall be considered rescinded. Commissioners in their discretion may permit persons who live on or have private roads, to work out their road tax thereon. Public roads must be opened in five days from date of filing order of location, or be deemed vacated.

DRAINAGE.

Whenever one or more owners or occupants of land *desire to construct a drain* or ditch across the land of others for *agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes*, the proceedings are as follows:

File a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which the proposed ditch or drain is to be constructed, setting forth the necessity for the same, with a description of its proposed starting point, route and terminus, and if it shall be necessary for the drainage of the land or coal mines or for sanitary purposes, that a drain, ditch, levee or similar work be constructed, a description of the same. It shall also set forth the names of all persons owning the land over which such drain or ditch shall be constructed, or if unknown stating that fact.

No private property shall be taken or damaged for the purpose of constructing a ditch, drain or levee, without compensation, if claimed by the owner, the same to be ascertained by a jury; but if the construction of such ditch, drain or levee shall be a benefit to the owner, the same shall be a set off against such compensation.

If the proceedings seek to affect the property of a minor, lunatic or married woman, the guardian, conservator or husband of the same shall be made party defendant. The petition may be amended and parties made defendants at any time when it is necessary to a fair trial.

When the petition is presented to the judge, he shall note thereon when he will hear the same, and order the issuance of summonses and the publication of notice to each non-resident or unknown defendant.

The petition may be heard by such judge in vacation as well as in term time. Upon the trial, the jury shall ascertain the just compensation to each owner of the property sought to be damaged by the construction of such ditch, drain or levee, and truly report the same.

As it is only contemplated in a work of this kind to give an abstract of the laws, and as the parties who have in charge the execution of the further proceedings are likely to be familiar with the requirements of the statute, the necessary details are not here inserted.

WOLF SCALPS.

The County Board of any county in this State may hereafter allow such bounty on *wolf scalps* as the board may deem reasonable.

Any person claiming a bounty shall produce the scalp or scalps with the ears thereon, within sixty days after the wolf or wolves shall have been caught, to the Clerk of the County Board, who shall administer to said person the following oath or affirmation, to-wit: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that the scalp or scalps here produced by you was taken from a wolf or wolves killed and first captured by yourself within the limits of this county, and within the sixty days last past."

CONVEYANCES.

When the reversion expectant on a lease of any tenements or hereditaments of any tenure shall be surrendered or merged, the estate which shall for the time being confer as against the tenant under the same lease the next vested right to the same tenements or hereditaments, shall, to the extent and for the purpose of preserving such incidents to and obligations on the same reversion, as but for the surrender or merger thereof, would have subsisted, be deemed the reversion expectant on the same lease.

PAUPERS.

Every poor person who shall be unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of any *bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy* or *unavoidable cause*, shall be supported by the father, grand-father, mother, grand-mother, children, grand-children, brothers or sisters of such poor person, if they or either of them be of sufficient ability; but if any of such dependent class shall have become so from *intemperance* or other *bad conduct*, they shall not be entitled to support from any relation except parent or child.

The children shall first be called on to support their parents, if they are able ; but if not, the parents of such poor person shall then be called on, if of sufficient ability ; and if there be no parents or children able, then the brothers and sisters of such dependent person shall be called upon ; and if there be no brothers or sisters of sufficient ability, the grand-children of such person shall next be called on ; and if they are not able, then the grand-parents. Married females, while their husbands live, shall not be liable to contribute for the support of their poor relations except out of their separate property. It is the duty of the state's (county) attorney, to make complaint to the County Court of his county against all the relatives of such paupers in this state liable to his support and prosecute the same. In case the state's attorney neglects, or refuses, to complain in such cases, then it is the duty of the overseer of the poor to do so. The person called upon to contribute shall have at least ten days' notice of such application by summons. The court has the power to determine the kind of support, depending upon the circumstances of the parties, and may also order two or more of the different degrees to maintain such poor person, and prescribe the proportion of each, according to their ability. The court may specify the time for which the relative shall contribute—in fact has control over the entire subject matter, with power to enforce its orders. Every county (except those in which the poor are supported by the towns, and in such cases the towns are liable) is required to relieve and support all poor and indigent persons *lawfully* resident therein. Residence means the *actual* residence of the party, or the place where he was employed ; or in case he was in no employment, then it shall be the place where he made his home. When any person becomes chargeable as a pauper in any county or town who did not reside at the commencement of six months immediately preceding his becoming so, but did at that time reside in some other county or town in this state, then the county or town, as the case may be, becomes liable for the expense of taking care of such person until removed, and it is the duty of the overseer to notify the proper authorities of the fact. If any person shall bring and leave any pauper in any county in this state where such pauper had no legal residence, knowing him to be such, he is liable to a fine of \$100. In counties under township organization, the supervisors in each town are ex-officio overseers of the poor. The overseers of the poor act under the directions of the County Board in taking care of the poor and granting of temporary relief ; also, providing for non-resident persons not paupers who may be taken sick and not able to pay their way, and in case of death cause such person to be decently buried.

The residence of the inmates of poorhouses and other charitable institutions for voting purposes is their former place of abode.

FENCES.

In counties under township organization, the *town assessor* and *commissioner of highways* are the fence-viewers in their respective towns. In other counties the County Board appoints three in each precinct annually. *A lawful fence is four and one-half feet high*, in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, stone, hedges, or whatever the fence-viewers of the town or precinct where the same shall lie, shall consider equivalent thereto, but in counties under township organization the annual town meeting may establish any other kind of fence as such, or the County Board in other counties may do the same. Division fences shall be made and maintained in just proportion by the adjoining owners, except when the owner shall choose to let his land lie open, but after a division fence is built by agreement or otherwise, neither party can remove his part of such fence so long as he may crop or use such land for farm purposes, or without giving the other party one year's notice in writing of his intention to remove his portion. When any person shall enclose his land upon the enclosure of another, he shall refund the owner of the adjoining lands a just proportion of the value at that time of such fence. The value of fence and the just proportion to be paid or built and maintained by each is to be ascertained by two fence-viewers in the town or precinct. Such fence-viewers have power to settle all disputes between different owners as to fences built or to be built, as well as to repairs to be made. Each party chooses one of the viewers, but if the other party neglects, after eight days' notice in writing, to make his choice, then the other party may select both. It is sufficient to notify the tenant or party in possession, when the owner is not a resident of the town or precinct. The two fence-viewers chosen, after viewing the premises, shall hear the statements of the parties, in case they can't agree, they shall select another fence-viewer to act with them, and the decision of any two of them is final. The decision must be reduced to writing, and should plainly set out description of fence and all matters settled by them, and must be filed in the office of the town clerk in counties under township organization, and in other counties with the county clerk.

Where any person is liable to contribute to the erection or the repairing of a division fence, neglects or refuses so to do, the party injured, after giving sixty days notice in writing when a fence is to be erected, or ten days when it is only repairs, may proceed to have the work done at the expense of the party whose duty it is to do it, to be recovered from him with costs of suit, and the party so neglecting shall also be liable to the party injured for all damages accruing from such neglect or refusal, to be determined by any two fence-viewers selected as before provided, the appraisement to be reduced to writing and signed.

Where a person shall conclude to remove his part of a division fence, and let his land lie open, and having given the year's notice required, the adjoining owner may cause the value of said fence to be ascertained by fence-viewers as before provided, and on payment or tender of the amount of such valuation to the owner, it shall prevent the removal. A party removing a division fence without notice is liable for the damages accruing thereby.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

The compensation of fence-viewers is one dollar and fifty cents a day each, to be paid in the first instance by the party calling them, but in the end all expenses, including amount charged by the fence-viewers, must be paid equally by the parties, except in cases where a party neglects or refuses to make or maintain a just proportion of a division fence, when the party in default shall pay them.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

Where stock of any kind breaks into any person's enclosure, the fence being *good* and *sufficient*, the owner is liable for the damage done; but where the damage is done by stock *running at large, contrary to law*, the owner is liable where there is not such a fence. Where stock is found trespassing on the enclosure of another as aforesaid, the owner or occupier of the premises may take possession of such stock and keep the same until damages, with reasonable charges for keeping and feeding and all costs of suit, are paid. Any person taking or rescuing such stock so held without his consent, shall be liable to a fine of not less than three nor more than five dollars for each animal rescued, to be recovered by suit before a justice of the peace for the use of the school fund. Within twenty-four hours after taking such animal into his possession, the person taking it up must give notice of the fact to the owner, if known, or if unknown, notices must be posted in some public place near the premises.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The owner of lands, or his legal representatives, can sue for and recover rent therefor, in any of the following cases:

First. When rent is due and in arrears on a lease for life or lives.

Second. When lands are held and occupied by any person without any special agreement for rent.

Third. When possession is obtained under an agreement, written or verbal, for the purchase of the premises and before deed given, the right to possession is terminated by forfeiture on non-compliance with the agreement, and possession is wrongfully refused or neglected to be given upon demand made in writing by the party entitled thereto. Provided that all payments made by the vendee or his representatives or assigns, may be set off against the rent.

Fourth. When land has been sold upon a judgment or a decree of court, when the party to such judgment or decree, or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses, or neglects, to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

Fifth. When the lands have been sold upon a mortgage or trust deed, and the mortgagor or grantor or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses or neglects to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

If any tenant, or any person who shall come into possession from or under or by collusion with such tenant, shall willfully hold over any lands, etc., after the expiration the term of their lease, and *after demand made in writing* for the possession thereof, is liable to pay *double rent*. A tenancy from year to year requires sixty days notice in writing, to terminate the same at the end of the year; such notice can be given at any time within four months preceding the last sixty days of the year.

A tenancy by the month, or less than a year, where the tenant holds over without any special agreement, the landlord may terminate the tenancy, by thirty days notice in writing.

When rent is due, the landlord may serve a notice upon the tenant, stating that unless the rent is paid within not less than five days, his lease will be terminated; if the rent is not paid, the landlord may consider the lease ended. When default is made in any of the terms of a lease, it shall not be necessary to give more than ten days notice to quit or of the termination of such tenancy; and the same may be terminated on giving such notice to quit, at any time after such default in any of the terms of such lease; which notice may be substantially in the following form, viz:

To —, You are hereby notified that, in consequence of your default in (here insert the character of the default), of the premises now occupied by you, being etc. (here describe the premises), I have elected to determine your lease, and you are hereby notified to quit and deliver up possession of the same to me within ten days of this date (dated, etc.)

The above to be signed by the lessor or his agent, and no other notice or demand of possession or termination of such tenancy is necessary.

Demand may be made, or notice served, by delivering a written or

printed, or partly either, copy thereof to the tenant, or leaving the same with some person above the age of twelve years residing on or in possession of the premises; and in case no one is in the actual possession of the said premises, then by posting the same on the premises. When the tenancy is for a certain time, and the term expires by the terms of the lease, the tenant is then bound to surrender possession, and no notice to quit or demand of possession is necessary.

Distress for rent.—In all cases of distress for rent, the landlord, by himself, his agent or attorney, may seize for rent any personal property of his tenant that may be found in the county where the tenant resides; the property of any other person, even if found on the premises, is not liable.

An inventory of the property levied upon, with a statement of the amount of rent claimed, should be at once filed with some justice of the peace, if not over \$200; and if above that sum, with the clerk of a court of record of competent jurisdiction. Property may be released, by the party executing a satisfactory bond for double the amount.

The landlord may distrain for rent, any time within *six months* after the expiration of the term of the lease, or when terminated.

In all cases where the premises rented shall be sub-let, or the lease assigned, the landlord shall have the same right to enforce lien against such lessee or assignee, that he has against the tenant to whom the premises were rented.

When a tenant abandons or removes from the premises or any part thereof, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, may seize upon any grain or other crops grown or growing upon the premises, or part thereof so abandoned, whether the rent is due or not. If such grain, or other crops, or any part thereof, is not fully grown or matured, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, shall cause the same to be properly cultivated, harvested or gathered, and may sell the same, and from the proceeds pay all his labor, expenses and rent. The tenant may, before the sale of such property, redeem the same by tendering the rent and reasonable compensation for work done, or he may replevy the same.

Exemption.—The same articles of personal property which are by law exempt from execution, except the crops as above stated, is also exempt from distress for rent.

If any tenant is about to or shall permit or attempt to sell and remove from the premises, without the consent of his landlord, such portion of the crops raised thereon as will endanger the lien of the landlord upon such crops, for the rent, it shall be lawful for the landlord to distress before rent is due.

LIENS.

Any person who shall by *contract*, express or implied, or partly both, with the owner of any lot or tract of land, furnish labor or material, or services as an architect or superintendent, in building, altering, repairing or ornamenting any house or other building or appurtenance thereto on such lot, or upon any street or alley, and connected with such improvements, shall have a lien upon the whole of such lot or tract of land, and upon such house or building and appurtenances, for the amount due to him for such labor, material or services. If the contract is *expressed*, and the time for the *completion* of the work is *beyond three years* from the commencement thereof; or, if the time of payment is beyond one year from the time stipulated for the completion of the work, then no lien exists. If the contract is *implied*, then no lien exists, unless the work be done or material is furnished within one year from the commencement of the work or delivery of the materials. As between different creditors having liens, no preference is given to the one whose contract was first made; but each shares pro-rata. Incumbrances existing on the lot or tract of the land at the time the contract is made, do not operate on the improvements, and are only preferred to the extent of the value of the land at the *time of making the contract*. The above lien can not be enforced *unless suit is commenced* within *six months* after the last payment for labor or materials shall have become due and payable. Sub-contractors, mechanics, workmen and other persons furnishing any material, or performing any labor for a contractor as before specified, have a lien to the extent of the amount due the contractor at the time the following notice is served upon the owner of the land who made the contract:

To —, You are hereby notified, that I have been employed by— (here state whether to labor or furnish material, and substantially the nature of the demand) upon your (here state in general terms description and situation of building), and that I shall hold the (building, or as the case may be), and your interest in the ground, liable for the amount that may (is or may become) due me on account thereof. Signature, —
Date, —

If there is a contract in writing between contractor and sub-contractor, a copy of it should be served with above notice, and said notice must be served within forty days from the completion of such sub-contract, if there is one; if not, then from the time payment should have been made to the person performing the labor or furnishing the material. If the owner is not a resident of the county, or can not be found therein, then the above notice must be filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court, with his fee, fifty cents, and a copy of said notice must be published in a newspaper published in the county, for four successive weeks.

When the owner or agent is notified as above, he can retain any money due the contractor sufficient to pay such claim ; if more than one claim, and not enough to pay all, they are to be paid pro rata.

The owner has the right to demand in writing, a statement of the contractor, of what he owes for labor, etc., from time to time as the work progresses, and on his failure to comply, forfeits to the owner \$50 for every offense.

The liens referred to cover any and all estates, whether in fee for life, for years, or any other interest which the owner may have.

To enforce the lien of *sub-contractors*, suit must be commenced within *three months* from the time of the performance of the sub-contract, or during the work or furnishing materials.

Hotel, inn and boarding-house keepers, have a lien upon the baggage and other valuables of their guests or boarders, brought into such hotel, inn or boarding-house, by their guests or boarders, for the proper charges due from such guests or boarders for their accommodation, board and lodgings, and such *extras* as are furnished at their request.

Stable-keepers and other persons have a lien upon the horses, carriages and harness kept by them, for the proper charges due for the keeping thereof and expenses bestowed thereon at the request of the owner or the person having the possession of the same.

Agisters (persons who take care of cattle belonging to others), and persons keeping, yarding, feeding or pasturing domestic animals, shall have a lien upon the animals agistered, kept, yarded or fed, for the proper charges due for such service.

All persons who may furnish any railroad corporation in this state with fuel, ties, material, supplies or any other article or thing necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation or repair of its road by contract, or may perform work or labor on the same, is entitled to be paid as part of the current expenses of the road, and have a lien upon all its property. Sub-contractors or laborers have also a lien. The conditions and limitations both as to contractors and sub-contractors, are about the same as herein stated as to general liens.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$— means *dollars*, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*. lb for *pound*, and bbl. for *barrel*; ₧ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ₧ lb, and Flour at \$8@12 ₧ bbl. % for *per cent* and # for *number*.

May 1.—Wheat sells at \$1.20@1.25, "seller June." *Seller June*

means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short," to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise of prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned.

\$100.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown, or order, One Hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in any thing else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS:

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall, Twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100.

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, One Hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

Salem, Illinois, Sept. 15, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50	-	-	-	-	\$6.00
2 Seamless Sacks	"	.30	-	-	.60

Received payment,	\$6.60
A. A. GRAHAM.	

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of October, 1876, between John Jones, of Aurora, County of Kane, State of Illinois, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part —

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver, in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Batavia, Ill., during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred Dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,

THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, between Reuben Stone, of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of Englewood, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the second part —

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation;

during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Chicago, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. The purchaser must take actual possession of the property. Juries have power to determine upon the fairness or unfairness of a bill of sale.

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Princeton, Illinois, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the farm of Thomas Tyrrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me, and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns, forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

BONDS.

A bond is a written admission on the part of the maker in which he pledges a certain sum to another, at a certain time.

COMMON FORM OF BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, George Edgerton, of Watseka, Iroquois County, State of Illinois, am firmly bound unto Peter Kirchoff, of the place aforesaid, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid to the said Peter Kirchoff, or his legal representatives; to which payment, to be made, I bind myself, or my legal representatives, by this instrument.

Sealed with my seal, and dated this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

The condition of this bond is such that if I, George Edgerton, my heirs, administrators, or executors, shall promptly pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in three equal annual payments from the date hereof, with annual interest, then the above obligation to be of no effect; otherwise to be in full force and valid.

Sealed and delivered in

presence of

GEORGE EDGERTON. [L.S.]

WILLIAM TURNER.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

A chattel mortgage is a mortgage on personal property for payment of a certain sum of money, to hold the property against debts of other creditors. The mortgage must describe the property, and must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace in the township or precinct where the mortgagee resides, and entered upon his docket, and must be recorded in the recorder's office of the county.

GENERAL FORM OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and entered into this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, between Theodore Lottinville, of the town of Geneseo in the County of Henry, and State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Paul Henshaw, of the same town, county, and State, party of the second part.

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars, in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular the following described goods and chattels, to wit:

Two three-year old roan-colored horses, one Burdett organ, No. 987, one Brussels carpet, 15x20 feet in size, one marble-top center table, one Home Comfort cooking stove, No. 8, one black walnut bureau with mirror attached, one set of parlor chairs (six in number), upholstered in green rep, with lounge corresponding with same in style and color of upholstery, now in possession of said Lottinville, at No. 4 Prairie Ave., Geneseo, Ill.;

Together with all and singular, the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining; to have and to hold the above described goods and chattels, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Provided, always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said Theodore Lottinville, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, on or before the first day of January, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Paul Ranslow, or his lawful attorney or attorneys, heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of One Thousand dollars, together with the interest that may accrue thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the first day of January, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, until paid, according to the tenor of one promissory note bearing even date herewith for the payment of said sum of money, that then and from thenceforth, these presents, and everything herein contained, shall cease, and be null and void, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, also, that the said Theodore Lottinville may retain the possession of and have the use of said goods and chattels until the day of payment aforesaid; and also, at his own expense, shall keep said goods and chattels; and also at the expiration of said time of payment, if said sum of money, together with the interest as aforesaid, shall not be paid, shall deliver up said goods and chattels, in good condition, to said Paul Ranslow, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns.

And provided, also, that if default in payment as aforesaid, by said party of the first part, shall be made, or if said party of the second part shall at any time before said promissory note becomes due, feel himself unsafe or insecure, that then the said party of the second part, or his attorney, agent, assigns, or heirs, executors, or administrators, shall have the right to take possession of said goods and chattels, wherever they may or can be found, and sell the same at public or private sale, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, after giving ten days' notice of the time and place of said sale, together with a description of the goods and chattels to be sold, by at least four advertisements, posted up in public places in the vicinity where said sale is to take place, and proceed to make the sum of money and interest promised as aforesaid, together with all reasonable costs, charges, and expenses in so doing; and if there shall be any overplus, shall pay the same without delay to the said party of the first part, or his legal representatives.

In testimony whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in

presence of
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THEODORE LOTTINVILLE. [L.S.]

LEASE OF FARM AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

THIS INDENTURE, made this second day of June, 1875, between David Patton of the Town of Bisbee, State of Illinois, of the first/part, and John Doyle of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said David Patton, for and in consideration of the covenants hereinafter mentioned and reserved, on the part of the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to be paid, kept, and performed, hath let, and by these presents doth grant, demise, and let, unto the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, all that parcel of land situate in Bisbee aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit :

[Here describe the land.]

Together with all the appurtenances appertaining thereto. To have and to hold the said premises, with appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of five years, from the first day of October next following, at a yearly rent of Six Hundred dollars, to be paid in equal payments, semi-annually, as long as said buildings are in good tenantable condition.

And the said Doyle, by these presents, covenants and agrees to pay all taxes and assessments, and keep in repair all hedges, ditches, rail, and other fences ; (the said David Patton, his heirs, assigns and administrators, to furnish all timber, brick, tile, and other materials necessary for such repairs.)

Said Doyle further covenants and agrees to apply to said land, in a farmer-like manner, all manure and compost accumulating upon said farm, and cultivate all the arable land in a husbandlike manner, according to the usual custom among farmers in the neighborhood ; he also agrees to trim the hedges at a seasonable time, preventing injury from cattle to such hedges, and to all fruit and other trees on the said premises. That he will seed down with clover and timothy seed twenty acres yearly of arable land, ploughing the same number of acres each Spring of land now in grass, and hitherto unbroken.

It is further agreed, that if the said Doyle shall fail to perform the whole or any one of the above mentioned covenants, then and in that case the said David Patton may declare this lease terminated, by giving three months' notice of the same, prior to the first of October of any year, and may distrain any part of the stock, goods, or chattels, or other property in possession of said Doyle, for sufficient to compensate for the non-performance of the above written covenants, the same to be determined, and amounts so to be paid to be determined, by three arbitrators, chosen as follows: Each of the parties to this instrument to choose one,

and the two so chosen to select a third ; the decision of said arbitrators to be final.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our hands and seals.

Signed, sealed, and delivered

in presence of
JAMES WALDRON.

DAVID PATTON. [L.S.]
JOHN DOYLE. [L.S.]

FORM OF LEASE OF A HOUSE.

THIS INSTRUMENT, made the first day of October, 1875, witnesseseth that Amos Griest of Yorkville, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, hath rented from Aaron Young of Logansport aforesaid, the dwelling and lot No. 13 Ohio Street, situated in said City of Yorkville, for five years from the above date, at the yearly rental of Three Hundred dollars, payable monthly, on the first day of each month, in advance, at the residence of said Aaron Young.

At the expiration of said above mentioned term, the said Griest agrees to give the said Young peaceable possession of the said dwelling, in as good condition as when taken, ordinary wear and casualties excepted.

In witness whereof, we place our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of
NICKOLAS SCHUTZ,
Notary Public.

AMOS GRIEST. [L.S.]

AARON YOUNG. [L.S.]

LANDLORD'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have let and rented, this first day of January, 1876, unto Jacob Schmidt, my house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, and its appurtenances ; he to have the free and uninterrupted occupation thereof for one year from this date, at the yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance ; rent to cease if destroyed by fire, or otherwise made untenable.

PETER FUNK.

TENANT'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have hired and taken from Peter Funk, his house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, with appurtenances thereto belonging, for one year, to commence this day, at a yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance ; unless said house becomes untenable from fire or other causes, in which case rent ceases ; and I further agree to give and yield said premises one year from this first day of January 1876, in as good condition as now, ordinary wear and damage by the elements excepted.

Given under my hand this day.

JACOB SCHMIDT.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To F. W. ARLEN,

Sir: Please observe that the term of one year, for which the house and land, situated at No. 6 Indiana Street, and now occupied by you, were rented to you, expired on the first day of October, 1875, and as I desire to repossess said premises, you are hereby requested and required to vacate the same.

Respectfully Yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

LINCOLN, NEB., October 4, 1875.

TENANT'S NOTICE OF LEAVING.

DEAR SIR:

The premises I now occupy as your tenant, at No. 6 Indiana Street, I shall vacate on the first day of November, 1875. You will please take notice accordingly.

Dated this tenth day of October, 1875.

F. W. ARLEN.

To P. T. BARNUM, Esq.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE TO SECURE PAYMENT OF MONEY.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between William Stocker, of Peoria, County of Peoria, and State of Illinois, and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, and Edward Singer, party of the second part.

Whereas, the said party of the first part is justly indebted to the said party of the second part, in the sum of Two Thousand dollars, secured to be paid by two certain promissory notes (bearing even date herewith) the one due and payable at the Second National Bank in Peoria, Illinois, with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; the other due and payable at the Second National Bank at Peoria, Ill., with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for the better securing the payment of the money aforesaid, with interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of the said two promissory notes above mentioned; and, also in consideration of the further sum of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at the delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, and convey, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all that certain parcel of land, situate, etc.

[*Describing the premises.*]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the Tenements, Hereditaments, Privileges and Appurtenances thereunto

belonging or in any wise appertaining. And also, all the estate, interest, and claim whatsoever, in law as well as in equity which the party of the first part have in and to the premises hereby conveyed unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, and to their only proper use, benefit and behoof. And the said William Stocker, and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, hereby expressly waive, relinquish, release, and convey unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

Provided always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said party of the first part, their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the afore-said sums of money, with such interest thereon, at the time and in the manner specified in the above mentioned promissory notes, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then in that case, these presents and every thing herein expressed, shall be absolutely null and void.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

JAMES WHITEHEAD,
FRED. SAMUELS.

WILLIAM STOCKER. [L.S.]
OLLA STOCKER. [L.S.]

WARRANTY DEED WITH COVENANTS.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Henry Best of Lawrence, County of Lawrence, State of Illinois, and Belle, his wife, of the first part, and Charles Pearson of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Six Thousand dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City of Lawrence, in the County of Lawrence, and State of Illinois, to wit:

[Here describe the property.]

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the

above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances. To have and to hold the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever. And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, parties of the first part, hereby expressly waive, release, and relinquish unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, party of the first part, for themselves and their heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain, and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents they were well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good, sure, perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, and in fee simple, and have good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, and convey the same, in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments, and encumbrances of what kind or nature soever; and the above bargained premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, the said party of the first part shall and will warrant and forever defend.

In testimony whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of
JERRY LINKLATER.

HENRY BEST, [L.S.]
BELLE BEST. [L.S.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

THIS INDENTURE, made the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between David Tour, of Plano, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Larry O'Brien, of the same place, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of Nine Hundred dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, has remised, released, sold, conveyed, and quit-claimed, and by these presents does remise, release, sell, convey, and quit-claim, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all the right, title, interest,

claim, and demand, which the said party of the first part has in and to the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, to wit:

[Here describe the land.]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, or in any wise thereunto appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim whatever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered

DAVID TOUR. [L.S.]

in presence of

THOMAS ASHLEY.

The above forms of Deeds and Mortgage are such as have heretofore been generally used, but the following are much shorter, and are made equally valid by the laws of this state.

WARRANTY DEED.

The grantor (here insert name or names and place of residence), for and in consideration of (here insert consideration) in hand paid, conveys and warrants to (here insert the grantee's name or names) the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

QUIT CLAIM DEED.

The grantor (here insert grantor's name or names and place of residence). for the consideration of (here insert consideration) convey and quit-claim to (here insert grantee's name or names) all interest in the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

MORTGAGE.

The mortgagor (here insert name or names) mortgages and warrants to (here insert name or names of mortgagee or mortgagees), to secure the payment of (here recite the nature and amount of indebtedness, showing when due and the rate of interest, and whether secured by note or otherwise), the following described real estate (here insert description thereof), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

RELEASE.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I, Peter Ahlund, of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, for and in consideration of One dollar, to me in hand paid, and for other good and valuable considera-

tions, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed, do hereby grant, bargain, remise, convey, release, and quit-claim unto Joseph Carlin of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, all the right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever, I may have acquired in, through, or by a certain Indenture or Mortgage Deed, bearing date the second day of January, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said county, in book A of Deeds, page 46, to the premises therein described, and which said Deed was made to secure one certain promissory note, bearing even date with said deed, for the sum of Three Hundred dollars.

Witness my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

PETER AHLUND. [L.S.]

State of Illinois,
Cook County.

} ss.

I, George Saxton, a Notary Public in and for said county, in the state aforesaid, do hereby certify that Peter Ahlund, personally known to me as the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing Release, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed, and delivered the said instrument of writing as his free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

[NOTARIAL
SEAL]

Given under my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

GEORGE SAXTON, N. P.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Salem, County of Jackson, State of Illinois, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my oldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself in the Town of Buskirk, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements, and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand dollars in bank stock, in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and also each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Town of Lake, Illinois, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, Five shares of Railroad stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land and saw mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels, and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, Fifteen shares in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession, and benefit of the home farm, so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law; said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as executors of this my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Salem, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Signed, sealed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Sycamore, Ills.
FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills.

CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest, and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]

FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills.

JOHN C. SHAY, Salem, Ills.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

May be legally made by *electing* or *appointing*, according to the *usages* or *customs* of the body of which it is a part, at any meeting held for that purpose, *two* or *more* of its *members* as trustees, wardens or vestrymen, and may adopt a *corporate* name. The chairman or secretary of such meeting shall, as soon as possible, make and file in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, an affidavit substantially in the following form :

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
 _____ County. }

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that at a meeting of the members of the (here insert the name of the church, society or congregation as known before organization), held at (here insert place of meeting), in the County of _____, and State of Illinois, on the _____ day of _____, A.D. 18—, for that purpose, the following persons were elected (or appointed) [*here insert their names*] trustees, wardens, vestrymen, (or officers by whatever name they may choose to adopt, with powers similar to trustees) according to the rules and usages of such (church, society or congregation), and said _____

adopted as its corporate name (here insert name), and at said meeting this affiant acted as (chairman or secretary, as the case may be).

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this ____ day of ____, A.D. 18—.

Name of Affiant ____

which affidavit must be recorded by the recorder, and shall be, or a certified copy made by the recorder, received as evidence of such an incorporation.

No certificate of election after the first need be filed for record.

The term of office of the trustees and the general government of the society can be determined by the rules or by-laws adopted. Failure to elect trustees at the time provided does not work a dissolution, but the old trustees hold over. A trustee or trustees may be removed, in the same manner by the society as elections are held by a meeting called for that purpose. The property of the society vests in the corporation. The corporation may hold, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, land not exceeding ten acres, for the purpose of the society. The trustees have the care, custody and control of the property of the corporation, and can, *when directed* by the society, erect houses or improvements, and repair and alter the same, and may also when so directed by the society, mortgage, encumber, sell and convey any real or personal estate belonging to the corporation, and make all proper contracts in the name of such corporation. But they are prohibited by law from encumbering or interfering with any property so as to destroy the effect of any gift, grant, devise or bequest to the corporation; but such gifts, grants, devises or bequests, must in all cases be used so as to carry out the object intended by the persons making the same. Existing societies may organize in the manner herein set forth, and have all the advantages thereof.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription* having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*; in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described in the prospectus and by the sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay,

and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such conditions or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember that the law as to written contracts is, that they can not be varied, altered or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves, should call on some one disinterested who can.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this act.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

COUNTIES.	Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.	Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.	Peter Cooper Greenback.	Smith, Prohibition Anti-Secret Societies.	COUNTIES.	Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.	Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.	Peter Cooper Greenback.	Smith, Prohibition Anti-Secret Societies.
Adams	4953	6308	41	17	Livingston	3550	2134	1170	3
Alexander	1219	1280	17	1	Logan	2788	2595	37	1
Bond	1520	1142	17	1	Macon	3120	2782	268	16
Boone	1965	363	43	2	Macoupin	3567	4076	114	1
Brown	944	1495	183	1	Madison	4554	4730	39	1
Bureau	3719	2218	145	2	Marion	2009	2444	209	1
Calhoun	441	900	111	1	Marshall	1553	1480	135	1
Carroll	2231	918	111	1	Mason	1566	1939	86	3
Cass	1209	1618	74	7	Massac	1231	793	20	1
Champaign	4530	3103	604	1	McDonough	2952	2811	347	3
Christian	2501	3287	207	1	McHenry	3465	1874	34	3
Clark	1814	2197	236	9	McLean	6363	4410	518	8
Clay	1416	1541	112	1	Menard	1115	1657	10	1
Clinton	1329	1989	132	1	Merced	3209	1428	90	3
Coles	2957	2822	102	1	Monroe	845	1651	7	1
Cook	36548	39240	277	1	Montgomery	2486	3013	201	1
Crawford	1355	1643	38	1	Morgan	3069	3174	109	5
Cumberland	1145	1407	129	1	Moultrie	1245	1672	28	1
De Kalb	3679	1413	65	3	Ogle	3833	1921	104	8
De Witt	1928	1174	746	10	Peoria	4665	5443	95	1
Douglas	1631	1357	94	1	Pope	1319	800	5	1
DuPage	2129	1276	25	8	Perry	1541	1383	48	1
Edgar	2715	2883	161	1	Platt	1807	1316	117	1
Edwards	970	466	61	1	Pike	3055	4040	35	1
Efingham	1145	2265	43	1	Pulaski	1043	772	14	1
Fayette	1881	2421	57	1	Putnam	646	459	14	1
For	1601	742	204	1	Randolph	2357	2589	2	1
Franklin	966	1302	391	1	Richland	1410	1552	55	1
Fulton	4187	4669	89	1	Rock Island	3912	2828	37	1
Gallatin	703	1140	282	2	Saline	980	1081	641	1
Greene	1695	3160	1	9	Sangamon	4851	5847	29	1
Grundy	1996	1142	108	1	Schuyler	1522	1804	115	1
Hamilton	627	1433	770	4	Scott	910	1269	182	1
Hancock	3496	4207	1	1	Shelby	2069	3553	341	1
Hardin	330	611	134	1	Stark	1140	786	96	1
Henderson	1315	1015	1	1	St. Clair	4708	5891	99	1
Henry	4177	1928	340	1	Stephenson	3198	2758	26	1
Iroquois	3768	2578	249	14	Tazewell	2850	3171	44	2
Jackson	2040	2071	106	1	Union	978	2155	3	1
Jasper	1346	1667	647	1	Vermilion	4372	3031	288	9
Jefferson	1345	2166	12	1	Wabash	650	936	207	1
Jersey	2307	2276	140	2	Warren	2795	1984	128	1
Jo Daviess	1367	893	61	3	Washington	1911	1671	39	1
Johnson	5398	2850	172	5	Wayne	1570	1751	483	4
Kane	2627	1363	26	2	White	1297	2066	469	1
Kankakee	1869	524	309	1	Whiteside	3851	2131	138	8
Kendall	5235	2632	141	1	Will	4770	3999	677	1
Knox	2619	1647	55	1	Williamson	1672	1644	41	1
Lake	6277	6001	514	15	Winnebago	4505	1568	70	13
LaSalle	1329	1399	27	1	Woodford	1733	2105	237	1
Lawrence	3087	2080	100	2	Total	275958	257099	16951	130
Lee									

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs diminished by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or
(207)

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the quality and the time it has been cribbed must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by inverting the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	make 1 link.
25 links.....	" 1 rod.
4 rods.....	" 1 chain.
80 chains.....	" 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.	Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat..... at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses.....		\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats..... at \$.45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter..... at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow.....		18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....		40
"	13	By new Double-Tree.....		2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf.....	48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay.....	6 25	
"	9	By Cash.....		25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....		4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs.....	17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account.....		35 15
			\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.		CASSA MASON.	Dr.	Cr.
March	21	By 3 days' labor..... at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats..... at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn..... at .45	8 10	
May	1	By 1 month's Labor.....		25 00
"	1	To Cash.....	10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing..... at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....	2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat..... at \$.10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting..... at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor..... at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash.....	20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account.....	18 20	
			\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this product by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient* thus obtained will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by 48 gives \$222,000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222,000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222,000 by 30 (360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50
48
222000
60
370000
185000
60) \$222,000 : \$3.70
180
420
420
00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
30 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	560,247
Connecticut.....	537,454
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,184,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,680,637
Iowa.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	626,915
Maryland.....	780,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	827,922
Missouri.....	1,721,295
Nebraska.....	123,993
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,300
New Jersey.....	906,096
New York.....	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,071,361
Ohio.....	2,665,260
Oregon.....	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791
Rhode Island.....	217,353
South Carolina.....	705,606
Tennessee.....	1,258,520
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	330,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,999
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	23,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Boston, Mass.....	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,472
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Louisville, Ky.....	109,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Albany, N. Y.....	69,422
Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,386
Allegheny, Pa.....	53,180
Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,371
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Lowell, Mass.....	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,326
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634
Hartford, Conn.....	37,180
Scranton, Pa.....	35,092
Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Paterson, N. J.....	32,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,260
Mobile, Ala.....	32,034
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,584
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Wilmington, Del.....	30,841
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,373
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,323
Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
<i>States.</i>					<i>States.</i>				
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	.....	25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	258,239	136
California.....	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Delaware.....	2,120	153,015	.....	227	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Florida.....	59,263	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	375
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,099	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	48,904	1,235,163	.....	1,490
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Indiana.....	33,809	1,660,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,720	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	<i>Total States.....</i>	<i>1,950,171</i>	<i>38,113,253</i>	.....	<i>59,587</i>
Kansas.....	81,818	364,399	528,349	1,700	<i>Territories.</i>				
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	Arizona.....	118,916	9,658	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	41,346	736,915	897,099	559	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	.....	890	Dist. of Columbia.....	60	131,700	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Michigan*.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,081	2,235	Montana.....	143,776	20,596	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612	New Mexico.....	121,301	91,874	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	.....	990	Utah.....	80,056	86,666	.....	375
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580	Washington.....	69,944	23,953	.....	498
Montana.....	75,263	123,923	248,280	828	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	.....
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	58,540	593	<i>Total Territories.....</i>	<i>965,032</i>	<i>442,730</i>	.....	<i>1,265</i>
New Hampshire.....	9,280	318,300	.....	790	<i>Aggregate of U. S.</i>	<i>2,915,203</i>	<i>38,555,983</i>	.....	<i>60,852</i>
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265					
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470					
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190					
Ohio.....	39,964	2,685,260	.....	3,740					
Oregon.....	35,244	90,933	.....	109					

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;
POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	296,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	833,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico.....	210,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20	Stockholm.....	136,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chili.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,000
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4	Chuquisaca.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wurtemberg.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caracas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247	Carlsruhe.....	36,600
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	43,400
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,179	29.9	Managua.....	16,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hesse.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador.....	15,000
Hayti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80	Honolulu.....	7,633

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Adams.....	56362	41323	26508	14476	2186	-----
Alexander.....	10564	4707	2484	3313	1390	626
Bond.....	13152	9815	6144	5060	3124	2931
Boone.....	12942	11678	7624	1705	-----	-----
Brown.....	12205	9938	7198	4183	-----	-----
Bureau.....	32415	26426	8841	3067	-----	-----
Calhoun.....	6562	5144	3231	1741	1090	-----
Carroll.....	16705	11733	4586	1023	-----	-----
Cass.....	11580	11325	7253	2981	-----	-----
Champaign.....	32737	14629	2649	1475	-----	-----
Christian.....	20363	10492	3203	1878	-----	-----
Clark.....	18719	14987	9532	7453	3940	931
Clay.....	15875	9336	4289	3228	755	-----
Clinton.....	16285	10941	5139	3718	2330	-----
Coles.....	25235	14203	9335	9616	-----	-----
Cook.....	349966	144954	43385	10201	-----	-----
Crawford.....	13889	11551	7135	4422	3117	*23 2999
Cumberland.....	12223	8311	3718	-----	-----	-----
De Kalb.....	23265	19086	7540	1697	-----	-----
De Witt.....	14768	10820	5002	3247	-----	-----
Douglas.....	13484	7140	-----	-----	-----	-----
Du Page.....	16685	14701	9290	3535	-----	-----
Edgar.....	21450	16925	10692	8225	4071	-----
Edwards.....	7565	5454	3524	3070	1649	3444
Efingham.....	15653	7816	3799	1675	-----	-----
Fayette.....	19638	11189	8075	6328	2704	-----
Ford.....	9103	1979	-----	-----	-----	-----
Franklin.....	12652	9393	5681	3682	4083	1763
Fulton.....	38291	33338	22508	13142	1841	-----
Gallatin.....	11134	8055	5448	10760	7405	3155
Greene.....	20277	16093	12429	11951	7674	-----
Grundy.....	14938	10379	3023	-----	-----	-----
Hamilton.....	13014	9915	6362	3945	2616	-----
Hancock.....	35935	29061	14652	9946	483	-----
Hardin.....	5113	3759	2887	1378	-----	-----
Henderson.....	12582	9501	4612	-----	-----	-----
Henry.....	35506	20660	3807	1260	41	-----
Troquois.....	25782	12325	4149	1695	-----	-----
Jackson.....	19634	9589	5862	3566	1828	1542
Jasper.....	11234	8364	3220	1472	-----	-----
Jefferson.....	17864	12965	8109	5762	2555	691
Jersey.....	15054	12051	7354	4535	-----	-----
Jo Daviess.....	27820	27325	18604	6180	2111	-----
Johnson.....	11248	9342	4114	3626	1596	843
Kane.....	39091	30062	16703	6501	-----	-----
Kankakee.....	24352	15412	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kendall.....	12399	13074	7730	-----	-----	-----
Knox.....	39522	28663	13279	7060	274	-----
Lake.....	21014	18257	14226	2634	-----	-----
La Salle.....	60792	48332	17815	9348	-----	-----
Lawrence.....	12533	9214	6121	7092	3668	-----
Lee.....	27171	17651	5492	2035	-----	-----
Livingston.....	31471	11637	1553	759	-----	-----
Logan.....	23053	14272	5128	2333	-----	-----

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Macon	26481	13738	3988	3039	1122	.....
Macoupin	32726	24602	12355	7926	1990	.....
Madison	44131	31251	20441	14433	6221	13550
Marion	20622	12739	6720	4742	2125	.....
Marshall	16950	13437	5180	1849	.....	.....
Mason	16184	10931	5921	.....	.....	.....
Massac	9581	6213	4092	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	26509	20069	7616	5308	(b)	.....
McHenry	23762	22089	14978	2578	.....	.....
McLean	53988	28772	10163	6565	.....	.....
Menard	11735	9584	6349	4431	.....	.....
Mercer	18769	15042	5246	2352	26	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*21
Monroe	12982	12832	7679	4481	2000	1516
Montgomery	25314	13979	6277	4490	2953	.....
Morgan	28463	22112	16064	19547	12714	.....
Moultrie	10385	6385	3234	.....	.....	.....
Ogle	27492	22888	10020	3479	.....	.....
Peoria	47540	36601	17547	6153	(c)	.....
Perry	13723	9552	5278	3222	1215	.....
Piatt	10953	6127	1606	.....	.....	.....
Pike	30768	27249	18819	11728	2396	.....
Pope	11437	6742	3975	4094	3316	2610
Pulaski	8754	3943	2265	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	6280	5587	3924	2131	1310	.....
Randolph	20859	17205	11079	7944	4429	3492
Richland	12803	9711	4012	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	29783	21005	6937	2610	.....	.....
Saline	12714	9331	5588	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	46352	32274	19228	14716	12960	.....
Schuyler	17419	14684	10573	6972	62959	.....
Scott	10530	9069	7914	6215	.....	.....
Shelby	25476	14613	7807	6659	2972	.....
Stark	10751	9004	3710	1573	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*5
St. Clair	51068	37694	20180	13631	7078	5248
Stephenson	30608	25112	11666	2800	.....	.....
Tazewell	27903	21470	12052	7221	4716	.....
Union	16518	11181	7615	5524	3239	2362
Vermilion	30388	19800	11492	9303	5836	.....
Wabash	8841	7313	4690	4240	2710	.....
Warren	23174	18336	8176	6739	308	.....
Washington	17599	13731	6953	4810	1675	1517
Wayne	19758	12223	6825	5133	2553	1114
White	16846	12403	8925	7919	6091	4828
Whitesides	27503	18737	5361	2514	.....	.....
Will	43013	29321	16703	10167	.....	.....
Williamson	17329	12205	7216	4457	.....	.....
Winnebago	29301	24491	11773	4609	.....	.....
Woodford	18956	13282	4415	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*49
Total	2539891	1711951	851470	476183	157445	55162

STATE LAWS

RELATING TO RATES OF INTEREST AND PENALTIES FOR USURY.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Legal	Rate al-	Penalties for Usury.
	Rate. of Interest.	lowed by Contract.	
	per cent.	per cent.	
Alabama	8	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Arizona	10	Any rate.	
Arkansas.....	6	10	Forfeiture of principal and interest.
California... ..	10	Any rate.	
Colorado	10	Any rate.	
Connecticut	7	7	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Dakota.....	7	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Delaware.....	6	6	Forfeiture of principal.
District of Columbia	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Florida	8	Any rate.	
Georgia	7	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Idaho.....	10	24	Fine and imprisonment.
Illinois.....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Indiana.....	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Iowa.....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Kansas.....	8	12	Forfeiture of ex. of in. above 12 per cent.
Kentucky	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Louisiana.....	5	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Maine.....	6	Any rate.	
Maryland	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Massachusetts	6	Any rate.	
Michigan.....	7	10	Forfeiture of ex. of in. above 7 per cent.
Minnesota	7	12	No Usury Law in this State.
Mississippi	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Missouri.....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Montana.....	10	Any rate.	
Nebraska.....	10	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Nevada.....	10	Any rate.	
New Hampshire.....	6	6	Forfeiture of thrice the excess and costs.
New Jersey.....	7	7	Forfeiture of entire interest.
New Mexico.....	6	Any rate.	
New York.....	7	7	Forfeiture of contract.
North Carolina.....	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Ohio.....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess above 6 per cent.
Ontario, Canada.....	6	Any rate.	
Oregon.....	10	12	
Pennsylvania	6	Any rate.	
Quebec, Canada	6	Any rate.	
Rhode Island	6	Any rate.	
South Carolina	7	Any rate.	
Tennessee.....	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Texas.....	8	12	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Utah.....	10	Any rate.	
Vermont.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Virginia.....	6	6*	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Washington Territory	10	Any rate.	
West Virginia.....	6	6*	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Wisconsin	7	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Wyoming	12	Any rate.	

* Except in cases defined by statutes of the State.

STATE LAWS

RELATING TO LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS: SHOWING LIMIT OF TIME IN WHICH
ACTION MAY BE BROUGHT ON THE FOLLOWING:

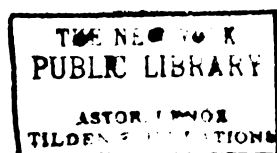
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Assault slander, &c.	Open Accts.	Notes.	Judg- ments.	Scaled and witnessed Instru- ments.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
Alabama.....	1	3	6	20	10
Arkansas.....	1	3	5	10	10
California.....	1	2	4	5	5
Colorado.....	1	6	6	3	3
Connecticut.....	3	6	6	20	17
Dakota.....	2	6	6	20	20
Delaware.....	1	3	6	20	20
District of Columbia.....	1	3	3	12	12
Florida.....	2	4	5	20	20
Georgia.....	1	4	6	7	20
Idaho.....	2	2	4	5	5
Illinois.....	1	5	10	20	10
Indiana.....	2	6	20	20	20
Iowa.....	2	5	10	20	10
Kansas.....	1	3	5	5	15
Kentucky.....	1	2	15	15	15
Louisiana.....	1	3	5	10	20
Maine.....	2	6	20	20	20
Maryland.....	1	3	3	12	12
Massachusetts.....	2	6	20	20	20
Michigan.....	2	6	6	6	10
Minnesota.....	2	6	6	10	6
Mississippi.....	1	3	6	7	7
Missouri.....	2	5	10	20	10
Montana.....	2	5	10	10	10
Nebraska.....	1	4	5	5	10
Nevada.....	2	2	4	5	4
New Hampshire.....	2	6	6	20	20
New Jersey.....	2	6	6	20	16
New Mexico.....	1	6	10	10	10
New York.....	2	6	6	20	20
North Carolina.....	3	3	3	10	10
Ohio.....	1	6	15	15	15
Ontario (U. Canada).....	2	6	6	20	20
Oregon.....	2	6	6	10	20
Pennsylvania.....	1	6	6	20	20
Quebec (L. Canada).....	1	5	5	30	30
Rhode Island.....	1	6	6	20	20
South Carolina.....	2	6	6	20	20
Tennessee.....	1	6	6	10	6
Texas.....	1	2	4	10	5
Utah.....	1	2	4	5	7
Vermont.....	2	6	4	8	8
Virginia.....	1	5	5	10	20
Washington Territory.....	2	3	6	6	6
West Virginia.....	1	5	10	10	10
Wisconsin.....	2	6	6	20	20
Wyoming.....	1	6	15	15	15

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.—1870.

COUNTIES.	Improved Land.	Wood'nd	Other un-improved	Spring Wheat.	Winter Wheat.	Rye.	Indian Corn.	Oats.
Total	Number.	Number.	Number.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
	19,329,952	5,061,578	1,491,331	10,133,207	19,995,198	2,456,578	129,921,397	42,780,851
Adams.....	287,926	112,576	19,370	16,191	947,616	20,989	1,452,905	759,074
Alexander.....	13,836	17,761			42,658	30	244,220	21,627
Bond.....	145,045	42,613	1,915	700	368,625	6,240	1,064,052	461,097
Boone.....	137,307	29,886	2,658	241,042	599	35,871	466,985	579,127
Brown.....	57,062	35,491	25,608	13,276	117,502	4,742	337,769	70,852
Bureau.....	398,611	41,866	15,803	465,256	65,424	43,811	3,030,404	987,426
Calhoun.....	37,684	63,443	2,754	75	221,298	186	234,041	26,231
Carroll.....	186,864	29,793	33,302	418,073	260	25,721	1,367,965	775,100
Cass.....	92,902	33,493	6,604	12,165	127,054	2,772	1,146,980	168,784
Champaign.....	419,368	16,789	58,502	102,577	123,091	45,752	3,924,720	721,375
Christian.....	241,472	19,803	19,173	18,360	504,041	10,722	1,883,336	383,821
Clark.....	118,594	102,201	5,420		195,118	7,308	614,582	212,628
Clay.....	146,922	80,612	5,225	1,894	85,737	3,221	1,019,994	269,945
Clinton.....	150,177	48,868	8,722	500	618,888	1,619	813,257	446,324
Coles.....	208,337	45,214	3,274	2,651	154,485	8,825	2,133,111	315,954
Cook.....	348,824	19,635	17,337	144,296	4,904	20,171	570,427	1,584,225
Crawford.....	105,505	78,350	27,185	60	212,924	15,497	581,964	136,255
Cumberland.....	75,342	40,334	5,604	550	84,697	14,798	403,075	171,880
DeKalb.....	334,502	17,722	6,551	398,059	190	21,018	1,023,849	1,087,074
DeWitt.....	168,539	29,548	17,633	106,493	11,695	11,540	1,311,635	276,756
Douglas.....	147,633	11,897	7,116	7,683	65,424	9,011	653,204	222,456
DuPage.....	164,437	77,243	3,851	106,096	693	5,532	331,981	860,809
Edgar.....	465,458	66,803	14,282	13,283	247,360	37,508	2,107,615	290,679
Edwardsville.....	58,912	57,585	830		122,703	528	352,371	129,152
Effingham.....	120,343	56,330	26,206	77	195,716	19,759	620,247	386,073
Fayette.....	187,196	93,460	16,786		351,310	25,328	986,525	497,395
Ford.....	141,228	2,996	63,976	42,571	1,008	11,577	565,671	154,589
Franklin.....	80,749	3,995	86,110	111,324	5,195	6,139	1,032,491	261,390
Fulton.....	49,572	68,750	4,076	193,669	223,304	131,711	1,508,763	261,390
Gallatin.....	175,408	93,242	29,653		83,093	512	509,491	27,164
Greene.....	193,999	6,256	4,505	21,700	577,400	415	1,051,313	64,029
Grundy.....	88,996	93,878	3,343	129	92,347	11,672	735,252	203,464
Hancock.....	311,517	43,385	18,480	181,873	232,750	133,533	1,510,401	579,599
Hardin.....	28,117	44,771	1,07		32,306	865	172,651	36,991
Henderson.....	140,954	34,705	14,243	161,112	69,063	173,901	1,232,856	222,456
Henry.....	265,904	12,620	31,459	462,379	1,249	35,766	2,541,683	668,367
Iroquois.....	322,510	22,478	63,498	57,160	10,480	23,259	799,810	430,746
Jackson.....	78,548	87,642	5,991	890	329,036	524	611,951	149,931
Jasper.....	90,867	67,023	12,250		87,808	9,165	461,345	149,214
Jefferson.....	118,951	94,888	778		100,553	5,934	887,981	285,949
Jersey.....	94,147	51,427	1,363		558,367		519,120	71,770
JoDavless.....	156,517	82,076	45,777	282,758	555	7,125	1,283,526	87,018
Johnson.....	57,620	3	79,141		92,151	2,468	343,298	74,525
Kane.....	240,120	34,646	3,999	188,826	325	23,618	674,333	785,608
Kankakee.....	312,182	10,978	10,346	103,466	480	12,935	637,397	170,498
Kendall.....	164,004	14,244	2,288	90,681	1,249	5,162	681,267	468,890
Knox.....	330,829	41,566	25,155	267,764	7,654	113,547	2,708,315	787,952
Lake.....	207,779	21,072	24,399	168,914	221	5,870	517,353	699,069
LaSalle.....	533,724	48,117	2,356	271,181	2,193	48,308	3,077,022	1,509,612
Lawrence.....	87,564	72,733	1,212		261,613	1,212	1,283,526	87,018
Lee.....	229,212	12,917	7,409	450,793	3,260	14,825	1,656,977	903,197
Livingston.....	120,206	12,462	41,788	120,206	1,339	26,162	1,182,694	659,300
Logan.....	321,709	17,394	4,08	198,056	40,963	37,232	4,221,641	490,226
Macon.....	205,259	18,153	9,115	55,239	196,613	29,223	2,214,468	544,648
Macoupin.....	231,059	81,224	7,343	160	861,398	2,404	1,051,544	459,417
Madison.....	257,032	89,450	13,675	550	1,207,181	3,685	2,127,549	475,252
Marion.....	173,081	61,578	4,142		173,653	14,517	1,034,057	475,252
Marshall.....	166,057	28,286	2,906	106,129	9,275	182,355	1,399,446	362,604
Mason.....	209,455	41,739	31,013	73,261	125,628	49,182	2,648,721	272,660
Massac.....	25,151	33,396	30		72,316	544	133,126	22,097
McDonough.....	261,635	52,547	14,035	273,871	36,146	52,401	1,362,490	280,717
McHenry.....	230,566	53,293	57,998	401,790	270	29,264	1,145,005	910,397
McLean.....	494,978	40,366	49,087	211,801	10,955	39,824	3,723,379	911,127
Menard.....	134,175	34,931	13,952	36,152	45,793	4,278	1,973,880	235,091
Merced.....	228,809	45,977	22,588	289,291	13,203	40,775	2,054,969	468,424
Monroe.....	92,810	83,369	8,666		62,767	1,425	543,718	125,251
Montgomery.....	276,682	47,804	8,495	59	744,891	3,294	1,527,898	668,424
Morgan.....	293,450	60,217	1,376	18,196	357,523	5,535	3,198,835	198,724
Moultrie.....	144,220	24,783	13,112	17,128	196,436	6,670	1,753,141	263,992
Ogle.....	316,883	43,643	14,913	497,038	5,580	157,504	1,787,066	441,540
Peoria.....	170,729	48,666	2,516	92,361	31,843	99,502	969,224	334,892
Perry.....	93,754	68,470	2,220		330,446	1,016	364,446	338,760
Platt.....	94,415	5,978	13,697	26,822	39,739	9,248	1,012,745	308,110
Pike.....	233,785	128,393	9,302	130	1,057,497	25,303	1,399,188	161,419
Pope.....	55,980	87,754			70,457	2,309	315,958	67,886
Putlaski.....	19,319	12,516			44,922	222	195,735	16,511
Putnam.....	37,271	17,184	4,174	28,137	796	7,707	334,259	86,519
Randolph.....	140,764	162,274	1,170	450	1,031,022	3,235	510,080	414,487
Richland.....	75,079	50,618	2,025		150,268	3,401	482,594	204,634
Rock Island.....	155,214	31,339	20,755		8,279	20,003	1,459,652	276,575
Saline.....	229,126	45,268	609	200	83,321	1,668	319,516	69,793
Sangamon.....	421,748	51,085	19,932	293,304	247,658	23,073	4,388,763	397,718
Schuyler.....	96,195	62,477	21,294	56,231	165,721	20,841	440,975	119,359
Scott.....	85,331	44,633	1,610	18	266,105	930	752,771	13,463
Shelby.....	310,179	74,908	9,314	15,526	452,015	23,686	2,082,578	637,812
Stark.....	138,129	12,375	2,783	124,630		30,534	1,149,878	316,726
St. Clair.....	231,117	76,591	2,016	2,550	1,562,621	1,008	1,423,122	476,851
Stephenson.....	234,857	43,167	13,701	527,394	2,118	135,365	1,115,745	460,480
Tazewell.....	229,126	45,268	14,846	132,417	72,110	59,427	2,062,053	505,841
Union.....	75,832	83,606	5,300		180,231	1,737	679,753	124,473
Vermilion.....	360,251	53,078	31,122	44,806	249,558	52,476	2,818,027	436,051
Wabash.....	54,063	37,558	509		202,201		421,361	110,793
Warren.....	266,187	27,294	14,583	186,290	5,712	72,212	2,982,853	601,054
Washington.....	177,592	55,852	1,931		672,486	2,576	836,115	533,398
Wayne.....	147,352	146,794	10,486	266	164,689	8,665	1,179,239	460,480
White.....	92,398	78,167			184,321	59,418	870,521	119,632
Whitesides.....	289,809	21,823	37,310	457,455	264	31,658	2,162,943	880,838
Will.....	419,442	24,261	6,335	195,286	1,996	8,030	1,311,458	1,868,682
Williamson.....	123,448	116,949	1,618	176	170,787	6,228	655,710	180,886
Winnebago.....	241,378	37,238	15,237	408,606	2,468	137,985	1,237,406	868,903
Woodford.....	225,504	25,217	23,135	178,139	108,307	20,426	2,154,185	744,581



M. K. Alexander
(DECEASED.)
PARIS



HISTORY OF EDGAR COUNTY.

AS we go up the ascent of time, past history shrinks and shrivels up into points, the light specks only making the darkness visible. While this is true of nations, it is especially true of individuals, however great in their day, and however important the results achieved through their instrumentality. In this respect history does not repeat itself. It must be reproduced as far as possible with all its original antecedents and surroundings; otherwise, much that the world cannot afford to lose will pass silently, but no less surely, into the remorseless gulf of oblivion. The past, with all its momentous changes, has ever been regarded as important, and richly deserving of record. Long before letters were invented, legendary tales and tradition were employed to perpetuate a knowledge of important events, and transmit the same to succeeding generations. Hieroglyphics were afterward used for the same purpose. But all these forms of memorial have long since given place to the pen and the type among civilized nations. The introduction of modern alphabets made writing less difficult, and the invention of the art of printing afforded facilities for publishing books before unknown. The thirst for knowledge produced by the press and the Reformation, and the growing taste for history created by the latter, brought out a host of historians, rendered their works voluminous and scattered them broadcast over the world. Many of them, read in the blazing sunlight of civilization, have all the fascination of a romance, and but increase in interest as time rolls on. The papyrus roll of ancient Egypt, containing mysterious records of the Dark Ages, and the ponderous folios of Confucius, that antedate tradition itself, were not more valuable to the sages and philosophers of old, than the printed page of the nineteenth century is to the scholar and enlightened individual of to-day. It is hoped, therefore, that the present effort to select and preserve some gleanings and reminiscences of early days in this section of the State, will not be deemed unimportant, nor wholly destitute of interest.

Although Illinois has contributed much to enrich the pages of history, her resources are by no means exhausted, and it requires but the historian's pen to cull from the chaotic mass important facts, and present them in a tangible form to the reader. And with all her vast wealth of historical lore, no part of the great State possesses more of genuine interest than this section. A period of time which would be considered remote in Northern Illinois, would be regarded

as recent in Edgar County. Pioneers here were beginning to look upon themselves as "old settlers" when Chicago consisted of but a fort and trading-point of trappers and Indians. Even before the bright star answering to the name of Illinois appeared in the azure field of the Stars and Stripes, the pale-face had begun to dispute with the red man for these fair lands, the smoke of his cabin to ascend from their forests, and his "civilized war-whoops" to awake the echoes of their hills and brakes.

BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Edgar County lies in the eastern part of the State, and is bounded on the north by Vermilion County, on the west by Douglas and Coles, on the south by Clark County, and on the east by the State of Indiana. It is nearly a square, being about twenty-three and a half miles wide by about twenty-seven miles long, and thus containing something less than six hundred and forty square miles. The eastern and southern borders of the county, comprising perhaps two-fifths of its area, are occupied by the timbered land adjoining the banks of the streams which run toward the Wabash River. The remainder, with the exception of a few sections about the head of Embarras River, in the western edge of the county, is occupied by the Grand Prairie, some arms of which also run quite deeply into the timber, along the divides between the different creeks. The timber is mainly the same as that of the timbered lands to the northward; but in the southeastern part of the county, beech begins to take a prominent place, and a considerable number of pines find congenial soil above the heavy-bedded soil; but, in some of its eastern extensions into the timber,* this is mostly wanting, and the soft, dark-brown clay of the subsoil comes nearly to the surface. The bottoms of the prairie sloughs generally contain more or less of the light-brown, marly clay, in which may be found fresh-water shells. The State Geologists' Report, from which we shall make occasional extracts in these pages, says that some years ago the almost perfect skeleton of a mastodon was obtained from one of these prairie sloughs, which, after having been exhibited through all parts of the United States, was sold to a Philadelphia museum, and that fragments of skeletons of this animal are not rare in this section. The beds of the "Drift Period" we shall notice more fully under the head of Geology, to which subject a chapter will be devoted further on in this work.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

We have said that a period remote in the history of Northern Illinois, would be regarded as recent in Edgar County. Look at the dates, 1817—1879! Sixty-two years are between these milestones, standing along the highway of Time. Sixty-two years! Twice the chances of human life. Thirty years are a generation's life-time, and thus the allotted span of two gen-

* Geological Survey of Illinois.

erations has run out since white men first came to the wilds of Edgar County—one year before Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State. The entire State was then a “waste, howling wilderness,” *peopled* by Indians, wolves, panthers, bears and other wild and savage animals. Lo, the change that threescore years have wrought! The Indians, the original owners of the soil, are fading away, as it were, in the distant West; the panthers and wolves are almost forgotten, and “the wilderness has rejoiced and blossomed as the rose,” while hundreds of happy and prosperous homes dot its forests and prairies. A large proportion of the citizens of Edgar County are American-born. From the pine forests of Maine to the palmetto groves of South Carolina and the cotton-fields of Tennessee, her population has come. Every State lying between these points has contributed more or less to the settling-up of the County. The hardy sons of New England, with their thrift and Yankee ingenuity, the stirring New Yorkers, the Pennsylvania Quakers and Dutch, the far-seeing Buckeyes, the industrious Hoosiers, the dignified Virginians, the warm-hearted Southerners, the courageous Kentuckians, are here grouped together, forming a class of people that for native intelligence, favorably compare with those of any section or country; while one of the results of the late war was an importation of Sambo, who has been denominated “God’s shadow on the dial of American Progress.” The first settlement in Edgar County was made along the timbered margin of the “North Arm” of Grand Prairie, which extends deep into the county on its eastern side, and was originally known as

WAYNE PRECINCT.

This precinct embraced in its boundaries the present townships of Hunter, Brouillett and Stratton, with the northern tier of sections of Elbridge, and was one of the five original townships or precincts into which the county was divided at the time of its organization. Here, early in the spring of 1817, Remember Blackman, John Stratton, Anthony Sanders, William Whitley and Aloysius Brown located, and are acknowledged as the first white settlers in Edgar County. Stratton, Whitley and Brown were from Kentucky, Blackman was from the Empire State, and Sanders from North Carolina. They arrived in time to prepare land and cultivate small crops of corn. Aloysius Brown finally moved to Wisconsin and died there years ago. Whitley remained in this section of the county but a few years, then sold out, moved into Paris Township and settled on the place now owned by Elliott. Stratton lived here many years, and finally sold out and moved up near Kankakee, where he died. Blackman died in the township; and Sanders left his wife, went down South, and married another woman. In the township histories more extended notices will be given of all the early settlers.

In the fall following the settlement of those above given, Col. Jonathan Mayo came to the county and settled in the immediate neighborhood of them, and, during the winter, Barna B. Reynolds came in. Both were from Kentucky

here, but Mayo was originally from the Old Dominion. He and his wife are the only two persons now living in the county who came to it that first year, grown up people. A few are to be found who were small children at the time of coming. A man of considerable prominence, and for years officially connected with the affairs of the county, we shall have occasion to quote extensively from Col. Mayo in these pages. Although blind and feeble in bodily health, his memory is undimmed by age, and we acknowledge in the beginning of our work our indebtedness to him for many historical facts and to Hall Sims, Col. Blackburn and many others of more modern date, without whose aid our history would be meager indeed. Mayo settled on the "North Arm," where he remained until 1827, when he removed into the city of Paris, and is still living on the place where he located on his removal to the city. Reynolds was related to Aloysius Brown, and removed from the country with Brown. They were zealous Catholics (Brown and Reynolds), and a brother of Reynolds attained quite an exalted position in that Church, as well as a daughter of Brown's, who is at the head of the Convent of St. Mary's, near Terre Haute.

In 1818 the little settlement was increased by the arrival of Daniel Lane, Augustin E. Boland, George and Daniel Beckwith and William Reed. Lane was from New Hampshire, and came first to Vincennes, where he remained a short time, and then came to this settlement. He died here many years ago, and upon his old homestead stands a Lombardy poplar that is known as a way-mark all over the country, and to which is attached quite a history, more particularly referred to in another page. Boland was a native of Connecticut, and drifted westward while serving as a soldier of the war of 1812. He was discharged, when the war was over, at Vincennes, Ind., and from that place came here, as stated above. His name is still perpetuated here by several sons, who rank among the worthy citizens of Hunter and Paris Townships. The Beckwiths were from New York, and were men of intelligence and enterprise. They removed to Vermilion County, before its organization, however, and after its formation, became active men, and Daniel represented it in the Legislature one or more terms. William Reed came from some of the Eastern States, but which one, we could not ascertain. He was also in the war of 1812, and after the formation of Edgar County, was its first Sheriff. He went to Vermilion County, where he died several years ago.

The following arrivals occurred during the year 1819: Jacob Jones and family, Samuel Littlefield, Rev. Joseph Curtis, Lewis Murphy, and the Van Houtins. The Joneses and Littlefield were from Maine, and settled on the "North Arm," now embraced in Hunter Township, where they remained until 1826, when they changed their location to Brouillett Township. Being rather prominent men, they will be more fully noticed in the chapter devoted to that town. Rev. Joseph Curtis* hailed from the Buckeye State, and is supposed

* A Methodist Episcopal minister.

to have been the first minister to proclaim the word of God in Edgar County. He established a class at Col. Mayo's house, of which Mayo and his wife and Curtis' widow are the only survivors. This fact will be referred to again in the church history. Murphy was from Virginia, and was the first Judge of Probate in the county. He died many years ago. All whose names have so far been given settled in what is now Hunter Township; the Van Houtins, however, settled in the present town of Stratton. Benjamin Van Houtin was born in New Jersey, and his brother, Thomas Van Houtin, in New York, after the removal of the family to that section. Both still live in Stratton Township, and are among the enterprising farmers of that community. The next year (1820), the population of the settlement was increased by the coming of Joseph Lowry, John Lycan, James and William Murphy, Otis McCulloch, Alexander McDonald, Alonzo Lapham, James Dudley, Col. J. M. Blackburn, and Trueman Blackman. Blackburn, Lowry and Lycan were from Kentucky, the "Dark and Bloody Ground," lying "beyond the beautiful river." The two latter settled in Hunter, and Blackburn in what is now Stratton Township. Blackburn took an active part in the Black Hawk war, and commanded a regiment during that brief campaign. He is still living in the township, retaining much of his former energy, and a vivid recollection of facts pertaining to the early history of the county, and will be further alluded to in the history of Stratton Township. The Murphys were from Virginia. The first Circuit Court after the formation of the county was held at the house of William Murphy, who lived adjoining to Col. Mayo, and upon which place he died many years ago. James Murphy built a horse-mill near the present line of Hunter and Stratton, and afterward a water-mill near by, which is referred to elsewhere. McCulloch and Lapham were from New York, and Dudley from Massachusetts. The latter was one of the first merchants in the county; finally removed to Coles County, and, it is said, grew very wealthy. Lapham built a "fulling-mill," in the early days of the county. McCulloch was not particularly distinguished, beyond being a worthy citizen. McDonald came from Tennessee, and Blackman from Ohio. Of McDonald little is known, and Blackman lived for years in Stratton Township.

In 1821, but few additions were made to the little settlement. Among them were Dr. Url Murphy, Hon. John B. Alexander and Nathaniel Morgan. Dr. Murphy was a younger brother of the Murphys above mentioned, and was a young physician who had come to the "Far West" to establish a practice in the healing art, but found, instead, an early grave. Alexander was from North Carolina, and was a man of considerable note in the country, as elsewhere stated. Morgan was from Kentucky, but otherwise little is known of him. In 1822, James Lowry, the Gillams, George Board, Rev. John W. McReynolds, James Hensly, Squire Newlon, Laban Burr and Edward Wheeler came to the settlement. Lowry was a brother to those already mentioned in this chapter. John, Thomas and David Gillam were from Indiana; and, after remaining here

a few years, returned to the Hoosier State. Board settled in what is now Stratton Township, and was the first Coroner of the county. Rev. McReynolds was one of the early preachers of the time, and was a brother-in-law of Col. Mayo. Burr was from New York, and settled near the present line of Paris and Hunter Townships, where he died in a few years. Hensly was from Kentucky, and Wheeler from New York. The latter is more particularly referred to in Brouillett Township. Squire Newlon is still living; was originally from Virginia, and settled in Stratton Township.

There seems to have been a lull in the arrivals for a year or two, or rather in this section, as we find no new-comers in 1823-24. In 1825, Rev. William J. Mayo, William S. Wilson, Robert J. Scott, John Brown and Andrew G. Fitzgerald came in. Rev. Mayo, the father of Col. Mayo, was from Kentucky, and was one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of the county. Wilson is from North Carolina, and settled in Stratton, while Rev. Mr. Mayo settled in Hunter Township. Scott and Brown settled in Brouillett Township, and are referred to in the history of that town. Mr. Scott came from Ohio, and Brown from Kentucky. Fitzgerald came from North Carolina and settled in the section now embraced in Stratton Township. In 1826, the following accessions were made to the population: Jonathan and Sanborn Basford, Col. D. A. Morrison, William Hurst, Sylvester Barker, William C. Trimble, John Wilson and John Somerville. The Basfords (father and son) were from the Green Mountains of Vermont, and located in Brouillett Township. Col. Morrison is from Kentucky, and is still living in Stratton Township. Hurst was from Ohio; but of him little could be learned. Barker was from New Hampshire, and lives now in the city of Paris. He is extensively noticed in the history of Brouillett Township. Trimble, Wilson and Somerville were from Kentucky, but of them little is remembered. In 1827, 1828, 1829 and 1830, Thomas Evans, Joseph Barkley, the Parkers, Enos Hobbs, Matthew R. Scott, William Allen, the Hunters, Godfrey Wilkins, John Clarke, Isaac Wilkins, Jesse Moore and Daniel and Lewis Camerer came to the county. Evans, Barkley and Moore were from Kentucky, and located in the present township of Brouillett. The Parkers, M. R. Scott, Clarke, the Wilkinses and the Camerers were from Ohio, and settled, also, in Brouillett, where some of them and their descendants still live. Hobbs and the Hunters were originally from Tennessee; the latter settled in Hunter Township and the former in Brouillett. Allen is a Virginian, and lives, at present, in the village of Chrisman. Additional settlers in this section of the county were: William Huffman, James Carney, Willard and Ebenezer Center, Enos Martin, William Bond, Thomas Hobbs, George W. Haws, Isaac Sanford and James A. Gillespie, most of whom we have been unable to learn anything definite regarding their native place or the time of their settlement in the county.

As we have already stated, the county, at the time of its formation, was divided into five civil townships, or election districts, of which Wayne Township

comprised the territory embraced in Stratton, Hunter and Brouillett Townships, with a narrow strip of Elbridge Township. Immediately south of this district and lying in the southeast corner of the county, was another of those early divisions, and was known as

PIKE PRECINCT.

This precinct, or civil township, embraced the present territory of Elbridge Township, with the exception of the north tier of sections which belonged to the division just described, as noted in another page, with a kind of arm from Pike extending north between Sugar Creek and the range line to where the creek crosses it. It was scarcely one-fourth the size of Wayne Precinct, but for a time had nearly as great a population as the whole of that district. Among the early settlers of this township, were some of the roughest characters that, perhaps, Edgar County ever knew. We do not wish to be understood to say, however, that all there were of that character; for Pike had many who were of the very best and most honorable citizens, and who succeeded, in a few years, in getting rid of the turbulent ones, until, at the present day, this section compares favorably with any portion of the country.

One of the first settlers in the original Pike Township or Precinct, was John Ray, who came from Tennessee in 1818, and settled in the southern part of it, but a short distance from the present line of Clark County. While he is supposed to have been one of the first, it is not altogether certain that he was the *very first* settler in that section. And there still exists some doubt upon the point, many believing that the Elliotts, Ewings and Rhoadeses came about the same time. Hall Sims, now living in this district, but who settled in what is now Sims Township, says when he came to the county in 1821, he found John Ray, Alexander Ewing, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Rhoades, James Love, James Eggleton, James Knight and Arthur Foster living in what was known as Pike Township. Wilson, Rhoades, Eggleton and Foster were from Kentucky, and settled here between the years 1818 and 1821. Ewing was from Tennessee, as well as the Rays. Knight was likewise from Tennessee, and is said by some to have been a Revolutionary soldier. We are inclined to doubt that fact, however, and think that if a soldier at all, it must have been in the war of 1812. Love was a pretended doctor, but seems to have been of rather questionable standing in the community, and remained but a few years. Where he came from, no one now can tell, nor seems to care whither he went. He figured in the early courts of the county in a manner not in the least to his honor or credit.

In 1822, Eleven Tucker and David Role came to the settlement from Ohio. Tucker came at the same time as the Meanses and Beard, who settled first in Vermilion County, and afterward in Paris Township, in this county, where their history is given. Andrew B. Ray was from Tennessee, and settled in Pike in 1823, and served in the Black Hawk war of 1832. Abner Lamb settled in the neighborhood in 1823, and was from Kentucky. Thomas Hicklin was also from Kentucky, and came to the settlement the next year after Lamb.

John Elliott came in 1825, and Solomon Trogdon in 1826. The latter was the father of Judge Trogdon, of the County Court, and settled here upon coming to the country, but, later, moved into Stratton Township. William Hanks, James W. Parrish and George Mack came to the county in 1829. Hanks hailed from Kentucky, Parrish from Tennessee and Mack from North Carolina. I. Cummins, J. D. Marley and other members of the Ray family came in soon after the last named above. This embraces all who came prior to the Black Hawk war, whose names we have been able to learn. Next in the settlement of the county comes the original

FAIRFIELD PRECINCT.

This district embraced in its limits the present townships of Paris, Sims, Grand View, Kansas, Buck, the larger portion of Embarrass, with a tier of sections off of the south ends of Edgar and Shiloh. Settlements were not made in this precinct as early by two or three years as in Wayne and Pike. Of the first in this section, we may note Hall Sims and his father-in-law, Thomas Jones. The latter was from Kentucky, and settled in what is now Paris Township, in July, 1821, where he died some years later. Sims was likewise from Kentucky, but was born in North Carolina. He is still living, though several years past his fourscore. He settled originally in what is now Sims Township, where he lived from 1821 until a few years ago, when, as old age crept upon him, he dissolved his household and went to live with a son in Elbridge Township. Mr. Sims has always been a prominent man in the county, and a public-spirited citizen. He served two terms in the State Legislature, and held other important offices. He and Mr. Jones were the only settlers in Fairfield, in 1821, of whom we have any information. The next year, the following additions were made to it, viz.: Samuel Vance, Smith Shaw, Thomas Tenery, Charles Ives, Jacob and Thomas Rhoades, John Cutler, John and Thomas Darnall, Thomas Brown, the Sutherlands, William Janes, Moses Williams, Isaac Johnson, Samuel Wells and Thomas Cary. The present site of the settlement of Mr. Vance is now included in the city limits of Paris. He donated twenty-six acres of land for the county seat, as noticed in another chapter. A son, together with many other descendants, still resides in the county. Shaw's original settlement is also in the city limits; and a son, Major Shaw, owns it. A more extended notice is given these pioneers in the chapter devoted to Paris Township. Tenery was supposed to be from Tennessee, but of him little could be learned. Charles Ives was from New York, and settled in the southern part of Paris Township. He was one of the first County Commissioners, and afterward a Representative in the Legislature. The Rhoadeses first settled in what is now Elbridge Township, but soon afterward removed to the present town of Sims. John Cutler was from Ohio, and settled in that portion of Fairfield now known as Grand View. Thomas Brown also settled in Grand View, and was from Tennessee. The Darnalls were from Kentucky; Thomas settled in Grand View

and John in Sims, where the latter died the next spring after his settlement. Thomas Darnall raised a large family of children, none of whom, we believe, are living except William D. Darnall, a present resident of Paris, and to whose excellent memory we are indebted for many facts pertaining to the early times. The Sutherlands came from New York, and consisted of Aric Sutherland, R. B., Daniel and Charles Sutherland, all of whom settled in Grand View Township. Many representatives of this family still live in the county. William Janes and Moses Williams were from Kentucky, and settled in the present town of Sims. Isaac Johnson was from Ohio, and located in that part of the district now embraced in Grand View. Thomas Cary was from New York, and also settled in Grand View. Samuel Wells came from Kentucky, and made his claim in Sims Township.

In 1823, the population was increased by the arrival of William Whitley, Nathaniel Wayne, Gen. M. K. Alexander, Washington Alexander, Isaac Alexander, Leander Munsell, William Means, William Beard, David Crosier, Adriel Stout, Isaac Brimberry, Moses and Aaron Darnall, William Flood, William Craig and William Young. Whitley first settled in Wayne Precinct, and was noticed in that chapter. Nathaniel Wayne settled in Paris, and was one of the early hotel keepers, but in a few years removed to Embarrass Township, where he is noticed as one of the early settlers of that section. Gen. Alexander and his brothers, Washington and Isaac, settled in Paris. Gen. Alexander took a prominent part in the Black Hawk war; was one of the first merchants of Paris and the first Postmaster, after his father, Hon. John B. Alexander, who is noticed as one of the early settlers of the original Wayne Township. Washington Alexander is still living in Paris, and Isaac was one of the early school-teachers in the county. Munsell settled in Paris and was one of the early merchants. He has a son, a lawyer, still living in the city. Means, Beard, Crosier and Stout were all from Ohio, all came together and all settled in what is now Paris Township, where they are more particularly referred to. Brimberry settled in Grand View, and was a captain in the campaign against Black Hawk. Moses and Aaron Darnall were from Kentucky and settled in Sims. They were brothers of John Darnall, who settled here a year previous and died, when they came and took charge of his claim. Flood, Craig and Young settled in Sims also.

The population of the district was increased in 1824-25 by the following arrivals: Michael and William O'Hair, — Hanly, James Adams, Jonathan Newman, Isaac Craig, the Dills, the Redmons, G. B. Shellady, Robert Brown, the Johnsons, the Pinsons, Solomon McGwire, George Moke, the Olmsteads, Anson Phelps, James and Benjamin Johnson, the Hendersons, William Roley, Ledston Redmon and Joseph McCracken. The O'Hairs, Hanly, Adams, Newman and Craig settled in the present township of Sims. The Dills, of whom there were a large family, settled in what is now Paris Township, where members of the family still live. M. M. Dill, a son of Abner Dill, is a prominent

citizen of Paris, and one of the proprietors of the Edgar County Mills. The Redmons also settled in Paris Township, and George W. Redmon, a son of the early settler, George Redmon, lives in Paris, and is likewise one of the proprietors of the Edgar County Mills. A more extended notice will be given of the Dills and Redmons in the chapter devoted to Paris Township. Garland B. Shellady located in Paris, and was the first resident lawyer of Edgar County. Brown was from Kentucky, settled in Paris Township and died more than forty years ago. Madison and William Johnson settled in what is now Paris Township, and William is at present one of the proprietors of the City Mills. The Pinsons were from the Old Dominion, and settled near Paris. Aaron Pinson died here; his sons, Thomas and James, moved away. McGwire and Moke settled in what is now Paris Township. Moses and John T. Olmstead settled in the present town of Grand View. They were from New York, as was also Anson Phelps, who settled in the town about the same time. James and Benjamin Johnson came from Ohio and located in the present town of Grand View. The Hendersons were from the old Blue-grass State, and consisted of John, Andrew and Hugh Henderson, and made their claims in Grand View Township. William Roley was from Virginia, and settled also in Grand View. Ledston Redmon and McCracken also settled in this section, and were from Kentucky.

Among the additions made to the settlement up to and including 1830, we may note the following: Thomas Brock, Lawson Kimble, the Bovels, John Matthews, John Arterburn, James Hoskins, the Pinnells, James F. Whitney, John Montgomery, Thomas Morgan, the Whalens, Robert M. Ray, W. K. Payne, William and John Shrader, James Miller, John and Joseph Perisho, J. R. Wilhoit, Daniel and Emanuel Zink, and John Archer, Joseph Hite, John Umphrey, Rev. J. Y. Allison, Squire Boyer, John Milburn, Frederick Rudy, Jacob Augustus, John Cuist, Nathaniel Wayne, Benjamin Wayne, George Roberts, Thomas Dohhette, Joseph Smart, James Scott, James Flack, Henry Owsley, Robert Downs, Middleton White, William Laughlin and Isaac Neeley. Thomas Brock settled near Paris, as did also Lawson Kimble, who is still living, and was originally from the Buckeye State. The Bovels were from Tennessee and located in what is now Paris Township. Matthews, Hoskins and Montgomery were Kentuckians and located near Paris. Whitney was also from Kentucky and died with the cholera. He was Sheriff of the county at the time of his death. Patrick and Bartholomew Whalen settled in Paris Township; the latter is still living where he originally settled. Patrick is dead. Robert M. Ray settled also in Paris and was twice Sheriff of the county, and one of the early merchants. W. K. Payne, the Shraders, Perishos, James Miller and the Zinks settled in what is now Grand View Township, where they are more fully noticed in the township history. Also John Archer, Joseph Hite, John Umphrey, Milburn, Rudy and Augustus located in Grand View, and will come under the notice of the township historian. Arterburn, Wilhoit, the

Pinnells, Rev. Allison and Boyer settled in what was Grand View Township, but is now known as Kansas Township, and, for several years after township organization, a part of the former. The Waynes settled in what is now Embarrass Township; Nathaniel had previously settled in Paris Township where he lived some years. Cuist, Roberts, Dohhette, Smart, Scott, Flack and Owsley also settled in Embarrass, and were mostly from Kentucky. Further mention is made of them in the history of the township. Laughlin, Downs, White and Neeley were also from Kentucky and settled in Sims Township, where they will again be referred to. Thus we have taken a brief glance at the original settlement of old Fairfield Township or Precinct. The north part of the county as now bounded was originally called

CARROLL PRECINCT.

This division, at the time of forming the county, extended to the center of Township 18, in Vermilion County, and is the north line of Carroll Township in that county. It was very sparsely settled at the time of this division of the county, which will account for the extent of its territory. It included in its limits the present towns of Prairie, Edgar, Ross, Young America and Shiloh, and extended, as before stated, to the north line of Carroll Township, in the present county of Vermilion. The first comers to this section, of whom we have any account, were Joshua and Enos Martin and William C. Trimble who came to the neighborhood in 1824 and 1825. Joshua Martin settled in what is now Edgar and Enos in Ross Township. Trimble also settled in Ross, but moved the next year into Wayne, where he is noticed among the early comers. In the district known as Carroll Precinct, up to and including 1830, we may mention the settlement of the following persons, viz.: James Mars, William Lowry, William Drake, Abraham Cowrey, James Gordon, John McKee, Hamson and Hubble Sprague, Col. William Wyatt, Solomon Bond, J. W. Riley, Ensign Mitchell, Frank Lowry, Augustus Wyatt, Horatio Blanchard, Christopher Ward, Thomas Holden, Joshua Van Fleet, Elijah Bacon, Joseph Conover, Richard Jones, Sylvester Barker, John Jackson, Edmund Clarke, John Hannah and Samuel Lowry. Mars, Lowry, Drake, Cowrey, Gordon, McKee, the Spragues, Col. Wyatt, Bond, Riley and Mitchell settled in the territory now included in Edgar Township. Col. Wyatt was from Kentucky, and was Lieutenant Colonel of Blackburn's regiment in the Black Hawk campaign. Gordon, McKee and Bond were also from Kentucky, the former of whom is now living in the city of Paris. The Spragues were from Vermont, and Cowrey from Ohio. Of the others, we were unable to learn their native States. Frank Lowry, Augustus Wyatt, Horatio Blanchard, Ward, Holden and Van Fleet settled in what is now Ross Township. They were all from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, and from them have descended some of the worthy citizens of the county. Richard Jones, Barker, Jackson, Clarke, Newcomb and Hannah settled in the present town of Prairie. Jones was the son of Jacob Jones,

mentioned among the early settlers of Wayne, and located where the town of Scotland now stands. Barker soon removed to Brouillett Township, where he is noticed as one of the early settlers. We were unable to learn much of the others. This comprises a number of the first settlers in this section of the county, much of which is rather new, as compared to other portions. The present towns of Shiloh, Buck and Young America are of more recent settlement than the east and south parts of the county. The fifth and last of the old original townships was known as

RIPLEY PRECINCT.

This precinct or town extended from the north line of Carroll Precinct to Chicago, and so remained until the formation of Vermilion County, when it was included in it. At the March meeting of the County Commissioners' Court of Vermilion, we find that that county was divided into two townships or districts, called respectively Carroll and Ripley Townships. As all this section was once embraced in Edgar County, we deem it appropriate in this connection to glance briefly at the settlement of the original Ripley Township. The first settlement was made at or near the old Salt Works, by a man named Seymour Treat, who came to these Salt Springs as early as 1820, for the purpose of making salt. A man by the name of Blackburn came with him. These Salt Springs were known to the State at the time of its adoption into the Union in 1818, and were reserved to the State when Vermilion County was organized. The State passed sundry laws for the regulation of the "Vermilion Saline." Mr. Treat, after remaining at the Salt Springs for several years, settled the village of Denmark and built a saw-mill. James Butler came in the latter part of 1820, and was the first settler at Butler's Point, now called Catlin. The beautiful farm settled by Mr. Butler is now owned by Harvey Sandusky. Henry Johnston was the first white settler on the Little Vermilion, and came about the same time of Butler. Two of his brothers-in-law settled near by in a short time after. Harvey Luddington settled at Butler's Point in 1822, and afterward removed to the Salt Works. He improved several farms on Salt Fork, west of the Saline, and then removed to Danville. He was in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane, in 1813, when but twenty years of age. George and Daniel Beckwith, noticed among the early settlers of the original Wayne Township, were among the first settlers in Ripley. They came to the Salt Works, and Daniel afterward entered land, at present embraced in the city of Danville. Hon. John B. Alexander, another of the early settlers of old Wayne, removed to this section, where the remainder of his life was passed. When Mr. Luddington settled in Ripley Township, four years before the formation of Vermilion County, he found but eight families in all that section, viz.: the Beckwiths and Treat, at the Saline; Butler, at Butler's Point; Achilles Morgan, at Brooke's Point; Henry Johnston, on the Little Vermilion, and his two brothers-in-law. Alexander McDonald settled on the Little Vermilion, and Asa Elliott at Butler's

Point, the next year. Benjamin Canaday settled near the present village of Georgetown, in 1823; John and William Current came in 1825. Among the early settlers of Ripley Precinct or Township, we may notice in addition to the names already given, William Bandy and James A. Davis, Hezekiah Cunningham, Moses Thomas, Jonathan Lyon, John B. Thomas, James Davison, Joseph Gundy, Joseph Kerr, and many others whose names are forgotten. As already noted, Ripley Township extended to Chicago, and for several years after the organization of Vermilion County, as well as when Vermilion was a part of Edgar, the city of Chicago, which was then concealed in the swamps of Lake Michigan, was embraced in these districts. William Reed, the first Sheriff of Edgar County, and removing to Vermilion became the first Sheriff there, as such had to collect the taxes of Chicago, or Fort Dearborn, as it was then called. Harvey Luddington, as we have been informed, having business in the "extreme north part of the county," agreed to collect Chicago's taxes, provided the county would pay his expenses. The latter amounted to about ten dollars, and taxes collected from the future metropolis of the Northwest was *three dollars*. The next year, to save expenses, Sheriff Reed paid Chicago's taxes out of his own pocket. It amounted, we are told, to a few cents over three dollars.

Thus we have taken a brief glance at the early settlement of the county, giving the dates of settlement in each of the original divisions, viz.: Wayne, Pike, Fairfield, Carroll and Ripley Townships. That inaccuracies exist in many points is not only possible, but altogether probable. Stretching back over a period of over sixty years to the time of the first settlements in its territory, it would be wonderful in the extreme for the mind of man to collect with perfect accuracy all the names and dates mentioned in these pages. If, therefore, names have been omitted which are entitled to come in the list of early settlers, it is unintentional, and deeply regretted. We have noticed only those who settled in the county previous to 1830, and have spared no pains to obtain the names of all who came before that date. But, as very few of those early pioneers are still living, it is highly probable, as before observed, that many omissions have been made. In the township histories which follow, the settlement of each particular section will be more fully given, and many additional facts noticed, together with the names of those coming in to a later period than given in this connection. With these few apologetic words, parenthetically, we will pass now to the

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

When Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State, in 1818, it was composed of fifteen counties. One of these, Crawford, included what is now Edgar County. The farthest north of any of these counties was Bond, whose northern boundary was limited only by the State-line. Indeed, it would have been rather difficult for a geographer to have definitely pointed out the exact limits of any county on its northern boundary. Only about one-fourth of the

State was really embraced in these counties. "The settled portions of Illinois were all south of a line drawn from Alton via Carlisle to Palestine, near the Wabash; but within this area were large tracts of wilderness country, of several days' journey in extent, the settlements being mostly scattered along the borders of the great rivers. All the vast prairies north of this line, comprising the most fertile lands of the State, nearly every acre of which was susceptible of cultivation, ready cleared and provided, as it were, for the hand of the husbandman, was a howling wilderness, uninhabited save by the red savage and the prairie wolf."

The organization of the State drew the attention of emigrants toward it, and a consequent enlargement of the settlements. This necessitated the formation of more counties, for men then, as now, considered themselves fully capable of managing their own governmental affairs, and, consequently, among the early acts of the Legislature appear the creation of counties almost as fast as the bills therefor could be presented and acted upon. The influx of immigrants to the northern portions of Crawford County, in 1819 and 1820, led to the formation of Clark County, which, by a similar manner, in the spring of 1823, suffered a division, and Edgar County was the result. The act for its formation we have been unable to obtain, and must, therefore, omit its insertion in this connection. For the benefit of our readers, however, we would state that the bill authorizing its formation as a county was passed by the Legislature January 23, 1823, and was approved and signed by Edward Coles, then Governor of the infant State. In pursuance of the act of organization, an election was held in the spring of 1823, when John B. Alexander, Elijah Austin and Charles Ives were elected County Commissioners.

The election referred to was not, however, the first held in what is now Edgar County. Col. Mayo states that, in the spring of 1818, an election was held in his house, on the "North Arm," to choose delegates to the Convention to form the State Constitution. He says there were 14 votes cast, 3 of which came from Sugar Creek. In the fall, another election was held in the Colonel's house, for Governor, Congressmen and a member to the Legislature. The next election was doubtless after the county was formed, and was the one already referred to. When the county was organized, Judge Wilson appointed Col. Mayo Clerk of the Circuit Court. It was his duty now to put the county in proper shape to hold the election for County Commissioners. He went to Clark County, where he took the oath of office. Gov. Coles had appointed him Recorder and Notary Public, and, on his return from Clark County, he swore in Lewis Murphy as Judge of Probate Court, and all the Justices of the Peace that had been commissioned by the Governor. William Reed was appointed Sheriff, and as soon as the Commissioners were elected and qualified, Edgar County was a reality.

The county received its name from Hon. John Edgar, one of the first three Judges of the Illinois County, when that municipality was a part of the "Old

Dominion." He was a resident of old Kaskaskia when Gen. St. Clair arrived there, in February, 1790, under instructions of Gen. Washington. His wife was one of the most accomplished women of that day, and was a devoted American. Her husband had been an officer in the British army in the War of Independence; but, owing to the intense loyalty of his wife, was induced, mainly by her, to join the patriot cause. Mr. Stuve, in his admirable history of Illinois, thus speaks of these two persons:

"This accomplished woman, the center of fashion for remote Illinois, in the olden time, presided for many years, with equal grace and dignity, over her husband's splendid mansion, at Kaskaskia—the abode of hospitality and resort of the elite for near a half-century. It was in the spacious and elegantly-finished parlors of this house that La Fayette, on his visit to Illinois, in 1825, was sumptuously entertained by a banquet and ball. Mrs. Edgar's name merits high rank in the scroll of Revolutionary heroines. By birth, education and sympathy, she was American; but her husband, John Edgar, was an officer in the British navy, fighting against the colonies in their struggle for independence. By her talents, shrewdness and, above all, her patriotic devotion to her country, she won over, not only the heart of her husband to the American cause, but was the projector of many plans by which soldiers in the British army were induced to quit and join the ranks of the patriots. She had, upon one occasion, arranged a plan of escape for three soldiers, and was to furnish them guns, American uniforms, etc., and all needful information to enable them to reach the patriot camp. When they came, she was absent from home; but her husband, a *confidant* of all her operations, notwithstanding his position in the enemy's navy, supplied them with the outfit prepared for them by her. But the deserters were apprehended, returned to the British camp, and compelled to divulge the names of their abettors. This implicated Edgar, and he fled. Remaining awhile in the American army, he deemed it safer for his life to seek greater seclusion, and came to Kaskaskia. His property was confiscated, but the rare sagacity of his wife, who remained back, enabled her to save from the wreck some \$12,000, with which she joined her husband, two years afterward, in his Western home. Their union was childless; but they were for many years the most wealthy family in Illinois. Edgar was a large, portly man. A county of the State perpetuates his name."

The Commissioners met at the house of William Murphy on the first Monday in April, 1823, chose Amos Williams Clerk of Court, and were ready for business. The first thing on record is the report of John Boyd and John Houston, Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the seat of justice for the new county. At this meeting, they presented the following report:

"We, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the act of authority of the State of Illinois framing the county of Edgar, in obedience to said act have met at the house of William Murphy, in said county of Edgar, on the

first Monday of April, 1823, for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice of said county of Edgar; and after having duly examined the present population of said county of Edgar, with an eye to future population; and after being duly sworn, before Lewis Murphy, Esq., to perform the duties imposed upon us by the above-recited act, have and do hereby declare that the seat of justice for the said county of Edgar should be and is hereby located on twenty-six acres of land, the property of Samuel Vance, being the north-west quarter of Section 1, Township No. 13 north, Range No. 12 west; and we do farther, in the discharge of the duty aforesaid, declare and make known to all persons to whom these presents shall come, that the said county seat or seat of justice shall, from and after this day, be styled and known by the name of PARIS; and we do further certify that Samuel Vance, the proprietor of the land whereon the said county seat is located, gave, as a condition to the county aforesaid, the quantity of twenty-six acres of land for the use of said county, for which he has executed his bond to the said county, which is herewith inclosed and made a part of our report."

The bond referred to was in the sum of \$10,000, payable to the county in case Samuel Vance failed to deed to it the twenty-six acres "to be laid off," it provided, "in one square block, the lines to run north and south, east and west, and so as to include a 'Jack oak' tree blazed and marked Paris in the center of said twenty-six acres."

It was ordered that the land be surveyed before the 14th of June (the deed was to be given by the 15th of April), and on the third Monday in June the lots were to be sold at public vendue.

Thus providing for the county seat, the Commissioners proceeded to lay out the county into "townships," as they term it, though these were not known in the West then, precincts being meant, it is a noticeable fact that in all the early records the words "township," "precinct" and "district" are used synonymous. Townships were not adopted legally until 1856, hence precinct is the proper term until that date.

The first division of the county, as it now appears on the records, was as follows:

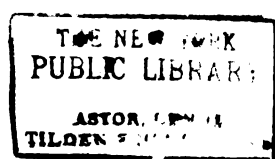
"*Ordered*, That the county of Edgar be and hereby is divided into the following townships, to wit:

"Beginning where the range line, between Ranges Eleven and Twelve west, crosses Sugar Creek, thence south on said line to the south boundary of Edgar County; thence east to the State line; thence north on said line to the center of Township Thirteen north; thence west to Sugar Creek; thence up saidcreek to the place of beginning to be called PIKE Township.

"All that part of Edgar County lying west of Range Eleven west, and south of Township Fifteen north, shall constitute one township, to be called FAIRFIELD.



M. Chalmers
(DECEASED)
SIMS T?



"All that part of Edgar County lying north of Pike Township, and east of Range Twelve west, and south of Township Sixteen north, shall constitute one township, to be called WAYNE.

"All that part of Edgar County lying north of Wayne and Fairfield Townships, as far north as the center of Township Eighteen north, shall constitute one township, to be called CARROLL.

"All that part of Edgar County lying north of Carroll to constitute one township, to be called RIPLEY."

If the reader will turn to the map of the county in the front part of this work, he can readily trace out the boundaries of these divisions. They are fully described elsewhere in these pages, and repetition here is not necessary.

After the Court had performed this duty, it appointed Smith Shaw, Jasper Starr and Samuel Brimberry, Trustees of the School Sections; George Board and William Whitley, George Beckwith, Absalom Starr, Thomas Rhoades, Constables in their respective townships, Trustees for the Poor in each, and William Reed as County Treasurer. His bond was \$2,000, John Stratton becoming his surety. He withdrew his bond at the June term and John Stratton was appointed to the place.

At the June term of this Court, the Surveyor made his report concerning the plat of the county seat. His assistants in this work were William Lowry, George Board, Samuel Vance and David Crosier. The first two were allowed \$3 each for their services, the next one \$2 and the last one \$1. The Surveyor was allowed \$16.

Numerous road petitions were now presented to the Court at its sittings, road districts were marked out, Supervisors appointed and other county business, as it came before the Commissioners, disposed of. Further on in these pages, sketches of the first courts appear where the names of the first juries appear, and also some of their acts. Taxes on real and personal property were assessed, the collection of which and custody did not require much time or space.

At the September term, the plans of the first Court House and Jail were determined and contracts for their erection let. As it is a matter of history, and as an evidence of the progress of the times, we here append the plans as they now appear on record. It was ordered

"That the following shall be the plan of the temporary Court House in the town of Paris: Length, 32 feet; width, 22 feet; sills, 10x12 inches, placed on 8 white-oak blocks, 18 inches long, 2 feet in diameter, set 6 inches in the ground; 11 sleepers, 10 inches at the small end, and 4 cross-sills, 10x12 inches, framed into the sills with a bearer under the center of the sleepers; 4 corner-posts, 10 inches square; 2 center-posts 5x10 inches; studs in both stories, 4 inches square, 2½ feet apart from center to center, except receiving the doors and windows; 4 joist-posts, 9 inches square, for the broad side of the building; 2 end-plates, 6x9 inches square; 11 joists, 5x9 inches; 2 plates,

7x9 inches, 32 feet long; 2 end-plates, 5x8 inches, 23 feet 6 inches long; 9 joists, 3x8 inches, 23 feet 6 inches long; 11 pairs of rafters, 4x6 inches, 13 feet long; 32 braces, 4x5 inches. The building is to be covered with joint shingles, 18 inches long, 5 inches to the weather, made of poplar or walnut, 4 to 5 inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in thickness; lath, 3 inches broad and 1 inch thick; weather-boarding, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, 8 inches wide, lapped 2 inches; door in the center of the end of the building, 3 feet 2 inches wide, 6 feet 6 inches high, batten shutter; 3 24-light windows in the lower story—one opposite the door, one on each side of the house, 10 feet from the corners opposite the door; in the upper story, two 20-light windows in the front in the center of each room; glass for all the windows to be 8x10, with batten shutters for the three lower windows, and sash and frames and the glass well puttied in; lower floor plank, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, 7 inches wide, two 10-penny nails in each board at each sleeper, jointed down with square joints; the plank to be of good white oak, well seasoned; the upper floor, poplar planks, planed on the upper side, plowed and grooved, and nailed down as the lower floor; stairs to run to the jury-rooms of 3-inch bearers; stairs to be 3 feet wide, and plank to be planed, with newel-post, hand-rail and banisters; a partition to inclose the head of the stairs, with a door to enter into each jury-room, and a partition to divide the second story into two rooms of equal size; the partitions and doors in the upper story to be planed, tongued and grooved; the doors to be well hung, good hinges and locks. The first story to be 10 feet between floors; the second, $8\frac{1}{2}$. The weather-boarding to the front and back to be planed.

"All the above work to be done in a good and sufficient workmanlike manner."

The building was to be completed in ten months, and was "purchased," as it is termed in the records, by Ebenezer Center, whose bid was probably the lowest, his contract for building it being \$690. It stood on the south side of the square, the broad side of the building facing the square. A Court House as good for the times as could be expected was the result of this definite plan. It was received by the Commissioners, and stood good service until replaced by its present successor, which now has the appearance of being on a very serious decline.

Its position was detrimental to the business growth of the town, and it was finally decided to sell the old structure and build a new one in the center of the square. Mainly through the efforts of Mr. Hall Sims, so long on the Board, was this accomplished. He urged the erection of a brick Court House, and at the June term of Court it was ordered that the Commissioners meet again in Paris on the first Monday in July and receive proposals for the erection of the new Court House. In the mean time, the County Clerk was to advertise extensively in the papers in surrounding towns. After various delays, a contract was entered into with Leander Munsell on October 9, 1832, to erect a brick Court House, two stories in height, at an expense of \$4,250. The old

Court House was ordered sold by the Sheriff at the September term in 1833, the new one being by that time done, and accepted at that term of Court. A year from that date, the contract for fencing the public square was let to Hiram Jewett and Jesse Waller for \$100. They were required to complete it by the 1st of March of the next year.

Both Court Houses were often used for religious meetings when churches were not yet built, and both have heard the speeches of men prominent in State and national life.

We will now retrace our steps, and note the building of the Jails.

At the same term of Court that the first Court House was planned, it was decided to erect a Jail, and proposals were invited. The Commissioners decided upon what kind of one they wanted, and, judging from the plans recorded, it must have been a pretty good safeguard.

"The foundation to be dug out two feet deep and filled with white-oak blocks, two feet long, set on end, and not less than two feet in diameter. The lower floor to be laid with squared timbers twelve inches thick; both walls to commence on this floor; the timbers for each wall to be twelve inches square, with a space of six inches between them, if filled with stone; if filled with good, sound, hard timber, to be eight inches between the walls. The walls to be well dove-tailed, and the logs to be let down close. The lower story to be seven feet, and the upper, seven and a half feet above the floors. The second floor to be laid with squared timbers ten inches square, to extend across both walls"—giving a cross-floor at the bottom twenty-two inches thick—"the upper floor to be of squared timbers eight inches thick. Rafters, four by five inches, twelve and one-half feet long. The gable-ends to be studded and weather-boarded. Two windows to be in the lower story, opposite sides of the building, set in the inner wall; in the outer wall grating, four inches from center to center, were to be set six inches in the logs. A trap-door to be in the center of the upper floor, two feet wide and three feet long, and to be made of three-inch oak planks, ironed with a pair of hinges extending across the door; an iron bar three-fourths of an inch thick and two inches wide, extended across the door, secured at one end with a staple equally as thick to go through the floor and clinch, at the other end to be fastened with a padlock of the largest size and double bolts. The door shutters were to be two feet wide, six feet high, to be made double, of good oak plank nearly two inches thick; the front planks to stand upright, the inside ones to cross, all to be tongued and grooved, and well spiked with spikes three inches long, well clinched, not more than two inches apart. The hinges were to go clear across the door, were to be nearly two inches thick and fully that wide, and were to be well riveted with fourteen rivets each. The hooks on which the hinges hung were to be one inch in diameter, and were to be driven into the logs ten inches. Cheek-pieces six inches thick and twelve inches wide, riveted three inches for the tenon of the logs to go in, and to be tenoned into the sill of the door four inches deep, with three-

inch tenons, and at the top of the door in like manner. The door-shutters were to have a good ten-inch stock lock and key, and were to be secured with a bar of iron nearly an inch thick, two inches wide, and of sufficient length for the bearded staples to be driven into the logs ten inches. The bar to be secured also with a double-bolted padlock of the largest size."

This plan comprised the main building. It was to be sixteen feet clear in the inside; was to have steps secured with a banister and railing leading to the door, and was to be completed in "ten months from date, in a good and sufficient workmanlike manner." Two windows were added to the plan, to be placed in the upper story (the roof to be made in a corresponding strong manner) similar to those below.

The payments were to be made like those for the Court House, *i. e.*, one-fourth in four months, the remainder in ten and sixteen months; the builder to entitled to a proportionment allowance of silver, did it happen to be in the treasury.

When the bids for its construction were opened, David Crosier became the "purchaser," agreeing to build it for \$645 State paper, and entered into bonds for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Immediately following the plan of the Jail is one for a Stray Pound, to be made of white-oak posts set two and one-half feet in the ground, standing six feet above. The inclosure "to be forty feet square, and so made as to keep any pigs, horses or cattle that might be necessary to confine in it." The erection of this was "purchased" by Allen Isaac, for \$16.50, who was required to finish it by the 1st day of January following.

Before the Commissioners adjourned, they heard the report of William Lowry and John Stratton, appointed to open a road, who report "that the flies had been so bad they were prevented from viewing the road from Paris to the Vermilion Salt Works." They were allowed until the next term of Court to complete the task.

William Murphy was given a license to open a tavern in his house (the first license of the kind granted in the county), and was also allowed \$6 for the use of his house for Court purposes. As his tavern license cost him \$5, he did not have a large sum for the rent of his house.

We will now follow the history of the Jail. In October, 1823, Mr. Crosier was ordered to put "iron plates into the bottom and top of each window in the lower story of the Jail, one-half inch thick, two and a half inches wide and two feet and a half long; the upright bars to pass through these plates." For this, the County Commissioners bind themselves to make a reasonable allowance. He was also ordered to build the Jail on the southwest corner of Lot No. 8 (one block north of the square and directly north of the Court House). He was again ordered to put iron plates in the upper windows, similar to those below. At the June term, in 1824, Mr. Crosier was allowed, on his own petition, to make the following alterations in the foundations of the Jail: To have

the outside wall commenced on the blocks, and the inside wall on the under floor.

At the March term, 1825, the Court examined the Jail, and "find the same finished according to the contract, except the padlocks." These were soon added, and the first Jail in Edgar County was complete.

At the September term, the gratings of the lower windows were changed, and it was ordered that they "be made of Swedish bar-iron, leaving an aperture of two inches square, said bars to be well riveted together; the gratings to be firmly spiked to the wall with bearded spikes three-fourths of an inch thick, ten inches long, round heads, half inch out; bars to extend on the logs four inches, and let into the logs the thickness of the bars; the grating to be on the inside of the windows." John Lycan agreed to furnish and put in these grates, for which he was allowed \$15.65, at the March term of Court in 1827. This old Jail, unpretentious as it was, was much safer than many more modern ones whose cost figures largely in the thousands, and whose appearances are grand and imposing. It may be that criminals were not as adroit then as now, for they appear to be learners as well as actors; but we wager the guess that the old log jails of fifty years ago, built like the one we have described, show a much smaller proportion of escapes than those of to-day.

The old Jail was used until the summer of 1835, when it was replaced by a larger one, built, also, of logs, but having the upper story divided into rooms. By these divisions, those confined could be put in separate apartments. This Jail stood on the site of the first one, which was sold and converted by its purchaser into other uses. The second one was erected by Leander Munsell, who received \$900 for it. In addition to the contract price, he was allowed \$30 for extra work.

The second Jail continued in use twenty-four years. By that time it, also, had outlived its usefulness, and was condemned. In the spring of 1859, James B. Hannars, N. B. Stage and James W. Parrish were appointed a committee to contract for the erection of the present Jail and jailer's residence. They met at Paris on the 16th of March of that year, and made a contract with a Cincinnati firm, whose price for its erection was \$38,000. This included the Jail and jailer's residence—all in the same building. The building was completed by December, and, at that term of the Supervisors' Court, the committee made their report, turned over the Jail to the county and were discharged. They sold the old Jail to R. Patton for \$50, who removed it from the lot before the present one was completed.

The present Jail is built on what is known as the "Cincinnati Plan." The Sheriff's residence is in the front, the female prisoners' room just above and back, while the Jail is in the rear. It is made with iron cells, provided with water and all necessary privileges, and is considered very safe. A long hall runs through the middle of the Jail. On each side of it are the cells, lighted principally from the front through this hall. Everything betokens comfort and security.

PRECINCTS AND TOWNSHIPS.

We have already noticed the division of Edgar County into the original five townships, as they were termed. It will be well in this political history to review the acts of the county through its Board of Commissioners and Supervisors, and note the various subdivisions, the causes relating to such subdivisions, etc., and any other matters coming appropriately under this head.

The original precincts were Pike, Fairfield, Wayne, Carroll and Ripley. Their areas were widely different, and were not made upon any natural lines. They were so made as to accommodate the settlers in various parts of the county, and for this reason chiefly were they afterward subdivided.

Pike was the smallest precinct, including in its boundaries the Sugar Creek settlement, and in outline was same as Elbridge Township, save that the latter has one more tier of sections on the north. They were, however, added when it was yet Pike Precinct. This precinct has always remained as originally laid out, with but few changes geographically. When the township organization was adopted in 1856, the name was changed to Sims, and under such name, and as the limits were then made, it has since remained.

With the other precincts, however, the case has been entirely different. As they filled with settlers, they were divided for election purposes from time to time.

Fairfield originally included the present townships of Paris, Sims, Grand View, Buck, Kansas, nearly all of Embarrass, and parts of Shiloh and Edgar. This was nearly half the county; but there was only a part of it settled. On Big Creek and in the edge of Grand View Township were a few families. At the June term of County Court in 1824, Fairfield Precinct was altered "so as to include two miles of the northwest end of the road leading from Paris to Terre Haute in Pike Township." Carroll Precinct was also altered "so as to include the west half of Town 15 north, Range 11 west." It was also ordered "that Smith Shaw, John Lycan and William Means be and they are hereby appointed Judges of Election for the voting precinct composed of the townships of Pike, Fairfield, Wayne and Carroll." That one voting precinct was all of what is now Edgar County and about nine miles of the south part of Vermilion County. The reader can form an idea of the traveling necessary to vote. Ripley Township was at this meeting made a separate voting precinct. It extended indefinitely north. It is not likely that the voters about the military post at Chicago came down here to exercise the elective franchise. Before this arrangement had been made, it was discovered that there was an unassigned tract of country lying north of Pike Township. This the Commissioners, at this same term of Court, ordered to be attached to Wayne.

At a called term of the County Court in July, a petition was presented from the inhabitants of Carroll Township, asking to be made a voting precinct. The petition was granted. This division made two voting precincts in the

county. At the March term of 1826, it was ordered "that all that part of Edgar County lying in the bounds of Carroll Township be attached to Wayne Township." Why this was done the records do not say. A year after, all that part of Pike Township lying north of the center of Town 13, and west of Sugar Creek, was attached to Fairfield Township. This was a small corner of Pike, rather triangularly shaped, and hence better attached to some other township where the form could be altered. To help this, the western limit of Pike was extended one mile—that much taken from Fairfield.

This arrangement continued until 1830. At the June term that year, it was found, owing to the increase in population in the county, that new precincts must be made; hence the Commissioners

Ordered, That all that part of this county lying west of a line beginning on the south line of the county, one mile east of the range line between Ranges 12 and 13, and south of Township 15 north, be an election precinct to be called Fairfield, and that the election in said precinct be held at the schoolhouse near James M. Archer's store, and that Aric Sutherland, Sr., Benjamin Johnson and Thomas Carey be appointed Judges of Election in said precinct.

This divided the original Fairfield Township into two almost equal parts. Paris was now thickly enough settled to want a precinct of its own; hence the division. The east half containing the county seat and the Big Creek settlements took the name of the former. William J. Mayo, Myron Ives and Thomas Hicklin were appointed Judges of Election here.

The eastern part of the county comprised in Wayne Township would also admit of a division. A new precinct, to be called Morgan, whose southern boundary was Town 14 north, and extending to Carroll Township, was also made. The elections were to be held at the schoolhouse near John W. Riley's. William Lowry, William C. Trimble and Joshua M. Martin were appointed Judges.

The next year, "Union District," as it is termed on the records, was formed. The election was ordered "to be hereafter held at the storehouse of J. W. Riley, in the town of Bloomfield. William Lowry, William C. Trimble and John McKee were appointed Judges of Election. In the formation of Morgan and the "Union District," there appears to be a discrepancy on the records, not at any time explained. There does not appear to be any Union *precinct* formed.

At the same term of Court the above order was made. The name of Fairfield was changed to Grand View, and appears no more on the records.

At the March term, 1832, Pike Township was made one election precinct, the place of voting being the Liberty meeting-house, near the present town of Elbridge. This would now give seven precincts, viz.: Paris, Grand View, Carroll (which had been reduced by the creation of Vermilion County, in 1826), Wayne, Pike, Morgan and the "Union District." In 1834, the name Morgan was changed to Beaconfield. This evidently included the "Union District," as the election was ordered to be held at J. W. Riley's house, in Bloomfield. The same time this was done, the place of holding elections in Grand View Precinct was changed to the house of Joseph McCracken.

Wayne Township appears never to have been an election precinct until 1836. At the June term of that year, the southern portion of this original township was made into a township called Wayne. The election was to be held at Josiah Morrison's mill. William Hartley, George G. King and William J. Mayo were appointed Judges of the Election. Previous to this, it will be remembered, it was a part of Paris Precinct, having been attached to old Fairfield several years before.

It is not necessary to follow these divisions further. Enough has been written to show the manner of forming new precincts, and the reasons therefor. As the country filled with settlers, others were formed. Names were changed, boundaries altered, and, indeed, about as much "tinkering" with the territory was indulged in by the County Court as was the habit of the State Legislature to alter old laws and pass new ones.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The government of the county continued under the precinct system until 1856. By this system, the Court consisted of three Commissioners elected by the people. All business relating to the county was transacted by this Court as it is now done by the Board of Supervisors.

"The system of township organization had its origin, in the United States, in New England. The root of this form of local government may be traced to the districting of England into tithings by King Alfred, in the ninth century, to curb the wide-spread local disorders which disturbed his realm. Upon this ancient idea of tithing districts, the Puritans grafted their greatly improved township system. The county system originated, in this country, in Virginia, and is also of English origin. The tobacco-planters of the Old Dominion, owning their laborers more completely than did the barons of England their vassals, lived isolated and independent upon their large landed estates, in imitation of the aristocracy of the mother country. They also modeled their county and municipal institutions, with certain modifications suitable to the condition of the new country, after the same prototype; whence has spread the county system into all the Southern and many of the Northern States. All of the Northwest Territory, now constituting five States, after the conquest of Clarke, was, by Virginia, in 1778, formed into one county under her jurisdiction, called Illinois. The county feature was afterward retained in all the States carved out of this Territory. The county business in Illinois was transacted by three Commissioners, in the respective counties, who constituted a County Court, which, besides the management of county affairs, had usually other jurisdiction conferred upon it, such as that of Justice of the Peace and probate business. By the Constitution of 1848, owing to the influence of Eastern or New England settlers in the northern portion of the State, township organization was authorized, leaving it optional for any county to adopt or not the law to be enacted. In accordance with the provisions of that Constitution, and in obedience to a

demand from the people in the northern part of the State, who had observed its practical workings in the Eastern States, the first township organization act was passed by the Legislature. But the law, in attempting to put it into practical operation, disclosed radical defects. It was revised and amended at the session of 1851, substantially as it has existed till the recent revision in 1871. The adoption of the township system marks an era in the management of fiscal affairs in many of the counties of the State.

"Our township system is not, however, closely modeled after the New England States. There a Representative is sent directly from each town to the Lower House of the Legislature. In New York, owing to her vast extent of territory, this was found to be impracticable, and a county assembly, denominated a Board of Supervisors, composed of a member from each town, was then established. This modified system we have copied, almost exactly, in Illinois.

"Townships are often compared by writers to petty republics, possessing unlimited sovereignty in matters of local concern; and Boards of Supervisors are often popularly supposed to be vested with certain limited legislative powers. Neither is the case. Both the county and the township boards are the mere fiscal agents. They hold the purse-strings of the counties; they may contract, incur debts, or create liabilities—very great powers, it is true—but they cannot prescribe or vary the duties, nor control in any manner the county or township officers authorized by law. While the County Court of three members is a smaller, and, therefore, as a rule, more manageable or controllable body by outside influences, there is little doubt that a Board of Supervisors is not only more directly expensive, but also that a thousand and one petty claims of every conceivable character, having no foundation in law or justice, are constantly presented, and, being loosely investigated and tacitly allowed, aggregate no insignificant sum. A Board of Supervisors also acts or is controlled more by partisan feelings. There ought to be uniformity throughout the State in the management of county affairs. No little confusion seems to pervade the laws at the present time relating to our two classes of counties." *

Whatever may be the opinion of the writer of the foregoing sketch, the system is not without its merits. The fact—a very potent one, too—is that, when once adopted by any county, it is never changed. None have been known, as far as we are able to learn, to recede from the position and return to the old system.

After the law was amended, in 1851, the newspapers of the county began a discussion as to the practicability of Edgar County abandoning the Board of Commissioners and adopting the township plan. It was agitated until 1856, when the Court, in answer to a united desire on the part of the people of the county, ordered an election to be held to determine the question.

This election was held on November 4, 1856, and resulted in 1,349 votes in favor of the township organization and 971 votes against it. This decided

* See Davidson & Stuve's History of Illinois, pages 556, 557.

the matter. At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, held soon after, Hall Sims, William P. Dole and William Gains were appointed a committee to divide the county into townships, and give to each a name. For some unexplained reason, there is no report of this committee preserved. Mr. Sims, when asked in relation to the matter, says he was sick at the time and did not act. He does not remember what the other two did. The records simply show that the Board of Commissioners continued in office until March, 1857, when they retired. At that date, this Board was composed of the following members: James Steele, Judge, James W. Parrish and Johnston Ross. The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held on April 8, 1857, when the following persons reported elected to that office: John Y. Allison, William H. Barnhill, Charlton Brown, John B. Galloway, John R. Green, James B. Hannars, John Hunter, Theodore F. Little, James W. Parrish, Charles L. Parker, Philip Ross and Napoleon B. Stage—twelve persons in all. Mr. Hunter was chosen Moderator; a set of rules, presented by Mr. Parrish, was adopted, and the Board of Supervisors and township organization were a reality.

When the vote for the change occurred, there were thirteen precincts in the county. These were, Prairie, Young America, Bloomfield, Clay, Embarrass, Brouilletts Creek, Wayne, Elbridge, Marion, Grand View, Paris, Pilot Grove and Midway.

The first record of the names of the townships after their adoption shows the following names:

Grand View, Young America, Embarrass, Kansas, Ross, Sims (or Symmes), Stratton, Prairie, Brouilletts Creek, Elbridge, Buck, Edgar and Paris.

As has already been stated, there is no record of the change of the names of the precincts when they were made townships. The reader will observe that the number of each is the same, a few of the names only being changed. Pilot Grove was changed to Buck, Wayne to Stratton, Marion to Sims, etc.

Since the adoption of this form of government, two new townships have been made, viz., Shiloh and Hunter, making fifteen in all. Formerly, each township was allowed one representative; but owing to the excess of population in Paris Township, it is allowed two. The change also altered precinct officers, giving an Assessor and Collector in each township. Formerly these duties were performed by the Sheriff, who appointed Deputies.

Thus we have traced the progress of the county through the various steps of its advancement from its organization; from five to fifteen townships, and from one form of government to another. Its court trials and legal proceedings are interesting to those who have participated in them, and, turning our attention to this part of its history, we will devote a few pages to

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term of the Edgar County Circuit Court was held at the house of William Murphy (who lived in what is now Hunter Town-

ship), in October, 1823. The first record, which is well preserved, is as follows :

“ EDGAR CIRCUIT COURT, October Term, 1823, first day.

“ *State of Illinois, Edgar County*, to wit: Be it remembered that, at the house of William Murphy, in the county aforesaid, on Monday, the 6th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, came William Wilson, Esq., Judge of the Second Judicial District in and for the State aforesaid, and thereupon a Circuit Court was begun and held for the said county of Edgar. Present, Hon. William Wilson, Circuit Judge. Jonathan Mayo appointed Clerk, with leave to execute bond during the term of this Court.” Following are the names of the first grand jury impaneled in Edgar County : William Lowry, Foreman ; Laban Burr, Joseph Lowry, John Lycan, Daniel Lane, Nathaniel Wayne, John Cutler, Abram Walters, Alexander Ewing, Alexander Eggleton, Isaac Goyne, Achilles Morgan, Henry Johnson, Jonathan Lyon, Smith Shaw, William Wyatt and Aloysius Brown, who were “sworn a grand jury of inquest for the body of this county, and after having received a charge from John M. Robinson, Circuit Attorney (who was thereunto requested by the Court), retired to consult upon their presentments.” The next entry upon the records is as follows: “John M. Robinson and William P. Bennett are permitted to practice as attorneys, or counselors at law, in this Court.” Prominent among the attorneys of that day, and who practiced in the early courts of Edgar, were Justice Harlan, of Clark ; Aaron Shaw, of Lawrence ; Gen. John M. Robinson, of Carmi ; Abraham Lincoln, Gen. U. F. Linder, O. B. Ficklin, William P. Bennett, of Darwin ; A. P. Dunbar, of Coles ; A. C. French, of Crawford, and Garland B. Shellady, M. M. Dill and John Pearson, of Edgar, and others of note and character. From a little publication entitled “Edgar County,” we make the following extract: “About 1824, Hon. James O. Wattles, of Edwards County, became Judge. He appointed Amos Williams, Circuit Clerk, and presided about two years ; at the expiration of which time, Judge Wilson was again assigned to duty, and immediately reappointed Jonathan Mayo, Clerk, which office he continued to hold until 1848, when it became elective by the people, under the Constitution of 1847.”

The first case on the docket at this the first term of Court was William Mars, appellant, vs. Ibbey Monicle, appellee, upon an appeal from the judgment of Lewis Murphy, a Justice of the Peace. It was “ordered that this case be dismissed at the proper costs of the appellant, and that the papers in this case be certified to the Justice who gave the original judgment, with directions for him to proceed thereon.” On motion of Circuit Attorney Robinson, Daniel Lane, one of the grand jurors, was discharged from further service as such, and Otis McCulloch sworn in his place. The bond of William Reed, Sheriff of the county, was approved by the Court, and ordered to be certified to the Secretary of State. The same disposition was made in regard to the bond of George Board, the first Coroner of Edgar County. Apropos, we give the

following story of this important officer: Mr. Board, as we have said, was the first Coroner of the county, and held the office for many years. He always attended the sessions of Court, and usually acted as a Bailiff. "Once upon a time," during Court, Hon. William Wilson presiding, a man named Sam Morgan was discovered lying in the shade of the Court House, dead—drunk. Some person, desiring to have a little fun at the expense of the Coroner, who had never yet been called upon to exercise the functions of his office, entered the court-room and, in a solemn whisper, informed Board that "there was a dead man out-of-doors," and that he had better go and summon a jury. Board arose, and, expanding with the importance and dignity and responsibility of the occasion, observed: "May it please Your Honor, there is a dead man out here, and I must go and hold an inquest: therefore ask the Court to excuse me."

The grand jury returned into the court-room and presented an indictment against Jacob Poorman—"a true bill," also an indictment against Ebenezer Center—"a true bill"—and "retired to consult further upon their presentments." At this point of proceedings, the Court adjourned for the day. The next day, business was begun by Jonathan Mayo presenting his bond as Clerk of the Court, in the sum of \$2,000, to the Governor of the State, for his faithful performance of duty. John Stratton and John W. McReynolds were his bondsmen. The grand jury presented the following additional indictments: James Love, for "sodomy," a "true bill;" Daniel Lane and Susannah Lane, for "adultery," a "true bill;" and having no further business, were discharged. The remainder of the term was occupied in routine business, and the entire session lasted but two days. The next term of the Court, which was in May, 1824, was held also at Murphy's; but, the county seat having been located at Paris, the October term of this year was held there. The first jury trial was at the May term of 1824, and was "The People of the State of Illinois vs. Jacob Poorman, upon an indictment for retailing spirituous liquors." The jury was as follows: Seth Montague, Solomon Aldrich, Samuel Littlefield, Edward Wheeler, Ebenezer David, Joseph Clarke, Augustine E. Boland, James Farnham, Adriel Stout, John Bovell, Samuel Frost and James Wilson. The verdict of the jury was a fine of \$12 and costs, which verdict the Court affirmed, and ordered the "same to be collected from the said Poorman. But: four indictments were found by the grand jury at the first term of the Court; the May term, in 1825, there were twenty-four indictments. In those days, the term lasted two and three days; the present terms are twenty-four days in length. Then, there were but two or three attorneys; now, there is a host of them.

Garland B. Shellady was the first resident lawyer of the county, and at the present day its bar is as follows: Hon. R. N. Bishop, who has served one term in the State Senate; Hon. R. L. McKinlay, has served two terms in the Lower House of the Legislature; J. E. Dyas, Hon. James A. Eads, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70; William L. Foulke, John B. Hannah,

Hon. George Hunt, two terms as Senator from this District; Hon. A. J. Hunter, one term in State Senate; Col. H. Van Sellar, C. B. Jaquith, E. B. Munsell, T. C. W. Sale, Hon. James Steele, two terms as Circuit Judge; Henry Tanner, H. S. Tanner, present State's Attorney; A. Tanner, J. G. Woolley (lately removed to Minneapolis), Joseph Ficklin, — Lewis, W. W. Taylor, A. Y. Trogdon, two terms as County Judge, and the present incumbent; Lucien Capps, George Dole, W. J. Van Dyke, H. M. Ewers and Rufus Cusick. As we have said, William Wilson was the first Circuit Judge, and after him, James O. Wattles, who in turn was succeeded by Wilson. Since then, the office has been filled successively by Samuel H. Treat, David Davis (at present in the United States Senate), Justin Harlan, John Murphy, Charles Constable, James Steele, and O. L. Davis, the present Judge.

Thus it will be seen that the Circuit Court of Edgar County has grown somewhat since that first session in 1823, when, we are informed, that Court was "held out of doors," the Judge and others sitting on the ground," and that "the grand jury transacted their business in an open field."

The first letters of administration were issued on the estate of Url Murphy, deceased, and the second on the estate of Laban Burr, who were both early settlers on the "North Arm," in the eastern part of the county. A term of the Probate Court at present is said to be equal in amount of business it transacts to the first ten years of probate after the organization of the county. Lewis Murphy was the first Probate Justice, and held the office for several years. But we have not space to follow the different branches of the Courts through all their legal technicalities, and will pass on to other points of interest. We append herewith, what we deem of considerable importance, a full and complete list of all

THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

This list of officers from the organization of the county (January 23, 1823) to 1879, is furnished by the Secretary of State.

Note.—The dates designate "date of commission" unless otherwise stated:

COUNTY JUDGES.

Lewis Murphy, February 17, 1823, January 18, 1825; William Lowry, July 4, 1826; Smith Shaw, July 4, 1827 (resigned August 8, 1828); Jonathan Mayo, September 27, 1828, January 23, 1829; Henry Neville, September 11, 1837; Samuel Connely, August 31, 1839, August 18, 1843, August 18, 1847, November 21, 1849; James Steele, November 19, 1853; A. B. Austin, November 13, 1857; George K. Larkin, November 15, 1861; A. Y. Trogdon, November 17, 1865; R. B. Lamon, November 10, 1869, November 13, 1873; A. Y. Trogdon, December 1, 1877.

RECORDERS.

Jonathan Mayo, February 15, 1823; John M. Kelley, August 29, 1835; R. N. Dickenson, August 17, 1839, August 15, 1843, August 19, 1847.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Robert N. Dickenson, November 21, 1849 ; George W. Rives, November 19, 1843, January 26, 1858 ; A. B. Austin, November 15, 1861 ; O. H. P. Forker, November 17, 1865 ; A. J. Hogue, November 10, 1869 ; George W. Baber, November 11, 1873, November 1, 1877.

SURVEYORS.

Amos Williams, January 17, 1823 ; Hugh Scott, February 2, 1827 ; William J. Mayo, March 12, 1829, March 22, 1831 ; Brown Wilson, January 10, 1833, August 29, 1835, August 17, 1839 ; N. Guthrie, August 15, 1843 ; Benjamin F. Lodge, August 19, 1847, November 21, 1849 ; C. B. Jones, December 7, 1853 ; Edw. Woolcott, November 12, 1855 ; E. F. Miller, November 21, 1857 ; John Y. Allison, November 14, 1859 ; B. F. Lodge, February 3, 1862 ; George Anthony, December 9, 1863 ; Lewis Wallace, December 8, 1865 ; George W. Foreman, November 20, 1869, March 7, 1872, November 15, 1875.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS.

Elijah Austin, January 18, 1825 ; Robert J. Scott, March 4, 1843 ; W. B. Edwards, March 3, 1854 ; Joseph E. Dyas, March 30, 1874.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

James M. Miller, elected September 4, 1848, November 11, 1851 ; William J. Gregg, November —, 1852, November 14, 1856 ; W. D. Latshaw ; O. J. Martin, November 22, 1864 ; A. B. Powell, November 6, 1868, November 18, 1872 ; S. O. Augustus, November 29, 1876.

SHERIFFS.

William Reed, May 8, 1823, September 3, 1824 ; S. B. Shellady, April 18, 1826 ; William Whitley, September 1, 1826, September 9, 1828 ; Joseph Dunn, September 7, 1830, September 5, 1832, August 25, 1834, August 9, 1836 ; Robert M. Rhea, October 16, 1837, September 5, 1838, August 17, 1840 ; James Gordon, August 13, 1842, August 27, 1844 ; John Hunter, August 27, 1846 ; Robert Clark, August 17, 1848 ; James F. Whitney, November 20, 1850 ; James Gordon, September 29, 1851 ; Michael O'Hair, November 23, 1852 ; John C. Means, November 14, 1854 ; Michael O'Hair, November 11, 1856 ; William M. Snyder, November 10, 1858 ; M. E. O'Hair, November 26, 1860 ; William S. O'Hair, November 21, 1862 ; John W. Sheets, November 18, 1864 ; J. H. Magner, November 12, 1866 ; H. M. Swisher, November 6, 1868 ; W. S. O'Hair, December 1, 1870 ; Burt Holcomb, November 15, 1872, November 24, 1874 ; Charles L. Holley, November 15, 1876, December 2, 1878.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Joseph Neville (resigned), November 22, 1853; J. W. Parrish, November 22, 1853; John Ross, November 29, 1856.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

S. P. Read, R. N. Bishop, George Hunt, R. S. Cusick, December 1, 1873; W. H. Roth, December 1, 1877.

CORONERS.

George Govid, May 8, 1823; David Crosier, August 20, 1824; George Board, September 1, 1826, September 11, 1828; L. R. Noel, August 12, 1830; George Board, September 5, 1832; H. M. Elder, August 25, 1834; George Board, August 9, 1836, August 23, 1838, August 8, 1840, August 13, 1842, August 14, 1844; Levi James, August 27, 1846; Richard Childres, August 23, 1848; George W. Turner, November 20, 1850; Thomas Crimmings, November 23, 1852; Thomas Evans, November 14, 1854; Otis Brown, November 11, 1856, November 10, 1858; Levi James, November 15, 1860, December 6, 1862; George Titus, November 22, 1864; S. J. Young, November 13, 1866, November 6, 1868; Asher Morton, November 10, 1869, December 12, 1870, December 8, 1874; J. W. Garner, November 15, 1876, December 2, 1878.

TREASURERS.

J. H. Connely, A. J. Hogue; A. J. Baber, March 4, 1869; William J. Hunter, March 7, 1872; James L. Vance, December 1, 1873, November 11, 1875; A. J. Barr, December 6, 1877.

GENERAL FEATURES.

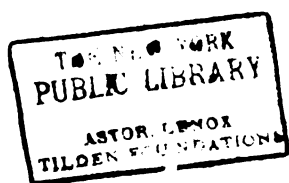
In the grand march of civilization, the changes that have taken place in this part of our common country in the last half-century is almost beyond human comprehension. When we look around us at the beautiful cities, towns and villages, the magnificent residences and broad, productive fields, the manufactories of various kinds and the improved machinery in use, thus facilitating man's work and giving employment to hundreds and thousands of human beings, it is almost impossible to realize that fifty or sixty years ago these fertile plains were the abode of savages; and the few whites, scattered here and there, as little dreamed what to-day would display as *we* can foreshadow what the next fifty years may produce. In contradistinction to the handsome residences of the present time, both in town and country, let us go back a few decades and take a glance at the houses our fathers were glad to find shelter in. Rude in their simplicity and simple in their rudeness, they were sometimes scarcely deserving the name even of cabin—much less that of house. In many cases, they were insufficient to keep out snow and rain, and a poor protection against wolves and panthers.

Relating some of his experiences in the early times in Edgar County, J. W. Parrish, Esq., of Elbridge Township, speaks as follows of the houses of the pioneers: "When I came to Edgar County, in 1829, immigration was flowing freely in this direction, consequently it made it very difficult to obtain shelter. It was not uncommon for two or three families to be found in a little cabin built of round logs, sixteen or eighteen feet square. I found shelter for two weeks with N. W. Nunnally, after which I obtained leave of the neighbors to occupy a 'round-log' schoolhouse, with a partition wall across one end, making the fire-place the full length of the building." This is the experience, not only of Mr. Parrish, but all who came here at that early day. The usual mode of building their cabins seems to have been of round logs, with a kind of partition across one end, forming a fire-place the full width of the building, into which huge logs were piled as the state of the weather demanded. They were covered with "clapboards," or "shakes,"* laid upon "ribs," and held to their place by "weight-poles." (If any of our young readers are ignorant as to the meaning of such words as "ribs," "shakes" and "weight-poles," they can be enlightened by turning "Inquisitive Jack" and asking their meaning of some of the old settlers still left.) The first churches and schoolhouses were of this same primitive architecture, as will be found in another chapter. But the changes are not more observable in architecture than in everything else. Ignorance and superstition have given place to civilization and refinement. As pertinent to the point, we quote from the early reminiscences of Eli Wiley, Esq., of Charleston, Ill., whose father was one of the early settlers of this county.

Speaking of a loss sustained by his father, in having a sum of money stolen from his cabin while he and his family were absent from home, Mr. Wiley says: "There was in the country at that time much ignorance and superstition, and it was evinced in connection with this transaction, by an old man named 'Bray,' living on Big Creek, who said he could find the money by divination, and to this end he sat for hours on the banks of that classic stream, with a forked hazel stick in his hand, which he caused to hop up and down, claiming that it would point out and indicate the whereabouts of the missing money." This was but a single instance of the ignorance of the times, and it is with no disparagement to the hardy pioneers who braved the dangers of the wilderness, in opening up the country, that we make the observation. It is a fact patent to all, that "where education is lacking, ignorance reigns," and the generations before our time, had none of the facilities of learning which we possess. In the plenitude of our refined surroundings, we look back with some pity, tempered with sorrow, as it were, at the limited chances our parents had of obtaining knowledge.

The farming implements of that day, compared to those now in use, show as marked a contrast as in the improvement of houses and schools. Illustrative of the change, we quote from Robert J. Scott, Sr. In his "Recollections of the

*The Hoosiers called them "clapboards," and the Yankees, "shakes."



Past," he says: "A farmer settling on the wild prairie in those days, had a team, which consisted of about four yoke of oxen, and a plow, peculiarly constructed, to do the first breaking of the sod. (I used an ax to cut holes in the sod, in which to drop the corn.) The second year, a cary, or some other kind of a two-horse side-plow, was used to turn the dead sod back again. Besides this, a small side-plow, or shovel-plow and hoe, were the implements in common use, until harvest, when the old reap-hook, the cradle and the scythe came into play." We quote the following from Thomas H. Brown: "The implements used in farming were of inferior quality. For breaking prairie, we used the cary—moldboard, part iron and part wood, hewed out of the beach or black walnut—and for cultivating our corn, we had a single shovel-plow made out of slab iron, and as for harness, we used chain-gearing altogether." One more quotation and we will pass on. From the recollections of Col. Mayo, we make the following extract: "We could not get good breaking plows; our two-horse plows had wooden moldboards, which we had to clean with a paddle once or twice in a forty-rod furrow. At first there was but one wagon in the whole settlement, owned by John Stratton, and one grindstone, owned by Remember Blackman, on which we ground our breaking-plows. We had none but wooden harrows for several years, and were compelled to go to Fort Harrison to get our blacksmithing done, for which we paid double price. Often we had to plow and travel by night, on account of the flies—'greenheads,' the people called them—which were so bad in daytime, horses could not stand them."

As another feature of the time, we would say a few words as to the state of society, dress, provisions, etc., and for authority will quote from the reminiscences of those already alluded to in the foregoing pages. Said Mr. Parrish: "It was the custom of our people to manufacture, as far as possible, everything that was eaten and worn. Clothing was made by raising flax. Some few had sheep, and, consequently, made linsey and jeans. The women's clothing was made of linsey, also their children's, while the men's every-day wear was linsey hunting-shirts and pants, while once in a great while you would see a man who was able to have a suit of jeans. Religiously, people differed then as they do now. On the Sabbath some would attend divine service at a neighbor's house, or schoolhouse when opportunity offered while others would go into the woods with their guns. It was very common for young ladies to attend church barefooted, in homespun dresses and sun-bonnets. People were generally very social and neighborly, and at the log-rollings and house-raising were always ready to lend a helping hand. There was but little tea or coffee, and our people used to go to the spice-wood thicket and sassafras grove, and, at our gatherings, this domestic tea was all the go. We had to live principally on wild meat for a considerable length of time, and the first settlers depended on the 'mast' to make, or fatten, their pork." Upon the same subject, Mr. Brown says: "The farmers mostly kept some sheep, and made their own clothing, colored, usually, with butternut bark. There were no factories

for making cloth, other than to card wool into rolls, and the women spun and wove the cloth at home. So we all dressed pretty much alike. Some raised flax, and made cloth from it, of which were manufactured shirts and pants for men and boys; also into table-cloths, towels, sheets and pillow-cases." Says Mr. Scott: "There were many depredations committed in the southeast part of the county, such as burning barns, killing stock, burning stacks, etc., legal proof of which could not be obtained in our courts, and at length a company of Regulators was organized, which punished some, alarmed others, who left the country, and, when times became tolerable, the company disbanded. It was gratifying to the people when they could believe their property safe while they slept. I think the number of men in Edgar County, in 1825, did not exceed three hundred. Population increased slowly until after the Black Hawk war, in 1832, after which immigration to Illinois increased by the thousand." Referring to the mode of attending church, Col. Mayo says: "Once, as I was going to meeting, I saw some young women near the church, sitting on a log, putting on their shoes and stockings, having walked barefoot to the place to save their shoes."

At the time of the first settlements in Edgar County, all kinds of game were plenty. It was no uncommon sight to see from fifty to one hundred deer in a gang. Wild turkeys, together with many others of the feathered tribes, were abundant. Prairie wolves were "as the grass of the field" or "the trees of the forest." Raccoons, gophers, foxes, opossums and skunks, apparently, were a "spontaneous growth." Bee-hunting was not only a pastime much followed, but a lucrative business of many persons in the community. Honey was often brought from the Embarrass timber in barrels by the wagon-load, and sold, sometimes, at 50 cents a gallon. The circulating currency was gold and silver and United States bank-notes, but rather scarce, and what little could be obtained soon found its way to the Land Office. All kinds of produce and stock were extremely low. Corn sold as low as 10 and 15 cents a bushel; wheat, 37½ cents a bushel; a cow and calf could be bought for \$8 and \$10, a horse for \$40, etc., etc. These are some of the inconveniences labored under by the first settlers of this country, and from this primitive beginning it has developed into the luxurious state we find it to-day. And we, who are enjoying all the benefits of its wealth, can scarcely realize what our parents underwent when they came to it a wilderness.

STORES, MILLS, ETC.

When the first settlements were made in Edgar County, mill facilities were not so extensive as they are at the present day. Col. Mayo says when he came to the county, in 1817, the nearest grist-mill was near Shakertown, in Knox County, Ind., and Maj. Markell built one the next spring on Otter Creek; another was built in 1819 by John Beard, near the mouth of Brouillett Creek. These were all across the line in "Hoosierdom," but patronized by the few

settlers of this county. In 1820, James Murphy built a saw and grist-mill at the forks of the Brouillett Creek, which is said by some to have been the first water-mill in the county. There are others who believe the first mill to have been built by Andrew Ray in Elbridge Township. He built one on Sugar Creek at a very early day, for which a dam had been made of brush and corn-stalks; but we are of the opinion that it was not until after the one built by Murphy. About 1825, William Murphy and Aloysius Brown built an ox-mill near where the Catholic Church now stands in Hunter Township. This was a grist-mill, with ox instead of water or horse power, and had a large "tread-wheel," upon which the oxen were placed, thus giving power to the simple machinery. The first steam-mill in the county was built at Paris by Leander Munsell, and is still in operation, known as the Paris City Mills. A carding machine was built in the neighborhood by William Newcomb about the time the ox-mill above alluded to was built, and to this same ox-mill was attached a "fulling-mill" by Alonzo Lapham. He fulled, colored and pressed such cloth as was manufactured in private families. But these sources of industry and convenience to the early inhabitants will be more appropriately noticed in the township histories.

The first goods sold in the county of which we have any account were by James Dudley, whose first effort in mercantile transactions was in the way of a peddler, and afterward he opened a small store at the house of Daniel Lane, living on the west side of the present township of Hunter. He afterward removed to Coles County, where he became a prosperous merchant. In Paris, the first store was kept by Milton K. Alexander, who occupied a little building on the corner of the square, where Sholem's magnificent store-house now stands in proud contrast to its humble predecessor. He was for many years one of the leading merchants of Paris, as well as its first Postmaster, and elsewhere a fitting tribute is paid to his worth. Leander Munsell was another of the early merchants of Paris, and had a store at the southeast corner of the square. A man named Jones also had a store in Paris at an early day. Others soon followed in the mercantile business, and the supply of goods kept up to the demands of the people. The early merchants had not the facilities for receiving their goods that we have at the present day. Then there were no traveling men (drummers) calling upon them every thirty or sixty days, and boring them into buying goods, whether they wanted them or not. But about twice a year (spring and fall) they would hire teams to go to the Ohio River, at Louisville or Cincinnati, load them with produce here, which they would carry to those points, and bring back goods to fill the unpretending stores.

The first licensed tavern in the county was kept by William Murphy, in 1823. The license was issued by the County Court to him to keep a tavern at his house, in the "North Arm Settlement." Whether he kept a dram-shop in connection with his tavern, or whether he was one of the Murphys engaged in the blue and red ribbon temperance movement, the records are silent. But the

next license for a public house was issued at the March term of the County Court, 1825, to Nathaniel Wayne, to keep a "tavern and dram-shop in Paris, in the house formerly occupied by William Wayne," and the following prices were adopted by the Court and authorized to be charged the public:

For 1½ pint of wine, rum or French brandy.....	37½ cents.
For ½ pint of apple or peach brandy; gin, cordial or cherry bounce.....	18½ "
For ½ pint of whisky.....	12½ "
For a meal's victuals.....	18½ "
For a night's lodging.....	12½ "
For keeping one horse over night.....	37½ "

This tavern was near where the Opera-house now stands, and the license for keeping it and the "dram-shop" was *three dollars*. Abner Payne and James Archer were among the early tavern-keepers of the county. Archer's establishment stood on the corner where Walker's store is now located, and was subsequently purchased by James Gordon, upon his removal to Paris, in 1840.

John Lycan kept the first blacksmith-shop in the precincts of Edgar County. Before his shop was opened, most of the work in that line was done for the settlers at Fort Harrison, for which, says Col. Mayo, they had to pay double prices. So that when Lycan opened a shop in the neighborhood, about 1820-21, it was a great convenience to the people, and everybody for miles around patronized it to a greater or less extent. Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith" seems so appropriate in connection with this first shop, and never having noticed it similarly used (which appears somewhat strange), we give it entire, without apology:

" Under a spreading chestnut-tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

" His hair is crisp and black and long,
His face is like the tan;
His brow is wet with honest sweat—
He earns whate'er he can—
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man.

" Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You can hear his bellows blow;
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slow,
Like sexton ringing the village bell,
When the evening sun is low.

" And children, coming home from school,
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming forge
And hear the bellows roar,
And catch the burning sparks that fly
Like chaff from a threshing-floor.

"Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
 Onward through life he goes ;
 Each morning sees some task begin,
 Each evening sees its close ;
 Something attempted, something done,
 Has earned a night's repose.

"Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
 For the lesson thou hast taught !
 Thus, at the flaming forge of life,
 Our fortunes must be wrought ;
 Thus, on its sounding anvil shaped,
 Each burning deed and thought."

This little gem contains more beauty and meaning than at first appears, and very truthfully portrays, as it is designed to do, the—village blacksmith. The old blacksmith-shop of Lycan's has crumbled into dust, and he has joined the shadowy host, while but few now living, perhaps, remember even where stood the "flaming forge" and the "sounding anvil." Hundreds of others, of like character, have risen up in its place to do the work it once did alone. Another of the early industries of the county was a tannery, opened by Isaac Sanford, as in those days the people had their "hides tanned" at home, and manufactured shoes for their own families. Nearly every man was cobbler enough to make his own shoes. Sanford also started the first brick-yard in the county. He seems to have been a public-spirited citizen, as at a very early date he made an effort to form a stock company for the purpose of erecting a steam-mill, which, however, failed. Thomas Brock started a tan-yard near Paris, in 1829, on land purchased from Smith Shaw for the purpose, and upon which there was a fine spring. Rev. John W. McReynolds opened the first cabinet-shop in 1824, where Abram Risser now lives, and James Johnson manufactured the first chairs. Col. Mayo says he bought the first chairs from him that he had after coming to the county, except some he made himself with a saw and auger. The first post office in the county was established on the North Arm, and Hon. John B. Alexander was commissioned Postmaster. He did not hold the office long, however, as it was soon removed to Paris, and his son, Milton K. Alexander was appointed Postmaster, as elsewhere noted.

THE FIRST BIRTH, DEATH AND MARRIAGE.

The first white child born in the county is supposed to have been Charlotte Stratton, a daughter of John Stratton, one of the first five white settlers, who is said to have been the first white man that ate his dinner in his own house on this side of the Wabash. The daughter above referred to was born in August, 1817, and, after arriving at maturity, married Andrew Hunter, a son of S. K. Hunter, of Paris. They had two children and then removed to Platte County, Mo., where the parents died. The children were brought back to Edgar County, and raised by their grandparents. The first marriage of which there is any definite

information was that of Edward Wheeler and Miss Narissa Jones, a daughter of Jacob Jones, an early settler of the county. They were married in 1822, by Elijah Austin, one of the first Justices of the Peace. After marriage, they went to New York, his native State, where they remained several years, then returned to Edgar County and made it their permanent home. We would gladly describe the toilette of the bride and the bridal presents, for the benefit of our lady readers, who are always especially interested in such matters, but are unable to do so. However, we doubt not but that they were in accordance with the times and the then custom of the country. As to the truth of the poet's assertion that

" Full many cares are on the wreath,
That binds the bridal veil,"

we cannot answer; but as both were from good families, and of the highest respectability, we venture the prediction that they were as happy as they deserved to be. Since that day, there have been "marriages and giving in marriage" in Edgar County. The old, old story, and yet forever new, has been told over and over again, and still the good work goes on. In 1823, the year the county was organized, but two marriages took place. In 1824, there were thirteen couples joined the happy throng, and eighteen in 1825. In 1875, there were 276 marriage licenses issued, 271 last year, and yet people growl about the hard times.

As to the first death occurring in the county, but little could be learned in regard to it. The time has been so long, and so few are now left of those who came here the first few years of settlement, that facts of such occurrences are now almost wholly unattainable. Many, very many of those whose names have been noted in these pages among the pioneers, have long since crossed the "dark river," and are waiting on the "other shore" for friends who still linger behind. "It was appointed unto all men to die," and pretty faithfully have the early settlers of Edgar County obeyed the mandate. The grass has grown over their graves in the "old church-yard," the flowers have bloomed and withered with the coming and waning years, and most of them are gone where the "deathless amaranths bloom." A few more rolling years, and the last of old landmarks will have passed away, and a new generation will fill their places. The reflection is a sad one, but it is in the regular course of human nature.

" They died, aye! they died; and we things that are now,
Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow.
* * * * *
'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death."

As already stated, there is little certainty regarding the first death in the county. The first that has come under our notice was that of Dr. Uri Murphy, a younger brother of James and William Murphy, early settlers of the county. He died in 1822, and if not the first, was one of the first, that occurred.

Horace Austin, a son of Elijah Austin, Esq., died soon after Murphy. Laban Burr was also among the early deaths. Several other deaths took place within a few years, but their names and date of death could not be obtained.

EARLY ROADS.

The first petition for a road in Edgar County was presented at the June term of County Court in 1823. It was to run "from the State line, near Jonathan Hayworth's, to the Vermilion Salt Works," also, "another road, beginning at the State line on the dividing ridge betwixt the two Vermilions, said roads to intersect as soon as convenient on the nearest and best ground." The petition was presented by James Butler. As soon as this petition was read, Seymour Treat presented another for a road "from the Saline on the highest and best way to intersect a road from Coleman's Prairie, on the Wabash, at the State line, between the two Vermilions." The first petition for a road running to Paris, then only located, was also presented at this meeting by William Lowry. It was to run "from the place where the road from Durkee's Ferry crosses the State line near Mark A. Sanders', and from thence to Edward Purcell's lane; thence to James M. Blackburn's south boundary (of the quarter on which he lives); thence to William Lowry's south boundary; thence to Paris, by the nearest and best route." This petition was followed by Thomas Jones, for a road from Paris to the county line, in the best direction to Darwin, county seat of Clark County; by a second from Smith Shaw, for a road from Paris to the Vermilion Salt Works, and by a third, from Paris to Terre Haute, by Samuel Vance.

At the September term, a petition was presented by Thomas Carey for a road from Paris in a southwest direction to the county line, and one by Jonathan Mayo, asking for a road from near where James M. Blackburn lived, north to the north side of Town 14, and thence northwest until it intersected the road from Paris to the Vermilion Salt Works. Viewers were appointed for all these roads, who, after a time, come into court and report that they have viewed these routes, and recommend their being granted. In nearly all cases it was done. From this beginning until now of making roads, "there has been no end." As fast as the country was settled, new roads were petitioned for, viewed and established. The first State road in the county was established in 1825, by Charles Ives and Jonathan Mayo, appointed by Court to perform that duty. They make their return to the December term of Court. The road ran from Paris to the Wakefield settlement. The State road from Paris to Springfield was surveyed by Amos Williams, who made his return at the March term of Court, in 1826. This road as surveyed, ran from Washington street, in Springfield, through prairie, timber and swamps, past the north fork of the Sangamon River, to Buckheart Grove, and on to the east fork of Embarrass River, from where it ran into the west end of Court street, in Paris. When it was surveyed, the country over which it passed was almost wholly uninhabited.

In order to secure safety to travelers, a furrow was run the entire length. Other State roads were added to these two as necessity demanded.

GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY.

Edgar County is rich in geological deposits and formations. For the benefit of our readers who take an interest in the subject of geology, we make a lengthy extract from the Geological Survey of Illinois, of the part pertaining to this county. The plates of this work were destroyed in the recent fire at Springfield, and no more copies of the survey can be issued without the expense of an entire new edition, which renders this extract doubly valuable in this history. We therefore deem no further apology necessary for copying it entire in this connection: "The beds of the Drift period do not show any very great thickness in this county, and only the boulder-clay member is well developed. They may, perhaps, attain a depth of one hundred feet in the northern part of the county. Where any considerable quantities of these materials occur, they are generally underlaid by a heavy bed of water-bearing quicksand, apparently continuous with that found in Champaign and Vermilion Counties, in the same position. This was encountered at Grand View, in 1869, at a depth of fifty feet, in the shaft attempted by Messrs. Holding in search of coal.

"The rocks exposed within the county all belong to that portion of the coal-measures which lies above Coal No. 6 of the Illinois Valley section, or No. 7 of the Wabash Valley section, as given in the report upon Vermilion County. Above that level, no workable seam of coal is developed in this region. Immediately upon the borders of the county, however, we find the outcrop of No. 7 and No. 6 is not far below. Both seams are probably workable by shafts in all parts of the county. For the readiest understanding of the geology of the county, I give the following general section :

	Feet.
1. Soft clay shales.....	40
2. Coarse sand-rock and shales with limestone bands.....	95
3. Limestone, bottom often shaly.....	25
4. Green, dark-drab and black clay shales (level of 'No. 12?').....	3 to 4
5. Greenish, shaly sandstone and sandy shales.....	12 " 15
6. Green and drab clay shales.....	30 " 40
7. Light-drab and greenish, very ferruginous sandy shales.....	15 " 20
8. Dark-drab clay shale, with few large iron-stones.....	5 " 6
9. Impure, shaly coal, 'No. 9'.....	1½
10. Greenish clay shales.....	8 " 10
11. Sandy, argillaceous limestone, containing pebble of black limestone and fragments of fossils.....	1½ " 3
12. Red and green, changing to green, sandy shales and shaly sandstones, locally heavy bedded, containing Caulerpites, and graduating below into.....	10 " 15
13. Green and drab clay shales, with iron-stones very numerous at bottom....	30 " 35
14. Marly, argillaceous limestone, with fossils.....	½ " 1
15. Soft black shale.....	2
16. Coal, 'No. 8'.....	½ " 1

	Feet.	
17. Fire-clay.....	3	to 4
18. Light-drab, sandy shales, weathering greenish, with heavy iron-stones.....	40	" 50
19. Dark-drab, sandy shales, weathering greenish, coarsely concretionary.....	12	" 15
20. Light-blue clay shales.....	15	" 20
21. Coal, top shaly, 'No. 7'.....	5	" 6
22. Fire-clay.....	6	" 8
23. Sandy shales.....	10	" 12
24. Limestone.....	1	" 2
25. Sandy shales.....	8	" 12
26. Compact sandstones.....	3	" 6
27. Greenish, sandy shale, with few iron-stones.....	25	" 30
28. Black shale, some slaty, with very heavy pyritous iron-stone nodules	5	" 6
29. Coal, 'No. 6'.....	5	" 6
30. Fire-clay and soft clay shale.....	4	" 6

"Nos. 1 and 2 of this section are given in general terms from the report of the boring at Sutherland's distillery, two miles north of Paris. The outcrop of the corresponding beds on Sugar Creek, the only point where they were seen, is so disconnected that a detailed section cannot be made. With the exception of the limestone bands of No. 2, of which I can find no trace along the outcrop, I am inclined to accept them as generally correct. Apparently belonging near the top of No. 2, I found, at two or three points, about three inches of shaly coal, overlaid by from one to two feet of black, slaty shale, with pyritous nodules, apparently of coprolitic origin, though no fossils were seen. Of the shaly sandstone next beneath these beds, several layers will yield very fair-sized flagstones, though they do not appear very durable. The coal must represent seam 'No. 13,' according to the numbering adopted in these reports for the Wabash Valley coals.

"The bed of limestone numbered 3 in the section, was reported as being twenty-five feet thick in the boring. The best outcrop seen is at the Roman Catholic Church, one mile east of Baldwinville, where a small stream runs over and exposes twelve or fifteen feet of its lower layers. These are partly compact, partly shaly, and near the base contain several thin layers of green shaly clay. Fossils are tolerably abundant, but only of the most common species. The higher layers of this bed are more solid, and have been quarried for culverts and foundations, at several points near the southeast corner of Township 14 north, Range 11 west. The lower layers have been quarried to a small extent, near Mr. Clinton's, on Lane's Branch, in the northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 13 north, Range 11 west. They are here also quite thin, and with shaly partings, and contain great numbers of firm fossils, such as *Athyris subtilita*, *Spirifer cameratus*, *S. lineatus*, *Meekella striato-costato*, *Pleurotomaria tubiniformis*, *Cyathaxonia prolifera*, *Heliophyllum* (?) plates and spines of *Palchinus*, etc. On the main branch of Sugar Creek, there is exposed outcrop of this bed, though the large masses of it lying in the bed of the stream,

a short distance above the railroad bridge, may be considered as indications that the bed is not far off. Tumbling masses of this rock are also seen in considerable numbers, just on the county line at Big Creek, but no outcrop was detected in this neighborhood. On Barren Fork of Big Creek, at the Big Creek Mill, in the southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 12 north, Range 13 west, the same bed outcrops with nearly the same fossils as on Lane's Branch. Not more than ten feet of the lower shaly portion of the bed is here exposed. In descending this fork, we come to shaly sandstones, which, near the county line, and especially in the neighboring part of Clark County, give place to very heavy, bedded sandstones, forming abrupt banks and cliffs of from ten to perhaps forty feet in height. The connection between these beds and the limestone was not exposed, and the dip was not strongly enough marked to decide their relations; but my impression at the time was the higher bed. I will not, however insist upon that interpretation of the facts, since it in no way affects my determination about the overlying beds; and Prof. E. T. Cox, who surveyed Clark County, though confessing that he nowhere saw the direct connection of the two sets of beds, is very strongly of the opinion that the sandstone is the higher.

"From the Roman Catholic Church, before mentioned, there is an almost continuous outcrop down Brouillett's Creek, as given in the section, until we meet the first workable coal-seam just below the State line. A similar section is exposed upon Coal Creek, two or three miles further south, which joins Brouillett's Creek at the Indiana furnace. On both these streams, Nos. 13 and 18 furnish large quantities of ironstone nodules of fine quality. Number 11, of the section, with its numerous pebbles of black, bituminous limestone, furnishes a readily-recognized horizon for some miles along the creek, near and below Baldwinsville. Number 12, though quite variable in character within short distances, is noticeable for containing the *Caulerpites marginatus*, which marks the same level along the Salt Fork, in Vermilion County. Number 14 contains a few fossils in good preservation, such as *Spirifer lineatus*, *S. planoconvexus*, *Speriferina Kentuckensis*, *Pleutoromorpha spharrulata*, *P. Gravillensis*, *Productus longispinus*, *Cyathaxonia prolifera*, *Astartella*, etc.

"The coarsely concretionary structure of No. 19 allies it with corresponding beds in Vermilion County, which there lie perhaps thirty feet higher than coal No. 7. With the exception of the limestone No. 3 of the section, whose distribution has already been spoken of, the small outcrops along the streams in the southern part of the county are so disconnected, and of such common character, that it would be next to impossible to determine their exact equivalents in the section. On Clear Creek, in northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 12, Range 11 west, a few feet of a soft, fine-grained sandstone, somewhat ferruginous, has been quarried to a small extent, principally for grindstones. It is underlaid by four or five feet of very dark drab clay shale. This may be the equivalent of No. 12 of the section, but I am rather inclined to believe that No. 7 has here taken the form of a sandstone. In either case, it

is not impossible that the report may be correct that coal was struck at eighty feet, in a boring made in this neighborhood sometime since. The shales and irregular shaly sandstones, which outcrop just at the railroad bridge over the main branch of Sugar Creek, evidently belong to Nos. 4 and 5 of the section. In going down this creek, we find no beds of rock evidently in place, except about a mile north of Elbridge, where two or three feet of soft, drab clay shale make their appearance at two or three points, but give no indication of their position in the section. Upon the streams west of Big Creek, in the southwest corner of the county, and about the head of Embarrass River, in the western part of the county, no rock outcrop could be found.

"The boring at Sutherland's distillery seems to have been put down at nearly the highest point in the county, geologically speaking; and a carefully-prepared record of it would aid very greatly in the determination of the geology of the county. Such a record was kept by Dr. Newell, of Paris, but was unfortunately lost in the burning of his store, and only general facts have been preserved by memory. It is stated, however, that one hundred and thirty feet of strata were found between the limestone No. 3 and the first workable coal, and about one hundred feet between this and the next one, below which no coal is reported. It would be queer if none of the lower seams should run under here; but two five-foot seams are enough for several generations, at least.

"The following is reported as to the section of a boring made at Sanford's Station, in May, 1867:

	Feet. Inches.
1. Soil and subsoil.....	15 ...
2. Sand.	6 ...
3. Sand and clay.....	4 ...
4. Hardpan.....	66 ...
5. Brown clay.....	10 3
6. Blue clay.....	8 4
7. Sandstone.....	... 4
8. Blue clay.....	37 2
9. Black shale.....	1 3
10. Fire-clay.....	4 5
11. Limestone.....	6 5
12. Red clay.....	2 ...
13. Limestone.....	3 ...
14. Soapstone.....	2 8
15. Limestone.....	... 9
16. Red slate.....	7 6
17. Hardpan.....	2 9
18. Limestone.....	3 ...
19. Sand and clay.....	4 ...
20. Limestone.....	1 9
21. Red slate.....	1 6
22. Sand and blue clay.....	5 3
23. Sandstone.....	3 10
24. Black slate.....	8 8
25. Hard stone.....	... 5

	Feet.	Inches.
26. Black slate.....	4	2
27. Bastard lime.....	...	8
28. Slate.....	7	5
29. Soapstone.....	5	3
30. Rotten coal.....	4	7
31. Sandstone.....	...	6
32. Fire-clay.....	7	2
33. Sandstone.....	4	...

"The black shale of No. 9 of this section apparently represents coal "No. 7," while Nos. 24 to 26 may represent coal "No. 6." No. 30 may possibly be a parting of "No. 6," locally separated from the same seam. There are spots in every coal-seam where the coal is wanting, and this boring, if correctly reported, seems to have been sunk at a point where this is true of both seams. It is possible that the seams do not extend under the southern part of Edgar County; but I do not believe this to be true. I put no faith in the reports of the sections obtained in sinking several oil-wells in the northwest corner of Clark County and the southeast corner of Coles County, most of which, as reported, contain no coal. I judge that coal can be found under every section of the county, at a depth nowhere exceeding 350 feet; and along the line of the railroads, 250 feet would probably reach the first seam of coal, "No. 7," in nearly every case, the most doubtful point being at Paris. The distance from "No. 7" to "No. 6" is reported at 100 feet in the distillery boring; but this distance is probably about 70 feet on Brouillett's Creek, and less elsewhere. "No. 7" is quite impure in all this region, and in shafting for coal, it would probably be best to go on to the lower seam, No. 6, which is a much purer article, considerable portions of it being the so-called "block" coal, in most of its outcrops in this region. In consequence of the great variations in thickness in most of the beds exposed along Brouillett's Creek, I have been obliged to give, in the general section, very variable thicknesses for nearly every bed. In calculating from the section the probable depth to any particular bed, at any point, the average of thickness should be used. I had hoped that, before the publication of this report, at least one shaft might have been sunk, so as to determine the exact section at some one point; but the shaft proposed at Paris is apparently given up, and the one commenced at Grand View, by Holding Bros., has been temporarily stopped, through meeting with heavy beds of water-bearing quicksand at the base of the bowlder-clay." The State Geologist closes his report on this county with an allusion to Dr. Newell, of Paris, and Col. Blackburn, whose assistance in his labors he acknowledges.

THE INDIANS.

When the first white people came to Edgar County, there were plenty of Indians in the territory now embraced in its limits. Says Col. Mayo, in his early reminiscences: "The Indians were numerous and troublesome, and at one time Maj. Churm, the commandant at Fort Harrison, sent us word to be on

our guard, as an attack was threatened." In 1822, it was estimated that there were at least three hundred Indians in the county; also several Indian camps in its borders, and considerable hog-stealing and other little depredations committed by them. The Indians occupying this part of Illinois at that time were the Kickapoos. From the Indian history of the State we make the following extract: "The Kickapoos, in 1763, occupied the country southwest of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. They subsequently moved southward, and at a more recent date dwelt in portions of the territory on the Mackinaw and Sangamon Rivers, and had a village on Kickapoo Creek and at Elkhart Grove. They were more civilized, industrious, energetic and cleanly than the neighboring tribes, and, it may also be added, more implacable in their hatred of the Americans. They were among the first to commence battle, and the last to submit and enter into treaties. Unappeasable enmity led them into the field against Gens. Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, and to be first in all the bloody charges at Tippecanoe. They were prominent among the northern nations, which, for more than a century, waged an exterminating war against the Illinois Confederacy. Their last hostile act of this kind was perpetrated in 1805, against some poor Kaskaskia children, whom they found gathering strawberries on the prairie above the town which bears the name of their tribe. Seizing a considerable number of them, they fled to their villages before the enraged Kaskaskias could overtake them and rescue their offspring. During the years 1810 and 1811, in conjunction with the Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Ottawas, they committed so many thefts and murders on the frontier settlements that Gov. Edwards was compelled to employ military force to suppress them. They claimed relationship with the Pottawatomies, and perhaps with the Sacs and Foxes and Shawnees. When removed from Illinois, they still retained their old animosities against the Americans, and went to Texas, then a province of Mexico, to get beyond the jurisdiction of the United States."

But, beyond some petty troubles and annoyances, the citizens of Edgar County were not molested by their red neighbors. Collisions occurred some times, however, but who were in fault it is now impossible to say. In the southeast corner of the county, where had squatted some rather desperate characters, two Indians were killed—one by a man named John House, and another by John Foster; but as there were no witnesses except squaws, whose evidence would not be taken in the courts, nothing were done with them beyond an indictment by the grand jury, and a trial of one of the parties, who was acquitted.

The line noticed on the map, running diagonally through the eastern part of the county, is known as the old Indian Boundary Line. It was the west boundary line of the purchase made by Gen. Harrison of the Indians in 1809. The two lines, the one already alluded to as running through Edgar County, and the other through Indiana, and crossing the Wabash, intersecting the first in Prairie Township, with a third line connecting the base, or the southern extremities of the other two, were the limits of a district known as the "Harrison

Purchase." It was purchased of the Indians for the United States Government, as above stated in 1809, by Gen. Harrison, and surveyed and placed in market in 1810; while west of this diagonal line the land was not bought from the Indians until 1822, and was then surveyed and brought into market, though settlements had been made in it several years before by the whites.

In 1832, the Indians concentrated for a last struggle in defense of their hunting-grounds, under the renowned chief, Black Hawk. The notes of war reached this sparsely-settled district, and more than three hundred men from this county responded to the Governor's call for troops. Milton K. Alexander, a merchant of Paris, had been commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment of Illinois Militia. In 1830, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Gov. Reynolds, and accompanied him the next year to Rock Island, on business connected with the threatened outbreak. In 1832, he was elected and commissioned Brigadier General of the Second Brigade of Illinois Volunteers, and J. M. Blackburn, still living, and residing in Stratton Township, was commissioned Colonel of the regiment formed in this county, and which composed a part of Gen. Alexander's brigade. Following, we give the names of the officers and privates of the regiment, so far as could be obtained: J. M. Blackburn, Colonel; William Wyatt, Lieutenant Colonel; Stephen J. Shellady, Adjutant; Leonard Parker, Quartermaster; Drs. Ferris and Huff, Surgeons. In forming the regiment, the companies composing it drew lots for precedence, and Mayo's obtained the post of honor. It was originally officered as follows: Jonathan Mayo, Captain: Edward Y. Russell, First Lieutenant; William Wyatt, Second Lieutenant; Leonard Parker, Orderly Sergeant. Upon the formation of the regiment, Wyatt and Parker were promoted, as above, and John S. McConkey was elected Lieutenant, in place of Wyatt, and James Buchanan, Orderly Sergeant, in the place of Parker. The rank and file of Mayo's company (the only one of the three from this county which can now be given, and the roster of it is only on file in the active memory of its now venerable Captain) are as follows: Joseph B. Vance, M. M. Dill, E. P. Shaw, Thomas Pinson, Washington Alexander, James Pinson, Robert M. Ray, John S. Dill, Jacob G. Lycan, Isaiah Welsh, Simon Camerer, Matthew R. Scott, are all known to be yet living. The remainder are dead: Thomas Hobbs, William B. Vance, John Matthews, Martin Elder, James Bailey, James Hoskins, John Bradley, Rev. William Philips, Daniel Spencer, Abram Welsh, James F. Fletcher, David Crosier, ——— Montgomery, Thomas H. Dohhette, William Whitley, Enos Hobbs, Thomas Mogan, Patrick Whalen, Thomas Evans, Samuel Jones, Sanborn Basford, William C. Trimble, John Wilson, John Somerville, Enos Martin, Augustus Wyatt, Reubin Lowry, William Bond, Joseph Barkley, Martin Sisemore, James H. Tenery, Patrick C. Tenery and Willard Center, and John C. Calvin, wagoner of the company.

After the troops started out in this campaign, the people who were left at home were often uneasy, and used to discuss the probability of a horde of Indian

warriors sweeping down upon them some fine evening and taking a lot of scalps for amusement; but even in this they were doomed to disappointment. We do not purpose following the troops through the campaign. The war and its results are matters of history, and familiar to every schoolboy in the country. It is enough to say that the disaster at Bad Axe proved the Waterloo of the Indians in Illinois, and buried forever their claims on this side of the Mississippi. A few years later, they were removed to reservations, made them by the United States Government, in the distant West, and, silently and sadly, they took up their line of march to their new possessions. It has been said that the Indians and negroes are the only two races that have been outraged by the American people; and who shall gainsay it? In the acts perpetrated by unprincipled white men upon the Indian, may we not find some excuse for the outrages committed by them in retaliation? Savage they are by nature, we admit, and, rendered cruel by the wrongs heaped upon them, who can blame them for defending their homes and their hunting-grounds? We do not mean to set up as an apologist or champion of the Indian, but are forced to acknowledge that in many instances he is as much sinned against as sinning.

CELEBRATIONS AND AMUSEMENTS.

The first Fourth of July celebration ever held in the county was in 1823, in a grove of timber on the place of Daniel Lane. It consisted, we believe, of the usual programme of such occasions, namely, a barbecue, speech, reading of the Declaration of Independence, etc. This is as it should be. The Fourth of July is a day with us that should be held sacred as long as the Stars and Stripes float over a free people. On this occasion, there were toasts and responses at dinner; the Declaration was read by Judge William Lowry, but the oration of the day—if there was one—has been permitted to pass into oblivion. We are sorry there is no record of it; it ought to have been preserved as a memento. Doubtless it did ample justice to the Pilgrim Fathers and the heroes of the Revolution; drew lessons of warning and instruction from ancient Greece and Rome, and, with visions almost apocalyptic, pictured the future glory of this great country. We say it is a pity that it was not preserved; its reproduction would be a handsome embellishment to these pages. But it is lost. Such is fame!

In the early times, fifty or sixty years ago, when the modern games of croquet and base-ball were unknown, the people used to amuse themselves with marbles, "town-ball"—which was base-ball in a rude state—and other simple pastimes of a like character. Col. Mayo says, the first amusement he remembers in the county was a game of town-ball, on the day of the public sale of lots in Paris, in which many of the "young men of the period engaged." He also mentions a menagerie that used to pay periodical visits to the neighborhood, as early as 1821, and inspired the juveniles with all the interest that the circus does the small boy of the present day. It consisted principally of two or three

cages of monkeys and a Shetland pony. The main performance was by a monkey, which rode the pony, would turn somersaults, jump through hoops (the monkey, not the pony), and perform all the usual tricks. The pony would throw him off, when he would pretend to be very angry, and would jump on again to the intense delight of the children. People would go just as far to "see the show" then, and undergo all the inconveniences to do so, that they will now to attend the modern circus. They cared nothing about it, themselves, you know, but only went with the children. Still other amusements consisted in log-rollings, house-raising, "quilting-bees," dances, etc., while many spent their leisure hours in gunning, and some even carried it to such an excess as to infringe upon the Sabbath. These simple amusements were as great a source of enjoyment to the people then as the more refined and pretentious theaters, operas, balls and select parties are to us to-day.

OTHER NOTES AND ITEMS.

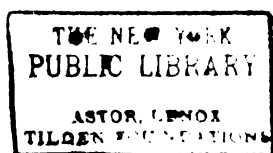
Prairie fires, those terrors to people living in a prairie country, were not unknown in this section in the early period of its occupancy by the whites. Much damage and loss of property often resulted from their fearful ravages. "In time of peace prepare for war" is a trite saying, and could well be applied to the people here. As soon as the grass began to die and dry up in the fall of the year, preparations against fire were commenced, by burning, or plowing roads around fields and farms. But even these barriers were sometimes over-leaped, and distressing consequences followed to the poor man, who had but little in the start, and, in these fires, lost that little in the twinkling of an eye, almost. This county, lying contiguous to the Grand Prairie, and interspersed with spurs running deep into it, the inhabitants were often witnesses to those "spontaneous conflagrations" that appeared so "glorious in their grandeur and gloomy in their ruin and waste." The dense smoke arising from them in the melancholy days of the Indian summer, often enveloped the land with the "shades of evening," reminding one of Milton's allusion to an eclipse—

"The sun,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight
Shed o'er half the nations."

We referred elsewhere to the mode of dress in the early days, and of its home manufacture, from wool, flax, etc. The first sheep introduced into the county were brought here by John Stratton and Col. Mayo, in January, 1822. They purchased 130 head in Kentucky, brought them to Edgar County and sold them to people who were desirous of embarking in the business of sheep-raising, not for speculative purposes, but as a means of economy, and of producing their own and the family clothing. The experiment of growing cotton (as well as flax) for the same purpose, was quite extensively followed for a few years, but not, however, we believe, with any great degree of success, owing probably to the rigorous climate; and so the effort was abandoned. But these matters will be



R. B. Stage
(DECEASED)
EDGAR TP.



more fully noticed in the township histories, where every point of interest in the history of the county will be particularized in a manner that our space forbids in this connection.

This, perhaps, is as appropriate a place as any to say a few words of the poor, and the arrangements adopted for their accommodation. The first step taken in Illinois, looking to the care of its indigent people, was the adopting of orphan children, or, rather, the binding of them out to be raised and brought up to the state of men and women. When parents died and left a family of children destitute and poor, they were taken charge of by the Court, and bound to benevolent (?) persons, who in turn were "bound" to raise, educate and clothe them, and, when of age, to give them \$100 with which to make a start in the world. As paupers increased, and grown-up people were added to the class, they were also "bound out," upon the stipulation that they were to be clothed, fed and worked. This latter clause was the way by which the party taking them got his pay for the outlay of clothes and provisions furnished. This system not working well, however, led finally to the present mode of caring for the poor.

The first "Poor-farm" owned by Edgar County, was south of Paris, and situated in Sims Township. The county owned and used this place as an asylum for its paupers for about ten years, when they sold it and purchased the farm now occupied, and which is located in Hunter Township, about the year 1855. In that year, John W. Moffatt was appointed Superintendent of the Poorhouse, and received as compensation for his services \$365 a year. Joseph Fisk kept the first Poorhouse in the county, which was that stated as being located in Sims Township. He was succeeded by James Crafton, who is still living in Paris. Moffatt was the keeper or Superintendent at the time of the change from Sims to Hunter Township. It is at present in charge of Mr. Mapes, and will be again referred to in the history of Hunter Township. In that chapter, a full history of it, since its removal to Hunter, will be given, together with all statistical information of any importance.

RAILROADS OF THE COUNTY.

The earliest attempts to construct railroads in the West originated in the insane desire to enrich that empire by the system known as "internal improvements." This fever of speculation broke out in several parts of the United States about the year 1835. It appeared in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois nearly the same time, and, when past, left an enormous debt on each municipality. In Illinois, it amounted to nearly fifteen millions, while in Pennsylvania it was more than double that amount, and in Ohio and Indiana did not vary far from it. Examination of the legislative acts of the Prairie State, at that period, discloses an almost unbroken line of acts for the construction of some highway, which was destined only to partially see the light of day in detached parcels, some of which still remain as silent monuments of a supreme legislative and

popular folly. When the collapse came, in 1837, and work on all was entirely suspended, only the old Northorn-Cross Railroad—now the Wabash—was found in a condition fit to warrant completion, and that only a short distance. It was originally intended to extend from Meredosia through Jacksonville, Springfield, Decatur and Danville to the eastern State line, where it was expected it would be joined to some road in Indiana and be continued eastward. A vast quantity of old flat-bar rails had been purchased in England by the agents of the State, at an enormous expense, too; and quite a quantity had been brought to Meredosia, preparatory to being laid on the track. In the spring of 1838, some eight miles of this old track were laid, and on the 8th day of November, of that year, a small locomotive, the "Rogers," made in England, and shipped here in pieces, was put together and made a trial trip on the road. It was the first that ever turned a wheel in the Mississippi Valley, and, on the day of its trip, carried George W. Plant, as engineer; Murray McConnell, one of the Commissioners of Public Works; Gov. Duncan, James Dunlap and Thomas T. January, contractors; Charles Collins and Myron Leslie, of St. Louis.

The first rail on this road had been laid, with imposing ceremonies, on May 9 of the spring before; and, on through the summer, the work progressed slowly until when, as has been stated, the locomotive made the pioneer trial trip in the valley of the Great West. Only twelve years before, had the first railroad train made a trip in the new continent; and, only a year or two before this, had the first application of steam been successfully made in this manner in England. The first practical locomotive was probably invented by a Frenchman, Joseph Cugnot, of Void, Lorraine, France. He made a three-wheeled road-wagon in 1770, which was used with some success in experimenting; but, owing to the French Revolution breaking out about this time, the machine was abandoned, and is now in the museum at Metiers. One of the first locomotives built for use in America was made for Oliver Evans, who, owing to the incredulity existing at that day, could not get the necessary permits required by the State Legislature to erect one here, and sent to London, where, in 1801, a high-pressure locomotive was built for him. It was not, however, until 1830 that one was built in the United States. That year, the venerable Peter Cooper, then an enterprising mechanic and builder, constructed an excellent one for the day, with which, on the 28th of August of that year, he made a public trial, running it from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, twenty-six miles, at an average speed of twelve miles per hour. From that date, the erection of American locomotives became a reality. Now they are the best in the world.

The first railway in the world was a simple tramway of wooden rails, used in the collieries of the Old World. It is hard to determine when they began to be used—probably early in the seventeenth century.

The covering of the wooden rail with iron was only a question of time, to be, in its turn, displaced by a cast-iron rail; that, by a malleable one, which, in turn, gave way to the present steel rail. When the use of steam applied to

road-wagons came to be agitated, one of the first uses it was put to was the hauling of these coal-cars to and from the mines. By and by, passengers began to ride on them; then cars for their use were made; the roads were built between important commercial points, and, with the improvement of the locomotive and increase of speed, the railway-carriage came to be a palace, and the management, construction and care of railroads one of the most stupendous enterprises in the world.

The first tramway, or railway, in America was built from Quincy, Mass., the home of the Adams family, to the granite quarries, three miles distant. The first railway built in America, on which steam-cars were used, was the Mohawk & Hudson Road, completed in 1831. On the 9th day of August, the pioneer passenger-train of America was hauled over this road, drawn by the third American locomotive, Mr. John B. Jervis, engineer. The train consisted of three old-fashioned coaches, fastened together by chains, which, in the sudden starting and stopping, severely jolted the passengers—so much so, that fence-rails were placed tightly between the cars, thereby keeping the chains taut.

From the rugged Eastern States, the transition to the level prairies of the West was an easy matter, culminating in the efforts we have already noted.

When the great collapse of the system of internal improvements came, in 1837, and with its fall left only one small road so far completed as to warrant work to be continued on it, the shock was so great that it was twelve years before another was begun and put in working order. In February, 1850, the Chicago & Elgin, now Chicago & Northwestern, was completed to Elgin, and a train of cars run from one city to the other. From that date until now, the march of progress in this part of the great enterprises of the day has been uninterrupted and constant.

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

The oldest road in Edgar County is the present Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, whose earliest inception may be traced to the speculative fever of 1835. Indeed, three roads in this county may be traced to that period. When the appropriations for different roads were made, a route from Terre Haute to Alton was one designated, and work performed on it in many places. On the eastern end, Mr. Sanford had a contract for getting out timber for bridges and ties, and had considerable prepared when the crash came. Others had graded portions of the road, and were paid in State paper, which, when the system began to decline, partook of a downward tendency and left the creditors in rather a sad plight. Mr. Sanford took his lumber back in part pay, and afterward sold it down the river, realizing enough to bring him out a little in advance of his outlay.

The country was not aroused from its dormant condition until about 1849. by that time, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had reached the eastern line of Illinois, and stood at that door knocking, that it might come in and cross the

State on its way to St. Louis, its western terminus. At this point, it met with a check which took it years to overcome. A "State Policy" party sprung up, denying the right of any foreign corporation to cross the State, especially when the effect would be to enrich the neighboring city of St. Louis, a city Alton was vainly endeavoring to outstrip in the march of progress, and which she then confidently expected to do.

The "State Policy" party held several rousing meetings in furtherance of their scheme, a scheme delusive in its effects upon the State at large, and confined mainly to the Alton interest. Counter-influences were aroused, meetings held, and an antagonistic party, much the inferior at first, began to appear. The culmination came when the Terre Haute, Vandalia & St. Louis road asked for a charter. The Baltimore & Ohio road had succeeded in their endeavor to build their track across the State, mainly brought about by the press foreign to the State. It had, with one voice, denounced the "policy" as narrow, selfish, mean, contemptible and invidious. It was sustained by the press in the northern parts of Illinois, and had already begun to open the eyes of many influential persons belonging to the Policy party. When the Vandalia road asked for their charter, the Policy party exerted themselves to the utmost to defeat that, and for a time prevailed. While these affairs were agitating the State, Congress had passed the act granting a magnificent domain of land in aid of the Illinois Central Railroad. The Senators from Illinois wrote letters to many influential men at home, urging upon them the necessity of being more liberal in their acts to foreign corporations, and not attempt to arrogate to the State a right she could not expect to possess. They further urged that the donation from the General Government could not have been secured had not they pledged their earnest effort to wipe out this disgraceful policy. These influences had their effect. The "Brough" road, so called from its principal projector, afterward Governor of Ohio, gained a charter and were enabled to begin work on their proposed Vandalia line. In the mean while, influences were working to build anew the projected roads of the improvement period. The grade on the old route from Terre Haute to Alton was, in many places, in a tolerably good condition, and only needed energy to push it to a conclusion. A company was formed, the name Terre Haute & Alton Railroad adopted, and work began. Edgar, in common with other counties on the route, subscribed aid, giving bonds to the amount of \$150,000, bearing 7 per cent interest, and redeemable in twenty years. The Road was completed through this county, and as far west as Mattoon, where it intersected the Illinois Central, then uncompleted. From the west end eastward, it had been finished quite a distance, and in January the breach was closed, and a passenger train made the entire trip from Terre Haute to Alton. For a while, it transferred freight and passengers here to boats, and sent them to St. Louis, so strong was the Alton interest against that city. This, however, could not always endure, and the coal road, from one city to the other, was purchased and trains run down on

that. That changed the name to the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. When the route was extended eastward from Terre Haute to Indianapolis, the name was changed to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, by which it is now known.

P. & D. R. R.

The Paris & Danville Railroad dates its origin as far back as the Indianapolis & St. Louis. It originated at the same time, work was done at different places along its route, only to be abandoned as its contemporaries were, for want of funds. In 1872, a company was formed for the purpose of utilizing the grade, and work on the line renewed. It was continued until the spring of 1874, when the cars began running. In 1875, work on the southern portion was begun, and vigorously prosecuted until done to Lawrenceville, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, where it ends. The trains are, however, run into Vincennes on the track of the Ohio & Mississippi road, making that city its southern terminal point. At Danville, it connects and runs in junction with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad to Chicago. This latter road was chartered February 16, 1865, as the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. It was completed in November, 1872. In June, 1875, it passed into the hands of a receiver, and in April, 1877, was sold for the benefit of the bondholders, for \$1,500,000. A new company was at once organized, the name changed to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and important Southern connections made. It opens a direct route north and south for the products of Edgar County. The Paris & Danville road operates in connection with it, and affords all needed facilities. When this Road was organized, John C. Short was made President, Hiram Sanford, Vice President, and F. Maxom, Secretary and Treasurer. These officers remained until the sale of the road, in October, 1878. In August, 1875, the road was placed in the hands of Mr. James A. Eads as receiver, who is yet in that position. Mr. B. F. Mathias is General Ticket and Freight Agent, with his office at the Depot in Paris.

THE ILLINOIS MIDLAND.

The Illinois Midland Railroad was originally three separate roads, each receiving a separate charter. The first of these, the Paris & Decatur, was chartered February 16, 1865; the second, the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur, March 16, 1869, and the third, the Paris & Terre Haute, March 1, 1872. Each one was completed and operated by itself, though in conjunction with the others, until the last one was finished and had been operated a short time. Not paying separately, they were consolidated in 1875 under one management, and the name changed to Illinois Midland. Mr. J. Reese was appointed receiver, which position he held until the latter part of December, 1878, when he resigned. Mr. Louis Genis was appointed to the vacancy. When the third part of this road was finished, an excursion train was run from Terre Haute to Paris (Monday, February 16, 1874), where the excursionists were treated to a

dinner and speeches at the Court House. It was made a gala-day for all. The total length of this road is 176 miles, its terminal points being Terre Haute at the eastern end, and Peoria at the western.

I., D. & S. R. R.

The Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, passing through the northern part of the county, like the Indianapolis & St. Louis and the Paris & Danville roads, traces its origin to the days of the internal improvements. It went down with the rest, its grades lying dormant until 1872. A short time before this, a company was organized who regraded it and began laying a track. It is now open from Guion, in Indiana, to Decatur, Ill. In its route through this county, it passes on an air line through the villages Illiana—at the State line—Bonwell, Scotland, Chrisman—where it crosses the Paris & Danville road—Cherry Point City, Metcalf and Hume. At Decatur, it connects with Western roads, and at Guion with the Logansport & Southwestern.

D., O. & O. R. R. R.

A narrow-gauge road is now in course of construction through the western part of the county. It was chartered as the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad, March 10, 1869. Work was begun in 1871, and has since been prosecuted with varying success. Eight miles from Kansas south are already complete, and trains making regular trips. Thirteen miles farther south are graded and ready for the iron. This road already pays expenses, a principle fully demonstrated now in favor of this class of roads. It is expected to complete the line to a point near the south line of Jasper County, where a junction will be made with the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, on whose track a third rail will be laid, and the trains run into Olney. The terminal points of this road when fully complete, will be made at Chicago on the north, and a point on the Ohio River opposite Paducah, Ky., on the south.

The present officers of the road are James Dawson, President; James K. Boyer, Vice President; W. H. Brown, Secretary; W. F. Boyer, Treasurer, and Samuel Shy, Attorney. All these officers, with the exception of the President, live at Kansas. Mr. Dawson resides at Westfield.

It will be seen by the foregoing sketch that Edgar County is very well favored by railroads. She has, indeed, given pretty liberally in aid of these several lines, to the no little fear of some of her people who have a dread of debt, no matter how contracted. Yet it is confidently affirmed that all these investments have been of much and lasting benefit.

AGRICULTURAL.

Edgar County enjoys the reputation of being one of the best farming sections in the State. Without doubt, the claim to superiority in this regard is well founded. While some counties may show more of rich soil, and while other counties may be better adapted to some specialty, yet we believe not a

county in the State can lay claim to all of the advantages in climate, soil, water, timber and healthfulness that are justly claimed for this. While in some sections a certain specialty may, with propriety, be claimed as peculiar, we believe that no county in the State combines so many natural advantages. In some of the more northern counties we find larger crops of corn, and in some of the more southern, a greater amount of fruit; but these specialties, even in the localities named, are not a certain crop. The farmer's safest course is a diversity of products, and Edgar County furnishes an example of soil and climate which make it in an eminent degree fitted for such pursuits.

For a number of years, the natural advantages of this region were scarcely appreciated, as the farming was carried on in such a manner as to obtain results far below those now realized. Better farm machinery, better methods of planting and cultivation and the adoption of crops better suited to the soil have wrought great changes. In an especial manner is this true in regard to methods of planting, cultivating, harvesting and taking care of products.

The way that our fathers performed their farming operations is so little known to the present generation who depend so much upon farm machinery, and require the horses to do all of the work which men, women and children formerly did, that a description of the olden way, gathered from conversations with J. D. Darnall, William Shrader and numerous others, cannot but prove interesting to our younger readers. Banish all such modern innovations as reapers, mowers, corn-planters, wire-tooth horse hay-rakes, threshing machines and riding corn-cultivators, and a conception can be formed of primitive farming facilities. This was the way corn was "got in": After the ground had been plowed with a wooden moldboard plow, which had to be cleaned every few rods with a paddle which hung to one of the handles, and had been scratched over with a harrow in which wooden pins were used for teeth, the little shovel-plow and a single horse were used for marking out both ways. After the marking was done, the children, big and little, the women and the men went into the field with the great heavy iron hoes, with big iron ring or eye at the top, inserted into which was the heavy home-made handle. A boy, with a tin pail or small basket, went ahead and dropped the corn at the crossings. The company of "coverers," or "kiverers," followed with the hoes, raking the dirt upon the corn. Sometimes, however, the field was divided off, and the younger children were given so many hills to cover and the older and abler hands were required to take a longer part of the furrow. We remember as though it were only last May, when grandfather would pass along over the work and pronounce some of the "kiverin" well done, and how ours was "slighted." It was because we had a pretty long row, and because we were anxious to get to the resting-place, where we always met another boy, who arranged his task that we might rest and talk together, awaiting the coming of the "dropper."

After the planting came the hoeing, now superseded by the improved cultivators. The tending, by the single-shovel plow, was common until a few years

ago, but the single-shovel plow has had to take its place with the old spinning-wheel and loom, and they are now counted as relics of a past age.

Cutting wheat, oats, rye and grass was formerly a laborious process. Even within the recollection of the young men of the county, the scythe and cradle were counted as improved implements of husbandry; but the reaper and mower now in use not only do a better job but transfer the hardest of the labor to the horses.

In the old family Bible, we all remember seeing illustrations of the manner of separating the grain from the chaff and straw, by means of flails or by causing the cattle to tread upon it. These methods, in vogue three thousand or more years ago, were scarcely improved upon until within comparatively a recent date. In the early history of this county, precisely these methods prevailed. By and by, came the old thresher, that merely knocked the grains from the chaff, leaving the same to be separated by throwing into the air on a windy day, or, later, to be run through the wind-mill turned by hand. One of these marvelous old machines has not been seen in Edgar County for many a year; but in its place is the perfected thresher, which not only separates the grain from the chaff and straw, ready for the mill, but sacks and counts the number of bushels.

It is difficult to comprehend how, with corn at from six to ten cents per bushel, oats but little more, wheat at from thirty to fifty and other products in proportion, with the market at Chicago or Louisville, a farmer succeeded in obtaining enough for his products to pay for the saving of the same. It is not so difficult to understand why so much of the county lay for so many years without an occupant. Of course, the farmers in those days did not ride in carriages, pay heavy taxes, wear fine clothes or indulge in many luxuries; but they rode to meeting on horse-back or in the farm-wagon, wearing their everyday clothes done up clean for Sunday, and paid the preacher with a bag of corn or potatoes or not at all, as they felt able. Yet, to say that they did not live comfortably and independently would be a great mistake. The rifle supplied, from the timber, venison and other game, and the actual needs of life were all supplied, though it would seem a great hardship to go back to what some are pleased to call the "good old times."

THE EDGAR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized during the summer of 1854. The officers elected were: Silas H. Elliott, President; Leander Munsell, John TenBrook and William Kile, Directors; S. P. Read, Secretary, and William Kile, Treasurer.

The first fair was held in October of the year named, on the farm of Z. H. Magner, now known as the Harkrider farm. The inclosure consisted of a rail fence, and, with the exception of a few sheds constructed of lumber hauled to the ground by S. H. Elliott, in which were displayed goods from the stores of Paris, the trees furnished protection from sun and storm. There were no stables, or even stalls, for the use of stock, but horses and cattle were hitched to

trees, and pigs and poultry were displayed in a manner to suit the owners. A number of the merchants brought samples of their goods, to fill up, and on the whole, the exhibition was considered a success. Four hundred and twenty-eight entries were made, and these, with the funds received from admissions, were sufficient to pay all premiums in cash. However, as the Society was but just starting, in need of the money, and most of those to whom premiums had been awarded were really interested more in the success of the enterprise than in the small amount received as premiums, they donated their prizes back to the Society. Perhaps but few fairs have since been held that caused more real enjoyment and were more generally voted a success than this first exposition in Mr. Magner's barn-yard. The novelty had not then worn off, and the tastes of its patrons had not been educated to the high tone in regard to such matters as we now find them.

In 1855, a part of the ground now owned by the Society was purchased, and arrangements made for clearing and fencing the same. Some temporary sheds were erected and a number of stalls built for cattle and horses. The fair that year was held for a period of two days—the 9th and 10th of October. This fair also proved to be a success.

From this time until 1861, annual fairs were held with continued interest. They were well attended, and the exhibitions grew in importance and quality. However, owing to a defective organization, and indebtedness contracted in the purchase of the grounds and necessary improvements made thereon, the Society became financially embarrassed. An effort was made this year to liquidate the debts by the sale of life memberships, but the plan failed. The grounds were sold at Sheriff's sale, and Leander Munsell became the purchaser, and thus the old Edgar County Agricultural Society became extinct. After this, those who had been most active in the old society, formed a joint-stock association, under the general law of the State, and a sufficient amount of funds was raised by stock subscription to redeem the property, Mr. Munsell very generously deeding the grounds to the new association upon payment of his claim, which was considered much less than the value of the property.

The officers of the new society, elected in 1861, were William Kile, President; J. D. Wallace, William Blackburn, T. O. Rudy and A. McLain, Vice Presidents; S. H. Elliott, Recording Secretary; S. P. Read, Corresponding Secretary, and Hiram Sandford, Treasurer. At that time, the entire country was in a terrible state of excitement, consternation and general demoralization, caused by the war of the rebellion, the first gun of which had been fired in April of that year. Notwithstanding, the new society held its annual fair in October.

In 1862, the officers elected were: A. Baldwin, President; O. Morris, Thomas McCord, J. V. Lycan, W. C. Walker and Henry Rudy, Vice Presidents; S. H. Elliott, Recording Secretary; S. P. Read, Corresponding Secretary; Hiram Sandford, Treasurer, and D. A. Morrison, General Superintendent.

By the date last named, the country was plunged in civil war, and, for the time, almost everything else was forgotten. Enterprises, local and general of almost every kind lagged, and many entirely suspended. Schools, seminaries and colleges, churches and other religious and benevolent organizations suffered from inattention. It was not strange, therefore, that agricultural societies, which, under the most favorable circumstances, have but a precarious existence, should, under these depressing influences, languish for a season. In all of the State but few county fairs were held from this time until the close of the war, and what were held were but shadows of their former selves. So we find recorded in the proceedings of the society, at the time mentioned, the following: "Owing to the excitement of the war, and the unsettled condition of the country, it is thought best to postpone the holding of the fair indefinitely."

In 1863, at the annual stockholders' meeting, one share of stock was donated to Mrs. Olivia Read, widow of Col. Sheridan P. Read, who had been killed at the battle of Stone River, and who had for so many years been connected with the interests of the county.

No fairs were held in 1862-63, but officers were elected and the organization was kept intact.

In 1864, although the war was still going on, the people seemed to be used to it, and the demands on the farming community by the Government for cattle, horses, beef, and grain being so great, a new impulse was given to agricultural pursuits, and the society partook of the new life thus imparted. The society started out this year with new vigor, and a successful fair was held.

Some additional stalls were built, a large premium-list was offered, and the result was in every way eminently satisfactory. The officers for 1864, were Thomas McCord, President; William Blackburn, J. D. Wallace, O. Morris, Ira Arthur and J. V. Lycan, Vice Presidents; W. C. Walker, Corresponding Secretary; S. H. Elliott, Recording Secretary, and William B. Webster, General Superintendent. In 1865, the war was over, and the agricultural fairs all over the State were general re-unions and hand-shakings. The boys whose lives had been spared were back, and this was almost the first general meeting of all classes in the county; and this fair was peculiarly interesting from the fact that so many of the survivors were present. In this county, the officers of the society, elected in 1865, were S. H. Elliott, President; W. O. Wilson, J. D. Blackburn, O. Morris, Henry Rudy, W. D. Webster and W. D. Blackburn, Vice Presidents; James A. Eads, Recording Secretary; W. C. Walker, Corresponding Secretary; H. Sandford, Treasurer, and Thomas McCord, General Superintendent. In this year a new floral hall was built, and other needed improvements were made to the grounds.

At a meeting held July 13, 1867, a committee, consisting S. H. Elliott, William Kile and Hiram Sandford, was appointed for the purpose of erecting new buildings and making such other improvements to the grounds as they deemed necessary. Under the supervision of this very active and efficient com-

mittee, the present large and commodious amphitheater and agricultural hall were built, and other necessary and substantial improvements were made. During the next year, an additional floral hall was erected.

The fair of 1871 was notable, and made attractive by the presence of Weston, the great pedestrian, and also by the exhibition of a herd of twenty-two cattle averaging 2,600 lbs. in weight. The Legislature of the State having passed an act giving agricultural societies some additional powers, and making other modifications of their organizations, the society passed a resolution in 1872, accepting the provisions.

The present officers of the society and for the year 1879 are: W. O. Wilson, President; John Arthur, O. Morris, F. R. Augustus, S. Graham, A. Walker and William Blackburn, Vice Presidents; Walter Booth, Secretary; R. N. Parrish, Treasurer, and S. H. Elliott, General Superintendent.

From the date of the new organization, in 1861, with an able Board of Managers, and with means and enterprise at hand, the success of the company was assured, the character of the new company being thereby guaranteed. The fairs of the society have always been conducted on honorable and strictly business principles, and have uniformly been successful. It has always advertised liberal premiums, and has paid them in full. No gambling or games of chance have ever been allowed on the grounds. While many of the county societies have resorted to small side-shows, lotteries and other means of real swindling, for the purpose of keeping up expenses, this society has uniformly held to the principle that honesty was the best policy, and thereby has made it pay in the end. This would be a good place to moralize; but we only stop to say that the stockholders have always endeavored to make this what its name implies—an agricultural society, its principal aim being to advance the agricultural interests of the farming community. The good accomplished is seen in the improvement of stock, and in the more advanced methods of farming. The little wooden moldboard plow, the reaping-hook or the flail would be as great a curiosity at the fair now, as the modern reaping-machine, the fine steel plows and the threshers would have been to the farmers of Edgar County forty years ago. It is true that the society has not made all of this change; but it is due to its educating influence to say that its effect has been greater than any, except the keenest observers, can possibly appreciate. It will not do to say that the reason that the more modern farming utensils were not in use in the early times was that they were not in the market. The fact is, there was no demand for them. We all remember how many of the best agricultural implements had literally to fight their way to recognition; and the date of the first agricultural fair is not too early to place the record when there were many farmers in Edgar County who vowed they would not have a steel moldboard plow or one of the modern corn-cultivators. The long-nosed porker and the long-necked sheep, too, have gone; and, were they now to rise from their tombs to confront their modern species, as seen at our fairs,

they must, in shame for themselves, slink back into oblivion. The little boy with the basket on his arm, dexterously picking therefrom the four or five grains of corn for each hill (though he did it as rapidly as his older brother plowed the furrow into which the grains were dropped), together with the other juveniles who followed with the hoes, have many years since been superseded by the corn-planter, which, with a man to drive the team, will plant, in a better manner, more in a day than could ten men formerly.

A department devoted to the primary methods of farming, including all of the old utensils used therefor, would make a great attraction for any exhibition.

If no other advantage had been gained to the farmers than the annual meeting, at which they meet and talk over the best methods of sowing, planting and taking care of stock, the expenditure of time and money were well made.

The society has never made a cash dividend to its stockholders, the profits being held in the treasury to meet future contingencies, or expended on improvements of the grounds, a result of which is that the grounds of this society are among the handsomest in the State.

The society has become an institution in which the people of the county feel a personal interest and a just pride, and its fairs are said to be unsurpassed by any others in the State.

The last fair, held in September, 1878, was the largest ever given by the society; and, as compared with the first one held, twenty-four years before, was certainly a cause for great congratulation of its friends, and speaks great praise for its Managers, who have almost all been, from the beginning, its warmest supporters. The total entries aggregated 1,980, and the whole amount paid in cash premiums was \$2,523.50. In addition to this, the current expenditures and amounts paid for improvements were \$1,331.83, making a total paid out of \$3,855.33, all of which was realized from the receipts of the fair.

HORTICULTURAL.

The first orchard planted in Edgar County was set out in the year 1817, by Daniel Lane, from Massachusetts. This orchard was of seedling yearling trees, and was planted east of Paris three miles. The seedlings had been grown from seed taken from Mrs. Vandeburg's orchard at Vincennes, Ind., and planted at Terre Haute, in the fall of 1815. Two years later, Mr. Lane came to this county, and replanted the young trees, as indicated. Consequently, the trees, a number of which are still living, are sixty-three years old. Some of these trees, from recent examinations, are found to be in good health and full of vigor, bearing almost every year; and look as though they would yet outlive more than another generation. The original plat contained 178 trees. The largest of the original trees, now living, measures seven feet and six inches in circumference, one foot from the ground, another six feet nine inches, and several others more than

six feet. A golden willow at the same place, and supposed to have been planted about the same time, is in perfect health and measures eleven feet and six inches around the body anywhere six feet above the ground. This was a productive orchard, and proved remunerative to the planter, by the sale of fruit, until a better character of trees was introduced and came into bearing. The fruit of this orchard was specially adapted to cider, for which purpose he finally used it. Mr. Lane possessed a recipe for preparing that liquid, by which its sweetness and purity were preserved for years. The process was kept by him a secret; and his most intimate friends could not prevail on him to disclose the method. He used to argue that seedlings were about as good as any, and the most profitable; but when the fine fruit drove his out of the market, he abandoned the idea, and, about 1842, employed Mr. B. O. Curtis, then a boy, and since that one of the most scientific and well-posted nurserymen of Illinois, to graft a few hundred seedling stocks which stood in his garden, designing to plant a new orchard, which he did, with the best varieties. Mr. Curtis says that while thus occupied, Mr. Lane frequently brought out a pitcher of that excellent cider, remarking that the "Curtises could beat him with apples, but he guessed he could beat them on cider." As sometimes happens, some of these seedlings were of good quality; one, a winter sweet apple, which Mrs. Lane called the pumpkin sweet. This variety was taken to Massachusetts, by James Dudley, and was called Lane's sweet; and to the north part of this State, by L. Montague, and called the Illinois pumpkin sweet. Another variety, worthy of notice, was a dark-red autumn apple, and named by Joseph Curtis, father of B. O. Curtis and pioneer nurseymen of Illinois, as the Lane's redstreak. Still another variety was an immense bearer, and at the age of fifty years had not a blemish. The fruit of this tree was large, smooth and of very superior quality. Augustine Boland, from Connecticut, was one of the very earliest settlers of the county, and planted the second orchard on the farm afterward owned by M. Step. He soon after planted another orchard on the land since occupied by G. W. Kimble. From this last orchard, in 1829, he gathered five bushels of apples, and the following season it produced considerable fruit for market. The first nursery in the county, and in the State, was planted in 1818, by Joseph Curtis, on the north arm of the Grand Prairie, four miles east of Paris. Mr. Curtis was a native of New Jersey, and removed with his father from that State, when a boy, to Manchester, Ohio, where he lived some fifteen years. Here he made an experimental nursery, raising new varieties from seed, collecting and testing—both in orchard and nursery—the best varieties that could then be procured. He also made numerous experiments in the manner of planting and grafting. One of his experiments in grafting resulted in a most valuable invention or discovery, which is now universally practiced. The method then in use was to graft and bud the stocks above the ground; but on one occasion, having run out of stock, and having a few slips he concluded to insert them in roots. The success of the method has revolutionized this part of the nur-

seryman's business. At the time, he did not realize the value of his discovery, nor did he know that the method had never before been practiced. It has since been determined, however, that Mr. Curtis is entitled to the honor of discovering this invaluable process. Mr. Curtis taught his method to many of the best informed nurserymen of the East, and so valuable did they deem it that they, in turn, sold the knowledge thus gained for \$100 per lesson. Another mode of raising trees, which originated with him, was by propagating by genuine roots. To obtain the roots, the graft was planted a little deeper than usual, or the earth was drawn up to the yearlings, either of which processes would cause the lower part of the scion to put out roots freely. These grew stronger than the seedlings below, were esteemed genuine, and were preserved for multiplying the variety. Pear grafts, thus managed, did particularly well, and in three years made good sale trees on their own roots. Early in April, these roots were planted in borders, six feet wide, by laying them flat on the surface, full length across the border, one foot apart, being covered with three inches of soil. The following spring, they were taken up, divided and the sets planted in nursery rows, four feet apart, being at a distance from each other of one foot in the row. Two-year-old trees were always layered in this manner, to get the genuine roots. A supply being obtained, the roots were cut in pieces of four inches in length, and planted upright in nursery rows, with the top of the root barely above the surface of the ground. Mr. Curtis believed that trees on their own roots were the most valuable, and were grown with the least labor.

The following are the varieties collected by Mr. Curtis in Ohio, New Jersey and other States, and brought by him to Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, in 1816, where they were planted, making two seasons' growth, and in the autumn of 1817, removed to this place and planted in nursery and orchard:

Winter Apples—Janette, yellow pippin, Milam, Smith cider, sweet Rhode Island greening, winter queen, Hannah, Newtown pippin, Newtown Spitzenberg, large Romanite, little Romanite, winter white, black gillyflower, lady-fingers, hard red, Shaker red and Priestly.

Autumn Apples—Rambo, fall winesap, fall pippin, Harper's sweet, and Taylor.

Summer Apples—Sweet harvest, early Pennock, and sour harvest.

Pear—Pound, early sugar, mammoth (from the great mammoth pear-tree, near Vincennes, Ind.) and the harvest.

Cherry—Black Morello and Virginia red (a dwarfish, heart-shaped sort of the Morello class).

Quince—Orange and Italian.

Plum—Large damson.

Peach—Large yellow free.

Grape—White cape and black cape.

We have been thus particular in giving the above, as this was the very first orchard of grafted fruit in the whole State of Illinois, or in the whole Northwest. After the lapse of threescore years, but few of the trees are living. Some of these grand old trees that have seen two generations of men rise and pass away, and have afforded to them comfort, health and enjoyment are more than eight feet in circumference, over forty feet in height and have a circumference of head of one hundred and eighty feet. Doubtless these are the largest apple trees in the county.

Mr. B. O. Curtis, to whom we are indebted for nearly all of the information concerning this subject, says that the Milam has been planted more extensively in the orchards of this county than any other apple. There are to-day more bearing trees of this than of any other six varieties. It is a staple production. There are no orchards without it; and although a tender tree, there are many orchards of from one to ten acres, exclusively of this variety. He says this fruit has, at times, been so abundant here that he has seen them cribbed like corn, in rail pens lined with straw. Thousands of bushels were thus kept through the winter with slight loss except the freezing of a few on the outside and top.

Among the early pioneers who planted orchards in the eastern part of the county were R. Blackman, Elijah Austin, Col. J. Mayo, John Stratton, Col. J. M. Blackburn, Gen. J. Sandford, William Murphy, Laban Burr and E. Pursell. That of Col. Blackburn was one of the best of the early orchards, being of grafted varieties and suckers from trees that were known to have produced good fruit. He was the originator of the red Hughes crab, which he produced from the seed of the Hughes' Virginia crab. The variety obtained by Col. Blackburn was larger and much superior to the old sort, and decidedly the best cider apple known in this country.

In the vicinity of Paris, Samuel Vance, who laid out the village in 1823, planted an orchard of seedlings the following spring. The trees were brought from the nursery of William Archer, of Clark County. In this orchard originated what proved to be a very popular midsummer apple, since known as Vance's harvest. Smith Shaw, who settled on what is now the site of the eastern part of the city of Paris, planted some trees there. The city now covers the plat on which Shaw's orchard was planted, and only a few of the old trees remain.

Gen. M. K. Alexander was an enthusiast in this line of horticulture, and planted an orchard in the vicinity of Paris, as also did William Means and Adriel Stout. A few trees in these old orchards are still living.

William Shrader, John Shrader and Joseph Hite were the first to plant orchards in the southwestern part of the county. Mr. Hite brought the May cherry from Kentucky in 1827, this being the first introduction of that popular variety into this State. This cherry has proven to be, from its great bearing qualities and hardiness, the most valuable variety for this section. Its great value, in respect to its hardy qualities, was not known until the severe winter of 1855-56, when almost all other varieties were entirely killed.

Mr. Curtis says the only varieties of grape cultivated here prior to 1836 were the black and white cape. In the year named, Mr. Curtis' father introduced the Catawba, Isabella, Madeira and Clinton. These all did well, until about the year 1853, when they began to be affected with the rot.

In 1844, Elijah Bacon brought from New York fifty varieties of apples, thirty of pears, and sixteen varieties of cherries, and planted a large orchard near Bloomfield. The first evergreens of the finer sorts were brought to this county by him; and some of the firs, pines and spruce, planted by him nearly thirty-five years ago, are of majestic size and beautiful to behold. Mr. Bacon's zeal in the introduction of fine fruit, his great liberality in the distribution of seed, buds and scions, together with his great experience, have done much toward building up the horticulture of this part of the State.

This county has no native evergreens except the cedar. In the early times, there was a grove of considerable extent at what is known as Cedar Cliff, on Brouillett's Creek. Many small seedlings were taken from this place and planted on the farms by the early settlers. They have grown into nice shade trees, and make pleasant many a cottage home. In 1852, the Curtis Brothers planted specimens of evergreens in their nursery-grounds north of Paris. Some of these have grown to be forty feet in height, and nearly four feet in circumference near the base.

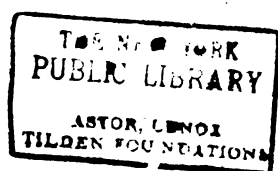
As before intimated, Joseph Curtis commenced the nursery business in 1818. He continued in it until 1845. Under all of the disadvantages and discouragements of a frontier settlement, he planted nurseries and orchards with untiring zeal. Doubtless he did more to furnish trees to this and others of the Northwestern States than any other six nurserymen of his day. Years ago, when the greater portion of this State was still unsettled and its now large and valuable nurseries were unthought of, he was annually sending out trees and plants to all parts of the country, by the hundred thousand. We have before us one of his first circulars, sent out with his shipments of trees, which was printed in 1838, when less than half of the State of Illinois had been occupied, and when some of the now populous counties contained not a single inhabitant. This old relic of horticultural advice instructs his customers "how to transplant and manage trees," and though it consists of but a single page, contains all of the valuable hints now seen in the more elaborate catalogues of the modern nurserymen.

In those times there were no railroads, and Mr. Curtis peddled his own trees. After awhile it became known at a distance that a nursery was in existence here, and people came a distance of more than a hundred miles to buy. Mr. Curtis died in 1852, and, though in his last years not actively engaged in this industry, he was still enthusiastic in the calling which he had pursued during a long life-time. This and surrounding counties have great reasons to be grateful to him for the interest he took in this work, for had the people of this section waited until trees were brought to their doors, which only began to



Wm. P. Dole

WASHINGTON CITY
FORMERLY OF
PARIS



be the case with the advent of the railroad, this county would yet be almost without fruit. On the retirement of Mr. Curtis from the business in 1845, his four sons continued the same, under the name of Curtis Brothers, one or more of whom have continued till the present time.

Besides the enterprise already mentioned, several others engaged in the horticultural work, with varied success. James Dudley planted a small nursery in 1820, and continued to propagate trees for about three years, when he sold out the entire stock to a Mr. Olmstead, who removed it to Coles County. Ebenezer David commenced a nursery on Clay's Prairie, in the northeast part of the county, and continued till 1852.

William B. Caldwell, of Paris, has been in the business for about eighteen years. He has given attention to the finer varieties of fruit, shrubbery and vegetables. His nursery has a fine reputation in the Wabash Valley, and any desiring first-class articles are assured of getting that for which they bargain.

EDUCATIONAL.

The basis of the school system of the State of Illinois and the Northwest was the act of Congress by which one-thirty-sixth of the public lands were donated to the several Northwestern States, for the purpose of aiding a system of public free education. In the survey of the lands, thirty-six square miles or sections, constituted a township, and the sixteenth section of each township was designated as the school section. By the law of the State of Illinois, each Congressional township was made to constitute a school township, without regard to either county or other division lines. In many of the counties, especially in Northern Illinois, the county authorities have made the lines of political townships identical with the Congressional or school townships, but in Edgar County the only township whose lines are identical with the school township is that of Ross, some of the others being larger and some smaller. In the county there are twenty-five whole or parts of these school or Congressional towns, but the county lines are so situated that only nineteen of the school sections fall within the boundaries of the county. However, this has not been a disadvantage to Edgar County as the lands are sold, not for the benefit of the *part* of the town lying in the county in which the section falls, but for the whole township. Neither are the funds realized from the lands divided, but a Board of Trustees, elected for the school township regardless of county lines, manage the fund for the thirty-six sections. In many of the townships the land was sold at a comparatively early date, when land was cheap, and, therefore, but little was realized, the whole section in some instances being sold at the Congress price. The land now would sell for from \$25 to \$50 per acre. This will explain why some townships are reported as having a principal fund of less than \$1,000, while others, whose lands were sold later, have four times as much. The township fund of the whole county is, in round numbers, \$56,000, being an average of a little more than \$2,200 each. To

say that any great mistake was made in thus disposing of the lands at so early a date, would be to cast a reflection on those having charge of the same. In the early history of the county, the people were poor and were sadly in need of the little revenue arising from so small a principal. With schoolhouses to build and teachers to pay, they found it no small burden to make provision for the education of the children. And then, again, it would have taken no less than a prophet to predict that within forty or fifty years, this land would double in value five times. Indeed, it was universally conceded that the prairie lands would never be occupied. And, again, how much more is land worth, after doubling in value five times in fifty years, than a like amount of money at 10 per cent interest? The fund realized, as above intimated, is irreducible, being loaned by law to responsible parties, at 10 per cent per annum, the interest only being used for the purpose of paying teachers' salaries.

In 1855, the Legislature of the State passed a law levying an annual school tax of 2 mills on the dollar on all taxable property in the State. This revenue is somewhat variable with different years and with different assessments, increasing as the country grows older and wealthier. In this county, the amount thus realized annually is nearly \$10,000. These two funds constitute the nucleus of the school system in this, as in other counties of the State. By the law making these generous provisions for the education of the youth, a provision was enacted making it obligatory on the part of a district to support a school a certain number of months in the year (formerly six, but at present five), otherwise the district receives no benefit from either fund. This provision insures the co-operation of district authorities in the support of school; and, as a consequence, but few of the districts of the county are without the benefits of school instruction. Last year, as reported to the County Superintendent, William Roth, but two districts out of the whole 137 had less than five months, while most of them had more. The average number of months school was sustained last year was nearly seven.

By far the largest part of the means for sustaining the schools, however, is derived from direct tax, levied by the School Directors of the respective districts. This levy is made on all of the taxable property of the respective districts, and varies yearly according to the needs of the school. Owing to the comparatively small township fund in this county, and to the high class of schools sustained, this levy is very large, amounting, in some years, to over \$50,000. The total expenditures for the purpose of sustaining schools last year was \$65,665.50, of which \$44,192.97 was paid for instruction. This is an average of an expenditure of nearly \$500. Prior to 1855, a number of schools had been organized and houses built, but these were sustained mostly by private means; and every community claimed the privilege of managing the school without interference of other parties, or modification by general laws. Teachers were accountable only to their employers, and no particular standard of qualification was required. Schools were kept open only for such length of

time, or not at all, as the whims or prejudices of the people might dictate. Consequently, while some of the more wealthy and intelligent neighborhoods were well supplied with school facilities, others were almost wholly without them.

The first school in the county was opened in a little log building erected on William Whitley's land, northeast of Paris, in the neighborhood known as North Arm. This school was taught in 1820, about three years after the first settlement was made in the county. The honor of teaching this first school in the county is claimed for several different persons, but the credit is generally given to Amos Williams, who certainly did teach some of the earliest schools in that and other neighborhoods. Mr. Williams was, without doubt, a competent teacher for the few requirements of those times. A little spelling, reading and writing embraced the whole course, and, from the unusually well-kept records yet in existence, we are able to judge of this highest branch. Upon the organization of the county, in 1823, Mr. Williams was appointed C. C. C. C., as he signs himself, and afterward, in 1826, when Vermilion County was organized, having removed to that county, was elected to the same position there.

The first schools in the county which had the appearance of being in any degree of a public nature were the three organized in 1826, by the County Commissioners' Court—the one southeast and cornering with the village of Paris, one east of the village and the third including the village. The authority for organizing these schools was granted on the petition of the citizens of the respective sections. In the same year, John M. Kelly was appointed School Commissioner, with powers limited to the safe-keeping of the funds arising from the sale of school lands. Not until 1855, was any county officer appointed or elected with authority to examine teachers or superintend the schools. Yet these quasi-public schools and a few wholly private affairs increased in numbers, and those who would have an education, "whether school kept or not," thus obtained some knowledge of the elementary branches of learning.

Schools were established at a very early date in Elbridge, Stratton, Grand View, Sims, Paris, Brouillett and Hunter Townships, and in Prairie, Edgar and Embarrass a little later. The rest of the county was scarcely settled when the school law of 1855 went into effect, and schools organized in Ross, Buck, Kansas, Shiloh and Young America were mostly established under that improved system. By that date, about seventy public schools were in operation in the county; and by the fall of 1858, four years after the passage of the act, there were 97, being an increase of 27 during that period. Since that time, there have been 40 additional districts formed, making in all, at present writing, 137. The public-school system at first met with some opposition; but the beneficial results arising from the system soon became so apparent that the most prejudiced were constrained to acknowledge its merits; and it soon became so well grounded in the county that to speak of it in terms otherwise than complimentary is but to utter words which are at once taken as opposed to good gov-

ernment, society and morals. To bring about a state of perfection, or anything approximating such condition, is a task which neither a single individual, though his powers be unlimited, nor a single generation, could perform; and hence, we observe in this, as in many other counties, a slow but sure growth toward that desirable end.

We cannot better show the progress of the system in this county than by a few extracts taken from the reports of some of the County Superintendents, which we happen to have before us. From 1855 until the present date, County Superintendents of Schools have been authorized and required to give special attention to the working of the schools under their charge, to examine teachers and visit the schools. They have thus been eminently qualified to judge of the growth and improvement of the same.

The first report is that of Sheridan P. Read, in 1858, when the public-school system had been in operation four years. After a statement that some complaints are made of the law, and that a few still oppose the new method, he continues: "Under the present law, there has been a great improvement in the schools of this county, and an increased interest is awakened in their behalf. The districts are erecting good, comfortable houses, and I do not fear but that Edgar County will take a high stand in educational matters hereafter. The great want that is felt here now *is for well-qualified teachers*. With that supplied, the schools will flourish." As may be easily inferred from Mr. Read's report, the schools were but beginning to show signs of healthful activity. They were, as yet, almost a novelty, and it is not strange that their opposers and defenders should both take extreme grounds, and that some errors should be committed. Such was the case; and, while in some districts economy to extreme niggardliness was practiced, in others they went in debt to such an extent that the schools seemed burdensome. Nevertheless, it will be noticed in the subsequent reports that a uniformity of opinion pervades all these papers as to the *advancement of the public schools*.

Eight years later, County Superintendent George Hunt says: "The schools of this county are *gradually improving*. A new interest is being manifested on the subject of schools, and a better class of teachers is demanded. Teachers' wages are still inadequate to secure the services of that class of teachers, which the educational interests of the county require." He further adds that though there is a *continued improvement*, and the deficiency of teachers, spoken of by Mr. Read, is in a measure supplied, there is yet a manifest lack of *moral support and encouragement by parents*. Of course, it was perfectly natural that whatever lack of zeal and interest was manifested should be rather with parents than with Superintendent and teachers. It would have been a surprising state of affairs had it been otherwise. So it is not surprising that, within five years, the following opinion by the Superintendent, A. J. Mapes, should appear in his report to the State Superintendent: "The general educational interest in this county is *decidedly encouraging*. The Directors and people seem to

manifest a *greater degree of interest in good schools and teachers than formerly*. The schoolhouses which have recently been constructed, and those in process of construction, are a great improvement on those of other days, being better, more commodious, well ventilated, and generally having excellent seats, desks and blackboards. Two years later, Mr. Mapes, in his second report, says: "During the past two years, there has been a *great improvement in the schools of this county in every particular*; in fact a greater degree of progress has been manifested than ever was known in the history of our schools before." Instead of a lack of teachers, as was reported formerly, Mr. Mapes congratulates the county that a law has recently been passed, requiring additional qualifications, and that, by this means, he has been enabled to limit the number of would-be instructors, and he says: "In reference to the introduction of the elements of natural science into the common schools, I would state, that it has had a very healthful influence on our teachers in this county, as it has resulted in striking from our roll many that were drones in the society of teachers; and those who are still engaged in the work, it has tended to improve, and better qualify them for their arduous duties. I think the additional requirements of teachers is having a truly beneficial effect; and I would say, rather advance the standard of requirements, than take one step backward. We have no trouble in obtaining teachers that are well qualified; and all seem to think the addition of the natural sciences has been a help to them, in the discharge of their duties as teachers." These sentiments, based on a close observation of four years, contrast widely with what might have been heard, in all parts of Edgar County, fifteen years before. The standard of qualification set up by Mr. Mapes would have excluded nine-tenths of the teachers under the administration of Mr. Read. Fifteen years had brought out an entire set of new teachers—educated mostly, it is true, in the common schools of the county—but of a grade much improved compared with the style and qualification in vogue during their own school life. Again, the boys have grown to be men, and are now the school directors, trustees and patrons; and to this cause may be traced many improvements observed on every hand. Later reports are not within our reach; but we learn from other well-informed sources that the almost perfected system, as described, not only continues to prevail, but that real improvement is observable. Under the administration of affairs, by Mr. R. S. Cusick and, at present, under Mr. William Roth, the condition of schools is such as to give the people of Edgar County good cause for congratulation.

The following statistics, furnished by Mr. Roth, showing the present condition of the public schools of the County, will doubtless prove interesting:

Number of persons under 21.....	12,429
Number of persons between 6 and 21.....	8,618
Number of districts.....	137
Districts having school five months or more.....	135
Whole number of months school.....	934
Whole number of pupils.....	6,786

Male teachers.....	111
Female teachers.....	147
Ungraded schools.....	132
Graded schools....	4
Private schools.....	1
Whole amount paid teachers.....	\$44,192 97
Total expended for support of schools.....	65,665 52
Estimated value of school property.....	96,989 00
Principal of township fund.....	56,010 72

Several attempts have been made to establish private schools, for the purpose of giving instruction in the higher branches of education, with varying success. Notably among these were the seminary, under the auspices of the M. E. Church in Paris, and the private school organized at Grand View by Rev. Mr. Steele, mentioned at greater length in the history of those townships. The only attempt of this character that has proved to be enduring is that founded by the Rev. I. H. Venable. This institution has had so much to do, not only with the diffusion of knowledge among the people in its immediate vicinity, but of the whole county, that we have taken considerable pains to learn the facts in relation to its history from the beginning. Especially of late, has this institution had a marked work in the preparation of young men and women for the duties of the schoolroom.

In 1841, Rev. I. H. Venable concluded to open an academic school for the education of youth in the higher branches of learning, in the town of Paris, then a little hamlet of a few hundred inhabitants. He commenced his school with eight pupils—three boys and five girls—in a small room, on the lot now used for Edgar Collegiate Institute. His school increased, and by the commencement of the second term, he had to employ assistance, and for this purpose secured the services of John L. Means. This was then the only school where the classics were taught in all of Eastern Illinois. A larger schoolroom was soon in demand, and was built; more teachers were employed, and many students were fitted and sent to college, and teachers prepared for the country and village schools. In 1849, Mr. Venable sold the property to the people, who elected Trustees, to whom were intrusted the care of the property, the general conduct of the school, and the appointment of Principal and other teachers. James H. Nelson came from Indiana, and took charge of the school as Principal for five years. He sustained the reputation of the institution, added a department of music, and had a large and successful school. Subsequently, E. B. Bishop and others had charge as Principal. From this institution there went out into the active duties of life a large number of men and women, well educated, and who have exerted a highly beneficial influence in molding society. Many clergymen, lawyers, judges, legislators, teachers and first-class business men are now living in different portions of this and other Sates who laid the foundation of their intellectual attainments in this school.

In 1866, Prof. J. Hurty was called to Paris to take charge of the public schools, re-organized. From this arrangement a new impulse was given to the cause of education in the county. Capt. George Hunt was then County Superintendent of Schools of Edgar County. He called the teachers together to attend an institute, the first ever held in the county, and Prof. Hurty, being an enthusiast in that kind of work, was requested to conduct the same. This dates the beginning of a new system of teaching and conducting schools in Edgar County, and especially of Paris. Three years later, the Trustees of Edgar Academy secured a charter from the Legislature. In 1871, Prof. Hurty retired from the public schools, and established his Normal Academy, which has since been an important factor in the educational product of this and surrounding counties. A number of young men and women have gone from this school every year to enter first-class colleges. Many excellent teachers and first-class business men are now engaged in responsible positions who had the foundations of success laid by the thorough training obtained in this school.

In 1876, Hurty's Normal Academy was merged with Edgar Collegiate Institute, and Prof. Hurty was elected Principal, and Prof. E. B. Bishop, Professor of Ancient Languages. The design and peculiar characteristic of this institution, as managed at present, is to fit young men and women for practical life; and while the *polish* of education is by no means neglected, the more substantial points are brought out and impressed upon the minds of the pupil. It has been the aim to make this an institution such as would meet all of the requirements of those desiring a liberal education, and at the same time fit the young men and women of Edgar County for the active duties of the schoolroom, the banking-house, the store and the farm, without involving the necessity of sending them abroad, thus incurring heavy expense and exposing them to contact with a class of society not found at home. In this, Prof. Hurty and his assistants are said to be eminently successful.

As an evidence of the high estimation in which the Academy is held by its patrons and pupils, a re-union of such as have been directly interested in its welfare was held last August, at which a large number of the old students were present. Prof. Hurty's students invited the old-time pupils of the Academy, and one of the most enjoyable and profitable occasions was the result. A large attendance was had, and many were present who had attended the school near forty years before, on the same ground. Mr. John L. Means, who was Mr. Venable's first assistant, was present and presided, and gave a historical address. Prof. J. H. Nelson was also present, and gave the history of the school under his administration. A sumptuous dinner was prepared, addresses by old and young were made, and the days of school life were lived over again.

The success of this institution, both the past and present, has resulted from the practical teaching. Students are not simply taken over the dull routine of book exercises, but every principle is developed and applied to practical use. Students are not crammed for examinations, but are taught to think and work,

and use what they have learned. The best prepared students that enter college go, many of them, from this institution ; and many of them enter banks, commercial houses, and high schools as Principals, and acquit themselves with honor to the Academy where they received their training, and with credit to themselves.

PARIS TOWNSHIP.

It was a beautiful sentiment of Goethe, when he compared our little round of being to a summer residence at a watering-place. "When we first arrive," said he, "we form friendships with those who have already spent some time there, and must soon be gone. The loss is painful, but we content ourselves with the second generation of visitors, with whom we spend some time and daily become more intimate; but these also depart, and we are left alone with a third set, who arrive just as we are prepared for our departure." In this view of human life, there is nothing to displace the idea of earthly communion with those who are absent. It is a curious truth that when two living friends part, they are, as it were, dead to each other until they meet again. Letters may be interchanged, but the *present* of the one is not the *presence* of the other—and what gloomy event may not happen between ! It is a trite simile, perhaps, that in this world we are like ships on the ocean—each striving alone amid the war of the elements; and in the far-forward distance shadowed before us are the dim outlines of the land of death. Some reach it soonest, but thither all are bound; and there their state is fixed, immutable, eternal. Slowly the race of mankind is passing away; there are sad partings and sweet remembrances. Let the first be viewed as merely separation for a season—a friendly severance of holiest ties in hope of quick renewal. No sadder realization of the inscrutable decree that "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return," is wanting than collecting the history of a country or people. For example: In Paris Township, we look around us for the old landmarks of fifty or sixty years ago, and find them moldering in the church-yard. The first generation of visitors to the "summer watering-place" are mostly gone, and the second and third, and even the fourth, generations are crowding on to this "sea-side retreat." Those of the "first set" who still linger are on the shady side of life, descending the hills of existence in the shadow of age. These beautiful plains, once the home of the lordly savage and his kindred, have experienced many and wonderful changes. The visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely be made to realize it. The pioneers who braved the perils of "flood and field" to open up these broad, productive lands, have melted away like mists before the morning sun, and, as we remarked a little space ago, now rest in the church-yard. Few, very few, of the early settlers of this section are left, and that period is fast rolling on when no one can truthfully say, "I knew them." The work, then, of writing this history was not

begun any too soon, as by far the greater number of the early settlers are gone, and age has dimmed the memory of some who remain. Had the work been deferred for a few years more,

“Many a footprint on the sands of time”

would have been obliterated, and much of the important history been lost. Fortunate it is for the historian, and more fortunate, too, for those who desire an authentic record of events pertaining to their country, that some few still remain with us whose memories are clear, and whose recollections are unclouded.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The territory embraced in Paris Township was a part of the Kickapoo hunting-grounds for years after settlements were made on the east side of the old Indian boundary line. The lands west of this line were not bought from the Indians until 1822, and were then surveyed and placed in the market. But that part of the county lying east of the line referred to, was purchased by Gen. Harrison in 1809, as noted in the county history, and offered for sale at Vincennes as early as 1816. Hence, settlements were made in the eastern part of the county several years before a white man ventured thus far West.

Among the early settlers of Paris Township we may mention Thomas Jones, Samuel Vance, Charles Ives, William Whitley, Leander Munsell, James Wiley, Laban Burr, Gen. M. K. Alexander, Col. Jonathan Mayo, Abner Dill, Smith Shaw, Joseph B. Vance, Solomon Dill, M. M. Dill, Maj. E. P. Shaw, Thomas Brock, John B. Alexander, Adriel Stout, Nathaniel Wayne, Thomas Tenery, Garland B. Shellady, James Jones, William Means, David Crosier, George Redmon, Robert Brown, Lawson Kimble, John Lycan, Madison Johnson, Rev. John V. Bovell, William Johnson, John Bovell, James Hoskins, Rev. William Phillips, Abraham Welsh, James T. Whitney, John Montgomery, Thomas Morgan, Patrick Whalen, Washington Alexander, Michael Whalen, John S. Dill, George W. Redmon, Thomas Pinson, James Pinson, Robert M. Ray, Jacob G. Lycan, James H. Tenery, Patrick C. Tenery, Willard Center, William Vance, George Moke, James Gordon, William D. Darnall, Sylvester Barker and many others, perhaps, whose names we have been unable to learn. Of all this list of pioneers, Thomas Jones is conceded to be the first settler in Paris Township. He came from Christian County, Ky., and settled in the southern part of the township in July, 1821, and had a family of three sons and four daughters. After the father's death, which occurred at an early day, the family emigrated to Texas, where two of the sons were killed by Indians. Hall Sims, an early settler of Sims Township, married one of the daughters.

Samuel Vance came to Illinois in the fall of 1822, and settled in Paris Township near the city. His residence was about half a mile northwest of the public square, and his original farm is mostly embraced in the city of Paris at the present time. He was born in Virginia, but removed to Tennessee where he resided for ten years, then came to Illinois, as noted above. He donated

twenty-six acres of land, upon which the county seat of Edgar County was located, and which is more fully noticed in another page. Mr. Vance died in 1856. A son, Joseph B. Vance, is still living, also a maiden daughter, who resides in the city of Paris. William Vance, another son, lately deceased, has four sons living, who may be classed among the live business men of the town. Charles Ives settled in Paris Township in 1822, and was from Connecticut. His father came with him to the county, and was very old and feeble at the time, tottering upon the brink which forms the boundary line between two worlds, and lived but a few years after settling here. The younger Ives was a man of considerable prominence, and one of the first Board of County Commissioners, as well as Representative in the State Legislature for two terms. He moved to the State of Michigan many years ago and all trace of him is lost.

Smith Shaw was a native of the Palmetto State, and located in Illinois as early as 1814. He left South Carolina and stopped for a few years in Tennessee. From there he removed to Missouri, but was forced to "flee from the wrath to come," during the war of 1812, on account of the depredations committed by the Indians while the war was going on. He took his family from Missouri to Kentucky, when he came to Indiana and then to Illinois, stopping in Crawford County in the fall of 1814, and spending the winter in old Fort La Motte, which stood within the present limits of Palestine, then the county seat of Crawford County. The next spring, he entered land half a mile east of Palestine, where he lived until his removal to Edgar County, in December, 1822. He settled on land now embraced in the city of Paris, and on a part of which his son, Maj. E. P. Shaw, now lives. Mr. Shaw left the neighborhood of Palestine on account of the malarial diseases prevalent there, and which, to a considerable extent, still cling to the place. When he came to Paris, he found Samuel Vance and Thomas Jones living in the neighborhood. Jones had raised a crop of corn, and Shaw bought corn of him to last him until he could raise a crop, or provide himself elsewhere. He died in 1838; his wife survived him, passing away in 1875 at the age of eighty-six years. Maj. E. P. Shaw, a son, lives on the land owned by his father at his death, and is a merchant of Paris. He was Major of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry during the late war, and went out in 1861, remaining two years when his health gave way and he was forced to resign and come home. H. S. Shaw is a brother, and Mrs. Amanda Smith, widow of the late Dr. Smith, is a sister. These live in Paris, and besides, there is a sister in California, and another in Kansas, and a brother in Charleston, Ill. William M. Shaw, an older brother, was in the Black Hawk war. A. F. Shaw, the brother living in Charleston (but then living in Paris) was Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Illinois Volunteers (Col. Baker) during the war with Mexico. Another brother was killed in the late war, in Virginia. Thomas Brock was probably from Ohio, and came here very early. He started a tan-yard about 1828-29. Mr. Shaw sold him ten acres of ground, upon which was an excellent spring. There were improvements on the land, also a good orchard, and

Shaw sold it to him for \$100, giving him his own time to pay it, in order to get the tannery in operation.

Hon. John B. Alexander was a native of North Carolina, and had lived in Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama before emigrating to Illinois. He settled in Vermilion County, or in territory now embraced in Vermilion County, in 1820, locating on the Little Vermilion River, and was the second family who settled in what was called "The Little Vermilion Timber." He removed to Edgar County in 1821, and located in the North Arm settlement, known then under the euphonious title of Cambridge City. Both Edgar and Vermilion Counties at that time were a part of Clark, and while living in "Cambridge City," Mr. Alexander was elected a Commissioner of Clark County. He was elected one of the first three Commissioners of Edgar after its formation, also the first Representative in the Legislature, as well as the first Postmaster. To the latter office, he was appointed by Uncle Sam about 1822-23. He soon resigned, however, and his son, Milton K. Alexander, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Alexander remained in the county but a few years, then returned to the settlement from whence he came, and finally removed to Danville, where he died in 1850, at the age of eighty-five years. Though he did not live in Paris Township, he was a man of considerable prominence, holding various public offices and positions of honor and trust, and we deem it but proper that notice should be made of him here, as well as in the history of Hunter Township, where he lived while a citizen of the county. His ancestors were natives of the north of Ireland; but at the time of the Revolution, the Alexander family, it is said, were quite numerous in the Carolinas, no less than six of them having signed the Mecklenburg* Declaration of Independence. When but a boy, living near Charlotte, he very distinctly remembered seeing Lord Cornwallis and his red coats, during their occupancy of that country, and of going to mill on horse-back and passing through the British camp. His wife (Barbara King) was a native of Scotland, and passed away a few years before him. Hugh King, a brother of hers, came to America before the Revolutionary war, and served through the doubtful struggle as a fifer in the American army. He also died in Danville.

Gen. Milton K. Alexander, was a son of John B. Alexander, and took a prominent part in the Black Hawk war, as noticed in the county history. He settled in Paris in 1823, the year the county was organized, and soon after engaged inmercantile and agricultural pursuits. On the establishment of mail facilities, he was appointed Postmaster (in place of his father who had resigned), a position he held for twenty-five years. During the war of 1812, though but a boy in years, he undertook the sternest duties—those imposed by a soldier's life. He was out with the Tennessee Mounted Volunteers, under Gen. Jackson, against the warlike savages of the south, instigated to hostilities by the opportunities offered by the war. He was chosen First Lieutenant by his comrades, and from the time he entered the service until the taking of Pensacola, November 6,

*Mecklenburg County, N. C.

1814, remained under the immediate command of Gen. Jackson. When Jackson moved with the main body of his army to New Orleans, it fell to the lot of Lieut. Alexander to remain with that portion of the troops left in Florida to chastise the barbarous Seminoles, and thus he lost the glory won by all who participated in the battle of New Orleans. After the war was over, he returned to his old home (then in Tennessee), where he was married in 1819, to Miss Mary Shields, and, as above stated, came to Edgar County and located in Paris in 1823. In 1826, he was commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment of Illinois Militia by Gov. Edward Coles, and in December, 1830, was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Gov. Reynolds, as elsewhere stated. In 1832, he was elected and commissioned Brigadier General of the Second Brigade of Illinois Volunteers, and was in active service in that capacity until the close of the Black Hawk war. In 1837, he was elected by the joint vote of the General Assembly, a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Works, an office of great trust and responsibility, as under the general system of internal improvement entered upon at that time by the State, legislative appropriations were made amounting in the aggregate to \$10,000,000, and these Commissioners were by law authorized to locate, superintend and construct the extensive works of river improvement and railroad building undertaken by the State government. They were authorized to employ such engineers, superintendents and laborers as, in their opinion, they might deem necessary; to obtain for the State the possession of the necessary lands belonging to private parties; to buy all lands belonging to the General Government, subject to entry, for the distance of five miles on each side of the line of the contemplated railroads; and to audit and allow all accounts for the expenditure of money on works under their supervision. At the first meeting of the Commissioners, he was chosen President of the Board, a position which he retained until the whole system of internal improvement was abandoned. In 1830, he became a member of the Presbyterian Church of Paris, and maintained his connection with it until his death, July 7, 1856. Few men have left a brighter record behind them (perhaps none in Edgar County) or a larger circle of devoted friends, than Gen. Alexander.

Washington Alexander, a brother of the last-named gentleman, is still living in Paris. He also served in the Black Hawk war, but in the regiment of Col. Moore. He acted as a courier between that officer and Gov. Reynolds, whom he found on the Illinois River at Fort Milburn. After leaving Hickory Grove in the northwest corner of the county, near Palermo, and where he stayed the first night, he found it twenty miles then to the next house. Decatur comprised a dozen or two log houses with stumps standing in the streets, from which trees had recently been cut. Peoria consisted principally of a pile of logs that had been hauled there for the purpose of building a fort or stockade, and he was unable, he says, to get a feed of corn or oats for his horse, in the future city. And this was but a fair sample of what Central and Northern Illinois was at that

time. Mr. Alexander describes a trip made by Isaac R. Moore and himself to Philadelphia, to purchase goods. They traveled to the Quaker City on horse-back, and returned by way of New York, coming from Buffalo to Chicago in a schooner (having sold their horses) and from Chicago walked home. On their way down from Chicago, they fell in with a couple of drunken Indians, who were occupying themselves quarreling and fighting most of the time. They had pounded each other up considerably, and one of them had learned enough of English to make a pretty successful effort at swearing at his companion, indulging freely in such expressions as "G—d d—n h—l, no good Indian, any how."

Col. Jonathan Mayo, another of the early settlers on North Arm Prairie, and who is extensively noticed in the county history, as well as in that of Hunter Township, deserves, also, some mention in Paris Township, where he has resided since 1827. He was the first Circuit Clerk of the county, and removed into the city in order to be nearer the place of his business. Col. Mayo held the office of Circuit Clerk from the organization of the county (except two years the office was held by Amos Williams) until 1848, when, under the Constitution adopted in 1847, it became elective by the people. When appointed Clerk, he went to Clark County and took the oath of office; returned, and swore in Lewis Murphy, Judge of Probate, and all the Justices of the Peace who had then been commissioned. In addition to the office of Circuit Clerk, Mr. Mayo was appointed Recorder and Notary Public, by Gov. Coles, offices he held for years. The first election ever held in the county was held at his house, in the spring of 1818, for the selecting of delegates to form a State Constitution, and at which time, he says, "there were only fourteen votes cast." In the fall following, another election was held at his house, at which time the first Congressmen and Legislators were elected under State Government. The first religious services held in the county were at his house, and a class of the Methodist Church was formed there, by Rev. Joseph Curtis, in the spring of 1819. Three of that class are yet living, though sixty years have come and gone since its formation, namely, Mr. and Mrs. Mayo and Mrs. Curtis, the wife of the minister who organized it. Col. Mayo has been blind for several years, and is growing rather feeble in bodily health, but his mind is vivid and his recollection of the early times distinct. A daughter of his is wife of Rev. Mr. Wilkins, the Pastor of the Methodist Church of Paris, and another daughter is the wife of Col. Rives, the Deputy Circuit Clerk.

Nathaniel Wayne was originally from Richmond, Va., where he had learned the trade of a shoemaker. He came to Paris in 1823, and bought one of the first lots (sold at the public sale of lots), on which he built a tavern. This was the first public house in the place, and stood on the lot now occupied by the Opera-house. He afterward entered land in the western part of the county, and opened a public house there, and finally removed to Iowa. Thomas Tenery came to the county in 1820, and was from Kentucky, the same part of the State from which the Lowrys came, and was related to them. In coming to

the country, Tenery brought the stock* overland, while the Lowrys all came by water. He was the first brickmaker we have heard of in the township and, perhaps, in the county. He made the brick for Col. Mayo's chimneys at his present residence, likewise all the brick used in the county for several years. James H. Tenery and Patrick C. Tenery were sons of Thomas Tenery; the former died here some four years ago, and Patrick moved away. Robert M. Ray was from Ohio, and settled here in 1830. He served two terms as Sheriff of the county; moved in the city, broke up in business and then moved away. The Whalens came from Kentucky, in 1826. Patrick Whalen died a few years ago, and Bartholomew is still living in the township. He was one of the first blacksmiths in the county. William Whalen lives in Coles County. Aaron Pinson was from Virginia, and settled here in 1825. He had several sons, but none are now living in this section of the country.

James Wiley came to Illinois in 1826, and settled on Big Creek, in Clark County, and, in 1827, moved to Paris. He first found shelter in an old log cabin that stood south of the square, near the center, and just east of the old frame Court House. In August, 1827, he and his wife went to a camp-meeting, somewhere on Big Creek, and during their absence from home, on Sunday, some one broke into the house, and stole, out of an old trunk, \$37, the last cent he had in the world. The sum was in silver, and was being saved by him for the purpose of entering forty acres of land. Neither thief nor money were ever discovered, but there is some consolation in the reflection, said one of Mr. Wiley's sons, "that the one who took it may have needed it to pay his ferriage over the dark river." In 1828, Wiley moved into a cabin belonging to Samuel Vance, and during the latter part of the year, built a cabin on land afterward known as the Myner place. While living in the Vance cabin, which stood northwest of the I. & St. L. Depot, a prairie wolf came near the house in broad daylight, and was only prevented from making a dinner of Mrs. Wiley's chickens by the most vigorous shouting. In 1829, Wiley took charge of Bell's mill, on Big Creek, which was one of the early institutions of the county. From the mill, he went to a place southwest of Paris, where he remained until October, 1830, when he purchased a tavern stand, situated where the Metcalf storehouse now is, on the south side of the public square, where he remained until 1832. When he came to the country, in 1827, there were but a few families in what is now Paris Township. Among those then here, were Col. M. K. Alexander, Col. Mayo, Samuel Vance, Smith Shaw. The Meanses, the Dills and the Redmons, and, perhaps, a few others, scattered around in the edge of the timber.

In the spring of 1823, William Means, his brothers-in-law, William Beard and Eleven Tucker, and two sons-in-law, David Crosier and Adriel Stout, settled in the immediate vicinity of the present city of Paris. They formed a sort of colony, and were from Adams County, Ohio, settling first in Vermilion County

* Belonging to him and Lowrys.

in the early part of 1822, or rather in territory now embraced in that county, but at the period of which we write it was, together with Edgar, a part of Clark County. Means had been to Illinois in 1821, and entered land in Vermilion, and early in 1822, with some of his oldest sons, came out and raised a crop. He returned to Ohio in the fall and moved his family to his new home, bringing the little colony alluded to above. They all came by water in a "keel-boat," except Means and Beard, who came overland with the stock, while the others came down the Ohio River and up the Wabash as far as Macomb's Ferry, where winter overtook them and the river froze over. They then abandoned the boat and hauled their goods the remainder of the way in wagons. They had intended running their boat on up the Wabash to the mouth of the Vermilion, and up it to their land; but Jack Frost decreed otherwise, and blowing his breath about him,

"All the land with snow was covered
And hard as stone became the waters."

In 1823, they moved down into this county, Mr. Means locating where his son, Thomas Means, now lives; Mr. Beard a little east of him, while Crosier and Stout settled near by. Tucker settled in Elbridge Township, upon his first coming to the country in 1822, there being a few families already living there. The field lying just south of Thomas Means' house was the first land broken by Mr. Means after his settlement, and has been in cultivation for about fifty-five years. Thomas Means claims to have lived longer on one place than any man in Edgar County—living on the old homestead, where his father settled in 1823. John C. Means, a brother to Thomas, lives a few miles distant. These are all of the family now living in the county. A sister (Mrs. Bovell) lives in Coles County; another sister (Mrs. McDonald) lives in Iowa. Crosier moved to Chicago, and then to Iowa, where he died about two years ago, and his wife some years before. Mr. Stout died in the neighborhood where his kindness and benevolence had long been as household words. He was a good man, and is noticed elsewhere as the originator of Sunday schools in Paris; and it is told of him that for sixteen years he never failed to be at his post on Sunday as Superintendent of the Sunday school. And when he died, some twenty-odd years ago, a multitude of friends united in laying a crown of respect upon his bier. His wife, too, has been dead many years. The elder Means and Beard died on their original settlements years ago. Thomas Means gives the following account of their mill facilities, the first season they were in the county: Stout was a potter, and manufactured earthenware, and had brought with him a mill for grinding the glazing used in his pottery. The buhrs were about the size of an average grindstone and about as thick. This mill they rigged up to be turned by hand in some way, and the smaller members of the family became the millers, spending most of their time in the occupation, and had hard work at that to keep the meal-chest supplied. When Means came to Paris Township there was quite a large camp of Kickapoos, about three-fourths of a mile south

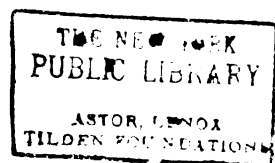
of his cabin. They were harmless, barring a proclivity for appropriating little things which came in their way.

The Bovells came from Tennessee. John Bovell settled here in 1826, where he lived for years. His son John Vance Bovell married a daughter of William Means. A nephew of Mr. Bovell's was a Presbyterian minister of some note, and preached here for a number of years. His father came here from Tennessee, when very old and feeble, to find a home with his children. James F. Whitney came to Charleston in 1830, and to Paris in 1832, and was from Kentucky. He served as Sheriff in 1843-44 and died with the cholera while in office. John Montgomery was also from Kentucky. He was a quiet citizen, possessing limited knowledge and taking but little part in the business matters of the country. He came to the town in 1825, and finally moved away, but where he went, we could not learn. Robert Brown was likewise from Kentucky. He came in 1825-26, and died at least forty years ago. Madison and William Johnson were from Ohio, and settled here about 1826-28. They are both still living—Madison near the head of Sugar Creek, two miles from Paris, while William lives in the city and is one of the owners of the Paris City Mills. John Lycan is mentioned as one of the early settlers of Hunter Township, but he, after some years, moved into Paris Township, and later to the city, where he is noticed as one of the first blacksmiths. He finally sold out in Paris and removed to Clark County, and died there, but has descendants still living in this county. George Moke was from Kentucky and came here about 1828. He was Second Lieutenant in Capt. Robert N. Griffin's company during the Black Hawk war. He died on his farm south of Paris some eighteen or twenty years ago. He was noted all over the county as a crier of public sales, and, as our old friend Darnall puts it, was "independent, bold and boisterous, and a red-hot Democrat—so straight in the faith, that like the negro's stackpole, he leant backwards."

William Whitley was one of the very earliest settlers in the county. He was from Kentucky, and located on the "North Arm" in the spring of 1817, not only before the formation of the county, but before the State was admitted into the Union. In 1823, he sold out in that neighborhood to Rev. Mr. McReynolds, and moved into Paris Township, and settled where Joe Redmon now lives. He has a daughter, Mrs. Freeman, living in the city of Paris; Mrs. John Metcalf is also a daughter. He was one of the first Constables ever appointed in the county. We find on the court records that the first grand jury, after being "impaneled, sworn and charged, were placed in charge of Wm. Whitley, Constable," and that he received \$1 per day for attending on the grand jury two days. He sold out here, and bought land on Sugar Creek, where he built a mill, and did quite a business in that line, and finally died there. He served a term as Sheriff of the county, being elected to the position in 1828. Aaron and Thomas Pinson and Solomon McGwire were from Kentucky. The latter came in 1824, the others in 1825-26, and all are now dead and gone.



A. J. Baker
PARIS



Lawson Kimble is from Ohio, and came to the county in 1830. He located three miles north of Paris, where his son, G. W. Kimble now lives, and where he remained until 1855, when he removed to the city of Paris, and is still a resident of the place. When he came to the settlement, M. K. Alexander and James Jones had stores in the village of Paris; Bob Shields, a grocery, which, with a blacksmith-shop or two, and a tavern by Abner Dill, comprised the future city. In his trip to this country, Mr. Kimble came down the Ohio River in a little flatboat to the mouth of the Wabash, and up the Wabash to Terre Haute in a steamboat; the remainder of the journey was accomplished in wagons. He had made a trip to the country as early as 1828, in search of a location. In the spring of 1829, he made another trip, when he entered the land upon which he settled at the time he removed to the neighborhood in 1830. James Jones came from New York and settled near Paris. He married a daughter of Samuel Vance, and has been dead for years. James Gordon was one of the early settlers of Edgar Township, and, in 1840, moved into Paris, then a feeble village. At the time he came to the city, he says there were but a few families living in it. Alexander had a store; Jones also had a store, and Leander Munsell was likewise in the mercantile business. Abner Payne and James Archer were keeping tavern, and he bought out the latter, whose tavern was where Walker's store now stands. Mr. Gordon tells the following story illustrative of city improvements: A few years ago they were repairing the streets and putting down some crossings, when some logs were reached several feet below the surface. Of course this was a matter of considerable surprise and speculation, and he was finally sent for to see if he could throw any light on it. After running back in his mind a score or two of years, he remembered that, at one time, the city—or village it was then—had made a number of crossings from the corners of the public square, by splitting open logs and laying them down with the flat side up, they had thus become buried several feet under ground.

The Dills and Redmons came from Kentucky, and settled in Paris Township. Abner Dill, the father of the Dills known now in Paris, settled in the town about 1825–26. He has been dead several years, but has two sons, namely, M. M. and Jackson Dill, living in the city. M. M. Dill is one of the proprietors of the Edgar County Mills, and a solid business man of the city. George Redmon settled some two miles south of Paris in 1825. He died four or five years ago. George W. Redmon, a son, lives in Paris, and is also a partner in the magnificent Edgar County Mills. A daughter of the elder Redmon, and widow of David Connelly, also lives in Paris. William D. Darnall is an early settler of Grand View Township, where his father located in 1822, and in the history of which town they are more particularly referred to. They were from Kentucky, and William D. is the last one left of a large family. He has for some time, been living in the city of Paris, and to him we are indebted for many historical facts of Grand View, and of other portions of the county.

Sylvester Barker is an early settler of Brouillett Township, but moved into Paris in 1839, where he has since resided. His history is so fully given in the history of Brouillett that we could say little here without repeating what has been said already. Garland B. Shellady is an early settler, and the first lawyer who located in Paris. James Hoskins was an early settler, but has been dead for many years. Of Welsh, Morgan, Center and a few others in our list of old settlers, given at the beginning of this chapter, we have been able to learn but little beyond their names. With this, we conclude the early settlement of the town, and will proceed to other matters connected with the early history.

FIRST STORES, POST OFFICE, ETC.

As already mentioned, the first regular store in Paris was opened by Gen. M. K. Alexander, about 1823. We have been informed that James Jones kept a store here before Alexander, but we have been unable to learn anything definite concerning it. Alexander was for many years a prominent merchant of the place, and, doubtless, was the first who carried on the business extensively. The merchants of the township are more particularly referred to in the chapter devoted to the city of Paris. Alexander was also the first Postmaster in the township of Paris. The duties of the position were not onerous, nor the emoluments of the office very great, as there were but six newspapers taken in the county, while letters were like angel's visits, "few and far between," and cost 25 cents apiece. It is said that the mail-carrier used to stop at George Redmon's, a mile and a half south of town, to have his horse cared for, and taking it afoot, would bring the mail on to the office in his hat. We will wager a "cookey" that Mr. Sheriff cannot carry the mail of a single day, that comes to the Paris Office now, in his hat. In the early times, milling facilities of this section were rather limited, and consisted, we are informed, of a little water-mill owned by a man named Center, and stood near where the railroad crosses Sugar Creek, just east of Paris. A large steam-mill and distillery was built by the Sutherlands, twenty years ago or more, about two miles north of Paris, and cost some \$7,000. The mill is now owned by Link & Sons, but the distillery has not been in operation for a number of years. The first blacksmith, Justice of the Peace, other precinct and township officers are not remembered. The time has been so long that these unimportant matters have long since been forgotten. The school and church history is given in the city of Paris, as are also many other points of interest usually given in the townships. But the history of the township centers in Paris, which seems to have been the scene of all important events, such as first stores, schools, churches, etc.

Like all other portions of Edgar County, and all Illinois, for the matter of that, Paris Township abounded in game, and herds of forty and fifty deer were often seen together, while turkeys, quails and many other of the feathered species were plenty. Many of the early settlers depended almost entirely upon the forest to furnish them with meat, and, as a matter of course, spent much of

their time hunting deer and bears, the latter also being quite plenty in the country at that time. While, as to prairie wolves, they were as numerous as Falstaff's blackberries. Organized bands, for the purpose of wolf-hunts, were common, and was as keenly relished by the people as ever fox-hunting was in England, where the latter sport in the olden time was reduced to a science. At one time in Illinois, there was a premium on wolf-scalps; a man could pay his taxes with them, and, indeed, they might almost have been termed the currency of the country. It is said that a man could go into a saloon—groceries they called them then—and buy a pint of whisky, hand out a wolf-scalp and get his change in coon, ground-hog, or opossum skins. This is perhaps stretched a little, and we give it without vouching for its correctness.

Indians were likewise plenty in this part of the county when the whites first made their appearance. They were of the Kickapoo tribe, and for a half century or more, had made this a part of their hunting-ground. Thomas Means, Esq., informed us that when his father settled in Paris Township there was a large encampment or village only a half or three-quarters of a mile to the south of their cabin. They were on friendly terms with the whites, and, aside from their natural propensity for stealing, were harmless. In 1833, a large number, in removing to their reservation, somewhere in Iowa, encamped on Sugar Creek, just below where the railroad crosses it. They remained in camp over Sunday, and when they again started on their journey westward, to grow up with the—grasshoppers, they came through the village of Paris. While in town, some of the tribe, says Mr. Wiley, came in from the south on horse-back, having a dead deer. They had gone on a hunt, and intercepted their people here. They behaved with propriety while in the town, as did the white people, and moved on without molesting any one, or being molested themselves. The course of the red men has ever been with the sun—toward the west. Their first thought, when hostilities commenced on the Atlantic border, was to retire westward, and they have continued the journey until they are now almost where the sun sets. It was from beyond the Alleghanies, according to the tradition of their fathers, they had come, and in the same undefined region they located their paradise or happy hunting-ground. To employ an aboriginal allegory, they had long discerned a dark cloud in the heavens, coming from the east, which threatened them with disaster and death. Slowly rising at first, it seemed shadow, but soon changed to substance. When it reached the summit of the Alleghanies, it assumed a darker hue; deep murmurs, as of thunder, were heard; it was impelled westward by strong wind, and shot forth forked tongues of lightning.* From the Atlantic coast they crossed the Alleghanies; and as the "superior race" pressed on in their wake, they retired beyond the great prairies; now slowly and sadly they are climbing the distant mountains to the Pacific slope, and soon "must hear the roar of the last wave that will settle over them forever."

* Davidson's History of Illinois.

POLITICAL AND WAR RECORD.

Paris Township, taken together with the city, usually gives a small Republican majority, although the county as a whole is Democratic and has, we believe, always stood on that side of the political fence. Gen. Grant is the only Republican candidate for President receiving a majority in Edgar County. In war, the people, not only of this township but the whole county, have been strongly characterized by their readiness to respond to the call of the country for soldiers to defend her rights. Many of the first settlers bore an honorable part in the war of 1812, and it may be that some of them had faced the red-coats of King George in the war for independence: We have noted elsewhere in this history how the feeble settlement poured out its "sturdy yeomanry" when the war-whoop of Black Hawk rang through the forests of Rock River. and the names of officers and privates given, so far as could be procured. We will give the following story of this campaign, as related by one who was present. Military discipline, said he, was not very rigid in those days, and the soldiers did pretty much as they pleased. They encamped one night on the old "Chicago Trace" just after crossing the Iroquois River, and it was known that several hundred Indians, supposed, however, to be friendly, were encamped on the river a short distance above them. The Indians had been supplied during the day by some French traders with a liberal quantity of "fire-water," and in their drunken orgies got up a fight during the night. The rumpus was heard in the white camp, causing an alarm, and, the soldiers believing an attack would be made, almost a panic ensued. By the superhuman efforts of the officers, a stampede was prevented and something like order restored in the little army. After they had succeeded in bringing order out of chaos, Dr. Fithian, of Danville, who was Orderly Sergeant of one of the companies, proceeded to call the roll of his company, in order to ascertain if any were missing, and it was quite amusing, said our informant, to hear the answers—"One man would answer out here in the corner of the fence, another over yonder behind a brush-heap, and another in an opposite direction." The cause of alarm was unfounded, and the night passed without molestation from the Indians.

In the Mexican war, many soldiers went from this section. A. F. Shaw, from Paris, was a Lieutenant in Col. Baker's regiment, and Col. J. U. S. Alexander, who fell in the war of the rebellion, we believe, also was a Lieutenant, while many others from Paris and vicinity took part in that war and added "new laurels to their renown." But all these "little skirmishes" were mere child's play as compared to our last great struggle—the mighty rebellion which shook the country from its center to its circumference. But in a history of this character it is impossible to give more than the briefest glance at the war, that cost us as a Government and a country so many millions of money and so many thousand human lives. We have been unable to learn the names of all who

went from this township into the late war, and hence must omit their mention in this connection. They will be given, however, in another department of this work, as copied from the report of the Adjutant General of the State. But we will say, before leaving the subject, that the soldiers from this section maintained well the reputation for valor of their fathers. In the long dark struggle

“ They breasted its storms and its withering ills ;
They carried our flag where the cannon loud roared,
And defended the right at the point of their sword.”

The railroads and other highways of Paris Township are so fully given in the general county history that we could say but little additional in this place without useless repetition. Much time and labor have been spent on the wagon-roads running through the township, and they will favorably compare with any roads, perhaps, in the State. The railroads intersecting the town are the Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Paris & Danville, and the Illinois Midland, all of which have been fully described in another chapter.

THE COUNTY FARM.

The Edgar County Alms-house and Poor-farm take high rank as institutions of the kind. They are situated in the northeast part of Paris Township, a part of the farm extending into Hunter, about four and a half miles from the city, and are in charge of Dr. J. W. Mapes. We can give no better history of them than the following extract from the report of Fred H. Wines, Esq., Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities in 1874, and published in the *Paris Beacon and Blade*: “ The County Farm is a good one. It contains 143 acres, of which 20 are timber land, and the whole in cultivation. The keeper, Dr. J. W. Mapes, is a practicing physician. The farm lies four and a half miles northeast of Paris. The building, which was erected in 1854 is a substantial brick structure, fronting west, about 45 feet by 35 feet, with a ‘ T ’ in the rear, about 25 by 16 feet, with basement; the whole is two stories in height; the basement but slightly below the ground, high and dry. The ‘ T ’ is occupied by the paupers, and contains ten rooms, five on each floor, three on one side of the hall and two on the other. The upper story is occupied by the men, and the lower by the women. One room in the basement, about 10 feet by 6, is fitted up with iron bars at the windows and a strong door, for the confinement of the insane. The plan of the building contemplates the extension of the ‘ T ’ to the east, by the erection of additional sections, as they may be needed. The yard in front is neat and tasty, and adorned with shrubbery, principally evergreen. There is a thrifty young orchard on the place. I found eleven inmates on the day of my visit. The contract with the keeper provides that the county shall furnish everything, and pay him a salary of \$600 a year, in his double capacity as steward and physician. The farm is worked in the interest of the county.”

The following tabulated statement shows the expenses of the institution for the year preceding June 1, 1874, and is, perhaps, a very fair average of the present management:

ALMS-HOUSE.	
Amount paid keeper.....	\$ 600 00
Supplies and labor.....	1,364 18
Medicines	51 98
Repairs.....	418 81
Total Alms-house.....	<u>\$2,434 97</u>
OUTSIDE.	
Supplies and board for paupers.....	\$1,112 27
Medical attendance.....	444 55
Burials.....	217 14
Inquests.....	218 70
Post-mortem examinations.....	116 80
Clothing, Insane Asylum at Jacksonville.....	245 59
Clothing, Insane Asylum at Elgin.....	61 15
Total outside.....	<u>\$2,416 20</u>
Amount brought down.....	<u>2,434 97</u>
Grand total.....	<u>\$4,851 17</u>

The township of Paris is, perhaps, about three-fourths prairie to one-fourth of timber, the latter being mostly in the southern and southeastern part of the town. Its prairie is the southern limits of the Grand Prairie and is of the very finest quality for farming purposes. The township was named for the city of Paris, the capital of the county, which is situated near its center. The grain and stock shipments will be given in the history of Paris. Thus having followed the township through the period of its early settlement, and noted other points of interest connected with its history, we will now take a view of

THE CITY OF PARIS.

This beautiful little city of the plain is situated at the junction of the Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Paris & Danville, and the Illinois Midland Railroads, about twenty miles west of Terre Haute, one hundred and seventy miles east of St. Louis, and about the same distance south of Chicago. It is a thriving city, containing nearly six thousand inhabitants; ranks high in wealth and prosperity, and centrally located as it is, in the rich valley of the Wabash, gives advantages fully equal to those possessed by any of the interior cities of the State. Its fine schools and magnificent churches, which will be more particularly referred to further on in this chapter, and its high standard of morality are themes of remark among visiting strangers, and should recommend it to all who are in search of future homes, and an eligible place to invest their superfluous wealth. The high character of its business and professional men, its admirable location and its several railroads diverging with the points of the compass, cannot fail, in time, to make it a commercial and business center of considerable importance.

The original plat was surveyed and laid out by Amos Williams, County Surveyor, for Samuel Vance, who, as has already been stated, donated twenty-six acres of land for a county seat. We find the following entry on record in the Clerk's office :

The aforesaid town is $64\frac{1}{8}$ perches square, containing 26 acres and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a perch ; each lot is 73 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in front, and 147 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches back, containing $39\frac{1}{2}$ perches. The public square is 310 feet 9 inches square, containing 2 acres $34\frac{1}{8}$ perches. The streets are 66 feet and the alleys $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

May 3, 1823.

AMOS WILLIAMS, Co. Sur.

Beginning corner of the within survey is a Jack Oak in the center of the public square, 12 inches in diameter inscribed PARIS.

A. WILLIAMS, C. S.

Next follows a certificate of Samuel Vance, Justice of the Peace for Edgar County, showing an acknowledgment of the County Commissioners that it is the town plat of Paris, and also a certificate from Jonathan Mayo, Recorder, testifying that the plat was then admitted to record. From the report of the Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly (John Huston and John Boyd), to locate the "seat of justice of Edgar County," we make the following extract as bearing on the early history of the place : * * * * "Twenty-six acres, the property of Samuel Vance, being the north west quarter of Section 1, Town 13 north, Range 12 west. And we do further report, in the discharge of the duty aforesaid, declare and make known to all persons to whom these presents shall come, that the said county seat, or seat of justice, shall, from and after this day, be styled and known by the name of PARIS. And we further certify that Samuel Vance, the proprietor of the land, whereon the said county seat is located, gave as a donation to the county aforesaid the quantity of 26 acres of land for the use of said county, for which he has executed his bond to the said county, which is herewith inclosed and made a part of our report." This report is dated April 21, 1823, and the bond of Vance follows in the records, in the sum of \$10,000, with Smith Shaw and William Lowry as sureties, the object of which was that he should execute "a good and sufficient deed in fee simple (for the land donated) to the county of Edgar, on or before the 15th day of April, 1825.

The name of Paris was given by the Commissioners who located the county seat. From what source they obtained it, the chronicles of the early Commissioners' Court are silent. Whether for the great European center of fashion—the capital of the French Republic ; or whether it was given in honor of Paris, the son of Priam, whose judgment on Mount Ida in favor of the beauty of Venus, to whom he awarded the golden apple, rather than to Juno or Minerva, thus obtaining the promise of Helen, whom he afterward carried off from the house of her husband, thereby involving Troy in flames ; or whether they deemed that in "the eternal fitness of things" all beings and objects must have a name, and, therefore dug it up out of their memories to bestow it on the future city, we know not, and, as we have said, the records of the Court are

silent on the subject. It is sad, not to know for whom the name was given, and that he, or it, is not aware of the illustrious namesake, nestled away here in the Wabash Valley, on the confines of Egypt.

When the county seat was located, this section was all a wilderness, and very far from being the beautiful town it is to-day. Until 1834, we were informed that the public square was a brush-thicket, and the town was designated by a board nailed to a tree, upon which was painted the name Paris. A good deal of strife and hard feelings had been engendered by the different sections of the county; for, as is the usual custom in such cases, every neighborhood wanted the county seat in its midst, and every settler wanted the Court House at his door. The North Arm settlement made vigorous fight for it, and had laid out a town, which they had given the high-sounding name of Cambridge City, in expectation of getting the seat of justice there. The act for the formation of the county provided that as much as twenty-six acres of land must be donated by the people for the purpose of defraying the expense of putting up the public buildings. Cambridge City, or the eastern part of the county, we are told, offered a hundred acres for the purpose, which prompted Mr. Vance to come to the front with his offer of the quantity required by law. This spot being nearest the center of the county of any containing timber, the Commissioners at once accepted the offer of Vance's donation, and the town of Paris was located beyond peradventure.

The first addition made to the town of Paris after its first laying-out, as shown by the records, was made in April, 1829, by Mr. Vance, who gave the original site. This addition consisted of "twenty-two lots, streets and alleys on the south side." Some time after this, an addition was made by Jonathan Mayo; then another by William B. Vance. After this, J. B. Crawford made an addition to it; and then Leander Munsell. After these, Sheriff, McGee, Link, Alexander, Connelly and some forty others, more or less, have added to the little city, and it now covers a considerable quantity of ground. The first house built in the present limits of the city of Paris was built by Samuel Vance, some time before the laying-out of the town, and not, we believe, included in the original plat, but is at the present day. The first house put up after the laying-out of the place, of which we have any account, was built by M. K. Alexander for a storehouse. It stood on the lot where Dr. Tenbroeck's residence now stands, on Central avenue, then called Main street. It was built of logs and hauled to the spot by Washington Alexander, who says that the mud along Court street was knee-deep to his oxen at the time he did the hauling. Alexander built a residence adjoining his store, immediately after completing the latter, as Paris at the time contained no rooms "to let;" and it was a case similar to the boy and the woodchuck—"he had to." The records of the County Commissioners' Court show that the first merchant's license issued in the county was to M. K. Alexander, and would seem to imply that he was the first recognized merchant in the county. A man named John Fugate was one

of the early merchants of Paris; but we have been unable to learn anything of him beyond the mere fact that he kept a store. The next license was issued to James Jones & Co.; and the next to Opp & Crider. These, the records state, "received license to sell goods at retail, for which they each paid the sum of \$20 into the county treasury." Licenses were also granted soon after to T. Smith J. W. Riley, J. M. Archer, Sanford & King, and S. Miller, with many others. In 1832, says Eli Wiley, Esq., Leander Munsell moved to Paris and opened a store at the southeast corner of the public square. James Whitney, then quite a young man, came to Paris with Munsell. He is, doubtless, remembered by many as Sheriff of the county, and who died with cholera while holding that office.

One of the first lots sold at the public sale of lots,* after the town of Paris was laid out, was bought by Nathaniel Wayne. On this lot he built a tavern, the first house of entertainment opened in the town. He was granted license March 8, 1825, to keep "a tavern and dram-shop," for which he paid the enormous sum of THREE DOLLARS. The next tavern, the court raised on license, as we find that Isaac Starnes paid \$5 for a license "to keep a tavern and dram-shop in Paris," March 6, 1826. In September, Robert Shields received license for the same purpose, and at \$4, giving bond in the sum of \$100. Whether the bond was for good behavior, or to guarantee the payment of the \$4, we are unable to say. While on the subject of the early taverns and dram-shops of Paris, we would say a word as to those of the present day, and congratulate the city upon being supplied with hotels, of which any city might well be proud. It is said that the prosperity of a town or city may be judged by the character of its hotels. The Paris Hotel is a model house, and McCoskey, its proprietor, is a model landlord. The Commercial and St. Nicholas are less pretentious in the appearance and style, but are good, commodious houses. (This is not intended as an advertisement, but as a plain statement of facts.) As to dram-shops, there is not, we are told, a licensed saloon in the city, which, to say the least, speaks well for the city's morals and its temperance.

MILLS, GRAIN AND STOCK.

The first mill built in Paris, and which was the first steam-mill in Edgar County, was built by Leander Munsell, about 1834-35. It stands east of the public square, and is known as the "City Mills." It cost at the time of building about \$3,000, and with some changes, additions and improvements, is still in operation and is owned by Bowen & Co., who are doing a good business. The largest establishment of this kind in Paris is the Edgar County Mills, situated just north of the Court House on the I. & St. L. Railroad. They are owned by Dill, Redmon & Co., who do an extensive milling and grain business. The building is a large and elegant brick, with grain elevator attached, together

* We notice on the records of the County Commissioners' Court that John Stratton was allowed the sum of \$9 (\$3 in specie and \$6 in State paper) for six gallons of whisky furnished on the day of sale. This was before the Murphy temperance movement.

with all the modern improvements usually found in first-class mills. In addition to the grain bought for the use of their mills, the firm ship considerable quantities of corn to other points. Just opposite these mills are those of Walker, which are also of brick, and a good substantial structure, containing all the modern mill improvements. Like the other mills of the city, this is doing a good business.

In connection with the mills it is not out of place to say a few words of the grain trade, which is quite extensive. One of the first to engage in it as a business was William Smith, about 1853. Since that time, the trade has very much increased, and the buyers at present are: Davis & Huston and Burt & Lawson. These are the principal dealers, though there are others who handle grain to some extent. It is mostly shipped to Indianapolis and Chicago. There is also considerable live-stock shipped from this point, Alexander Mann being one of the largest shippers. It is said that in 1877, he alone shipped cattle to the amount of \$14,000. Many of the farmers do their own shipping, especially of hogs.

The first blacksmith-shop of which we have any account was opened in Paris by John Lycan, who is noticed in another page, as the first in the county. He settled on the "North Arm," and there opened a shop, and after Paris was laid out, moved to it, where he continued the same business. Bartholomew Whalen was another of the early blacksmiths of Paris, and is still a resident of the county, though for some years on a farm. But, like other branches of business, blacksmithing has increased, and it takes a score or more of shops to accommodate the scope of country that Lycan used to work for. A post office was established here about the time the town was laid out. Much has already been said about Uncle Sam's first appearance here through the post-office department, and we shall not repeat it here. With a few words additional, we will pass on to other facts. M. K. Alexander succeeded his father as Postmaster, and for a time after the post office had been established, there was but one mail in two weeks. It was carried on horseback from Terre Haute to Springfield, Jacksonville and Quincy. It is told how that the first trip of the mail over this route, there was noticed a rent in the mail-bag, and the carrier, deeming it unsafe, took out the contents and brought them to the office in his hat. A poem read before the Old Settlers' Association of Livingston County a few years ago, entitled, "An Old Stager's Soliloquy," contains a verse that is illustrative of the Paris post office at this time:

"And the post office, too, is wonderful now,
With drawers and lock-boxes and that;
Why, I can remember distinctly just how
Jerome carried the thing in his hat."

One of the first regular physicians in Paris was Dr. Ferris, who practiced here as early as 1830, and lived where Hon. James A. Eads now lives. Soon after him we hear of Drs. Widner and Huff. They practiced under the old

dispensation, that is, by bleeding and pouring the calomel into their patients by the spoonful, quinine likewise, and the way that ague prevailed in those days, some of the old people are still puzzled to know how they managed to keep a supply of these drugs on hand. William Darnall, in a series of articles written some time since for the Paris press, pays this compliment to the medical fraternity, some of whom live in other parts of the county: "Drs. Steele, of Grand View, Smith and Willard were among the first, and practiced for some time. Dr. Massie, of our town, has practiced many years as a successful physician. Dr. Tenbroeck came West and settled in Charleston, and in about two years moved to Paris, where he has practiced medicine for forty years." Among others, he mentions Drs. Condiuts, Opp, Davis, Thomas, McGee, York and others. The physicians of Paris are men of learning and skill, and rank high in their profession.

Paris was now on the highway to prosperity, with stores, taverns, shops, a post office, a mail-route, churches and schools (for these, too had been established), and everything which betokens the thriving village. Its progress was at no time stayed, the tide of immigration continued steadily to increase, and additions were made to its population each year. From a few dozen lots laid out on the margin of a grove of timber, with a board nailed to a tree with the word Paris inscribed thereon, to tell the new-comers where the village was located, it had grown to a prosperous town, with sufficient population to begin to put on airs, and it was at length decided to place Paris under

VILLAGE CORPORATION.

In 1849, the village of Paris was organized and incorporated under the legislative act provided in such cases. The first Board of Trustees elected were M. M. Dill, John Sheriff, Washington Nebaker, James Gordon and N. Link, who organized for regular business by electing M. M. Dill President of the Board, and S. T. Newlon, Clerk. It remained under this style of government until June 1, 1869, when it was organized as a city. On this date, "under the general law of the State," Paris became a full-fledged city, entitled to a Mayor, Board of Aldermen and city style generally. As a matter of reference and for the benefit of those interested in such matters, we give the officers from its organization as a city, as follows:

1869—Mayor, H. Van Sellar; Clerk, W. L. Foulke; Aldermen, W. A. Wozencraft, E. P. Shaw, Leonard Barker, E. D. Stalnaker.

1870—Mayor, A. Y. Trogdon; Clerk, W. L. Foulke; Aldermen, J. H. Mann, T. M. Beall, W. A. Wozencraft, E. P. Shaw.

1871—Mayor, W. A. Wozencraft; Clerk, H. S. Tanner; Aldermen, L. Sisk, John Lamb, J. H. Mann, T. M. Beall.

1872—Mayor, R. B. Sutherland; Clerk, C. P. Hitch; Aldermen, H. C. Moss, S. P. Link, L. Sisk, John Lamb.

1873*—Mayor, W. A. Wozencraft; Clerk, J. W. Payne; Aldermen: H. J. Ball, C. V. Powell, First Ward; William Siebert, S. K. Hunter, Second Ward; H. C. Moss, L. C. Mann, Third Ward; S. P. Link, T. Y. Anthony, Fourth Ward.

1874—Mayor, W. A. Wozencraft; Clerk, J. W. Payne; Aldermen: H. J. Ball, C. W. Powell, First Ward; S. K. Hunter, W. B. Caldwell, Second Ward; H. C. Moss, L. C. Mann, Third Ward; J. Y. Antrim, D. B. Elliott, Fourth Ward.

1875—Mayor, S. P. Link; Clerk, J. W. Payne; Aldermen: J. I. LaGrange, L. Sisk, First Ward; W. B. Caldwell, S. K. Hunter, Second Ward; L. C. Mann, H. M. Swisher, Third Ward; D. B. Elliott, M. L. Whiteside, Fourth Ward.

1876—Mayor, S. P. Link; Clerk, J. W. Payne; Aldermen: L. Sisk, J. I. LaGrange, First Ward; S. K. Hunter, H. Dodd, Second Ward; L. C. Mann, H. M. Swisher, Third Ward; M. L. Whiteside, E. D. Jury, Fourth Ward.

1877—Mayor, Walter Booth; Clerk, J. W. Payne; Aldermen: L. Sisk, J. I. LaGrange, First Ward; H. Dodd, Z. T. Baum, Second Ward; L. C. Mann, J. B. Brennan, Third Ward; E. D. Jury, A. B. Austin, Fourth Ward.

1878—Mayor, Walter Booth; Clerk, J. W. Payne; Aldermen: F. M. Patterson, J. H. Magner, First Ward; Z. T. Baum, J. L. Hizar, Second Ward; J. N. Anthony, A. G. Walker, Third Ward; J. C. Collom, A. B. Austin, Fourth Ward.

Other city officers at present are: W. B. Humphrey, Treasurer; Joseph E. Dyas, Attorney. The city has an efficient police force, consisting of L. Sisk, City Marshal, and C. E. McCord, Thomas Bane and Nelson Bear, policemen. John B. Moore is Superintendent of Streets. In this connection, it is not inappropriate to allude to the fact that Paris believes not in working in the dark, and in order to have a little gas of her own, without being dependent upon the press and the legal fraternity to furnish the supply needed, a few years ago, organized a gas-light company, since which time that welcome addition to a city's comfort has been in operation and Paris well lighted with gas. The officers are: C. W. Powell, President; H. J. Ball, Treasurer, and Z. E. Powell, Secretary. As a further convenience, water works are being put in at the present time, and that of a very substantial character, so that the city will soon be well watered, as well as lighted.

CHURCH HISTORY.

Returning to the early history of Paris, the churches now claim our attention. Just who was the first to tell the glad tidings to the pioneers and gather them into the fold, is not easy to say, or which denomination formed the first

* Here the city seems to have been laid off into four wards and some change made in its representation, as we find two Aldermen from each ward.

church society. There was very little difference, however, as to time of the Methodists and Presbyterians in organizing societies. Probably the Methodists were first in the field, but it is pretty generally conceded that the Presbyterians erected the first church edifice. Rev. H. Vreedenburg of the M. E. Church, and Rev. Isaac Reed, of the Presbyterian, were the first preachers of whom we have any account in the village of Paris. These men labored earnestly among the early settlers, receiving the hospitalities of the cabin without money and without price, and reverently asking the blessing of God upon all they did. Their lives were simple and unostentatious, their wants few and easily satisfied, their teachings plain and unvarnished, touched with no eloquence save that of their daily living, which was seen and known of all men. Though of different religious sects, no discords were ever manifested between them, but a united effort was made to show men the way to better things by living a better life, and thus, finally, to reach the best of all, God and heaven. Their works were not confined alone to preaching the Word. They married the living and buried the dead; they christened the babe, admonished the young and warned the old; they cheered the despondent, rebuked the willful and hurled the vengeance at the desperately wicked. They have paid the last debt of nature, but the seed sown by them half a century ago has brought forth fruits an hundred-fold.

The first house of worship (aside from the settlers' cabin) in Paris, was the old Court House that stood on the south side of the public square. From this ancient temple of justice resounded the praises of the elect, as well as the more worldly notes of legal eloquence. Within its walls, also, was organized the first Sunday school of Paris. Somewhere between the years 1830 and 1835, Adriel Stout, a good man and consistent Christian, whom many now living remember, organized a Sunday school to which all children and young people were invited and welcomed, and, said one, in speaking of his efforts in this direction, "no doubt that many of the men now living, who were boys then, owe to him much of the good in them." For many years he was the Superintendent, and always punctually at his post. This was the germ from which have sprung a number of flourishing Sunday schools, until at the present day there is, perhaps, not a church in the city but maintains one.

The Methodist society was originally organized in Paris in 1823-24, by Rev. H. Vreedenburg, as stated above, and who is termed the founder of Methodism in the county. Among the original members were Smith Shaw and wife, and Mr. Shaw's house was the place of holding the first meetings. The first church edifice was built in 1837; it was of brick, 30x50 feet, and stood near the northwest corner of the public square. It is now used as a residence. The present magnificent church was built in 1855, and dedicated during the session of Conference held in this city. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. John P. Darbin, who took for his subject the Ark of the Covenant, which he applied to the occasion in a very happy manner; the dedi-

catory services were performed by Bishop Ames. The edifice cost about \$13,000, and has an excellent clock in the steeple. The present Pastor is Rev. Elias G. Wilkins, now in his third year as the spiritual adviser of the congregation. The membership is large and flourishing, with an interesting Sunday school which is well attended. Some years after the church was completed, a heavy storm lifted the roof off, which was of tin. It was soon replaced with shingles and so remains at present.

The Presbyterian Church was organized November 6, 1824, by Rev. Isaac Reed, who preached the first sermon, and acted as Moderator of the meeting of organization. The following persons were enrolled as the constituent members: John Bovell, William Means, James Eggleton, Adriel Stout, A. Thompson, Samuel Vance, Christiana Bovell, Nancy Thompson, Barbara Alexander, Elizabeth Blackburn, Hannah Baird and Mary Vance. Samuel Vance, John Bovell and William Means were chosen Ruling Elders. The session then held a meeting to examine persons for membership, and at a meeting held the next day (November 7), some fourteen or fifteen additional members were admitted to the society. The Church had preaching only occasionally until April, 1825 when Rev. John Young took charge of it, dividing his time between it and New Hope Church, located in Indiana. He died suddenly, in August of this year, and the Church had little preaching until March, 1827, when Rev. E. G. Howe came, and, as did his predecessor, labored with the Church here and at New Hope. Rev. A. R. Curry was the next preacher, but remained only three months, and was succeeded by Rev. Claiborne Young, who remained six months. After him, the following preachers administered to the spiritual wants of the members: Rev. John Bovell, for a few months; Rev. Samuel Baldrige, one year; Rev. Edward Bouton, one year; Rev. John Montgomery, from the fall of 1833 until the spring of 1836; Rev. R. Rutherford, one year; Rev. J. C. Campbell; Rev. H. I. Venable came in fall of 1839, for a year and a half; Rev. J. A. Steel, for a short time; Rev. Joseph Platt, two years; Rev. Erastus Thayer, about seven years; Rev. R. M. Overstreet, one year. In the spring of 1853, Rev. Samuel Newell was engaged, and, in 1854, was duly installed as the first regular Pastor of the Church. He remained until the spring of 1871, when he resigned, and Rev. R. D. Van Duerson was elected Pastor in July, and, in April, 1872, was installed as such by the Presbytery of Mattoon, and still remains in the sacred office. The first church-building of this congregation was erected in 1835, and cost about \$2,500. The present building was put up in 1855, and dedicated in January, 1856, by Rev. Samuel Newell. It cost about \$9,000. The present membership is 365—about 150 of them having been added during the past three years. The Sunday school was organized at the same time with the Church, in 1824. Its first Superintendent was Adriel Stout; the present one is George Dole, and the school is attended by about 250, with an infant class of 100 members under the care of Mrs. J. Webster and seven assistants.

The old-school Baptists—called by some “Hardshells,” and by others “Iron-sides” and “Predestinarians”—date back quite as early in this section as any of the other denominations. Rev. Daniel Parker, Pastor of the La Motte Baptist Church, in Crawford County, organized a church of this sect in Paris about 1823-24. After the erection of the first Court House, they held their meetings in it for ten years or more. At those meetings, says a gentleman relating the circumstance, they used to practice what they claimed to be an apostolic usage—that of washing each other's feet. They afterward moved their place of meeting to Minerva Schoolhouse, remained there several years, until they built a church two and a half miles south of Paris, which cost them about \$500. In this building they worshiped for twenty-five years, and, in 1872, sold it to the Colored Missionary Baptists for \$150. They then built on Madison street, in Paris, at a cost of \$1,600, which they have occupied for five years past. This is known by the name of Mount Pleasant Church. The following are the different preachers since its organization: Elder Daniel Parker, Elder Thomas Young, Elder John Parker, Elder Thomas Murphy, Elder Richard Newport, Elder Aaron D. Darnall and Elder William Kemper at present in charge. William D. Darnall, Clerk. With no disrespect to this worthy sect of Christians, we will say they are a “peculiar people.” Disregarding Divine authority, that “the laborer is worthy of his hire,” they pay their preachers nothing, on the principle, perhaps, that it is their duty to work in the Master's service “without the hope of fee or reward.”

Elder Daniel Parker, the founder of Mount Pleasant Church, continued to labor with them until about the year 1832, when he paid a visit to Texas, from which he returned so well pleased that he determined to immigrate to that country. Before starting, however, for that locality, he organized a church or colony, comprised of members from Mount Pleasant and La Motte Churches, and with these, journeyed by land to the “Lone Star State.” When they pitched their tents in the wilderness, they would unite in singing the songs of Zion, and of praise to God. All arrived safe at their destination, and the colony continued as an organized society under the name of “Pilgrim Church.”

The Missionary Baptist Church was organized in August, 1852, by Rev. G. W. Riley. The original members were John W. Riley, Sarah Riley, Elias Hardy and wife, Mary Gordon, Francis C. Riley, Elizabeth Riley and A. J. Riley. Their first church edifice was built in 1853, and cost \$1,000. The society continued to worship in this house until 1863, when their present edifice was erected. This building cost \$3,000, and was dedicated soon after its completion, by Rev. Alexander Cummins. At present it has a membership of about one hundred and thirty-five, and is in the pastoral care of its first minister, Rev. G. W. Riley. He resigned the charge after serving them a number of years, but a few years ago returned to the charge. The different ministers since its organization are Rev. G. W. Riley, Rev. Mr. Yarnell, Rev. A. J. Bostwick, Rev. Mr. Rhodes, Rev. Mr. McMasters, then Rev. Mr. Riley again.

A Sunday school is maintained, with an attendance of about seventy-five, under the superintendence of Charles Geohagan.

The Christian Church was organized about 1853. Among the first members were Father Leech, as he was called, Haney Mullins, Milton Powell, Joseph Huls; the two latter were the first Elders of the Church. This was a branch of the church that had been organized sometime before in the Big Creek settlement. It was originally formed by Rev. John B. New, of Indiana, the father of Mr. New, ex-Treasurer of the United States. He came over and labored for them a week or two, during which time he organized the Church, and then returned home. Rev. A. D. Fillmore was the first regular Pastor, and took charge in the fall of 1855—a position he held for one year. The next year, the Church employed him half the time, and the Rev. J. L. Rude the other half. The former resigned and Mr. Rude continued some two years longer, and was followed by Rev. Zachary Sweeney for one year. He was succeeded by his brother, Rev. William Sweeney, who remained about one year, and after him Rev. Mr. Peel and then Rev. Mr. Hart. Since then, Rev. Mr. Rude has been the only regular Pastor, with occasional assistance from other ministers. The membership at present is about two hundred and fifty; their church was built in 1863, and cost about \$12,000. Their first church was bought from the Presbyterians about the time the society was formed. The Church is in a flourishing condition and maintains a good Sunday school.

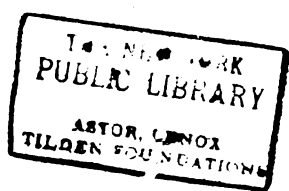
The Episcopal Church was organized in 1860, and the first Rector was Rev. John B. Pedelupe. Among the original members were Henry Tanner and Dr. S. J. Young. The first church edifice was built in 1867. Since its organization, the following Rectors have officiated; Rev. John B. Pedelupe, Rev. Thomas W. Mitchell, Rev. Mr. Chase, Rev. Robert Trewantha, Rev. James W. Coe, and Rev. H. H. Vandewsen. The present Rector is Rev. S. S. Lewis, with a membership of about one hundred and fifty.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was organized about 1849, Rev. G. A. Hamilton being one of the first Pastors. Toward the close of 1850, he was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Ryan, who administered to the congregation until 1860, without interruption. After him came Rev. James Dempsey, who remained until November, 1861, and was succeeded by Rev. John Vahey, under whose administration the present church was built, in 1862. Since October, 1874, Rev. Bernard Hasse has been the Pastor, with a membership in his charge of about eighty families, partly living in the city and partly in the country. Three years ago, the Church became clear of all indebtedness, something uncommon in this age of stupendous church debts. The society bought about five acres of ground, one mile north of the city, six years ago, which has been converted into a very handsome little cemetery. About two years ago, a parochial school was annexed to the Church, which has an average attendance of about fifty pupils. A total-abstinence and benevolent society has also been organized under the auspices of the Church.



A. Y. Dodson

PARIS



The Young Men's Christian Association of Paris was organized January 29, 1877. It resulted from revivals in the Presbyterian and other churches, and the young men of recent conversion, through the Women's Christian Temperance Union, succeeded in procuring rooms in which to hold prayer-meetings. The 1st of May, 1878, the Association was re-organized, purchased the old Town Library, to which they have since added some seven hundred and fifty volumes, forming at present quite a valuable little library. The reading-rooms of the Association, attached to the library, have on file the best of American and English publications. The Association, which numbers about one hundred and fifty members, hold meetings Monday evenings and Sunday afternoons, together with monthly socials. The officers are: George Webster, President; Adriel McCord, Vice President; W. T. Levings, Recording Secretary; C. E. Schenck, Corresponding Secretary; H. B. Adams, Treasurer, elected semi-annually. The Women's Christian Temperance Union, of which Mrs. Alexander Mann is President, hold their meetings at these rooms.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Benevolent and secret institutions have existed so long that no records tell of their organization, and they will, probably, last "until time shall be no more." The history of Freemasonry is veiled and clouded by the darkness of almost unwritten centuries; yet, amidst the political fluctuations of the earth, and the downfall of States and Empires, its traditions have been borne to us on the current of time, and been gathered together by the Masonic student for the meditation and instruction of the craft. All who have considered the origin of Freemasonry have been convinced that the germ from which it sprang was coeval with that wonderful command of Jehovah: "Let there be light," and from the coincidences found to exist between it and the ancient mysteries, they were very similar in character. Those exemplified in the caves of Elephanto, in India; those of Isis, in Egypt, and Eleusis, in Greece, all have some points of resemblance to those of Freemasonry; and in the earlier years of their institution, they maintained their sanctity and purity. In speaking of the Eleusinian Mysteries, Aristides said: "They are the common temple of the world." This is an apt picture of Masonry, and applies well to the great fraternity to-day. Brethren of every clime and nation and kindred and tongue meet in the temples of Masonry, which are scattered everywhere over the earth, and they use one language, worship one God, and elucidate one set of mysteries. We know that the aims of these institutions are good, because the results achieved are so glorious and grand. We believe the world is better for their existence, secret though they are, and agree not with those who believe that "where works are secret, deeds are evil."

Freemasonry is represented in Paris by two lodges, one chapter, and one commandery. Prairie Lodge No. 77, was organized in October, 1849. It is officered as follows: J. J. Stevenson, Master; J. L. Quinn, Senior Warden; C.

E. Carpenter, Junior Warden, and D. G. Burr, Secretary. Paris Lodge, No. 268, was organized October 5, 1858. The following are the present officers: D. M. Wieder, Master; T. Bowe, Senior Warden; A. L. Walker, Junior Warden, and R. C. Lane, Secretary. Edgar Chapter No. 32, was organized October 3, 1856; has now the following list of officers: James A. Finlay, High Priest; J. M. Bell, King; J. J. Stevenson, Scribe, and D. M. Wieder, Secretary. Palestine Commandery, No. 27, was organized in October, 1867, and at present is officered as follows: Sir Joseph E. Dyas, Eminent Commander; Sir George W. Hughes, Generalissimo; Sir James A. Finlay, Captain General, and Sir D. M. Wieder, Recorder. The fraternity embraces many of the leading citizens of Paris; among them, Sir Robert L. McKinlay, who is at present Grand Commander of Knights Templar for the State. Lydia Chapter, No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized in 1870, and has 100 members at present. The officers are: A. Y. Trogdon, W. P.; Mrs. W. N. Bush, W. M.; Miss Syrena Batterton, R. S.; Mrs. Abigail Hoyt, A. M.

Odd-Fellowship, the twin-sister of Freemasonry in charity and benevolence, but far more modern in its origin, was established in Paris in 1851. Edgar Lodge, No. 91, of this Order, was organized July 15, 1851. The charter members were M. M. Dill, W. T. Jenkins, Samuel Graham, T. M. Parker and K. Hardy. The first officers elected were: John E. Miner, N. G.; W. T. Jenkins, V. G.; C. V. Jaquith, R. S., and M. M. Dill, T. The present elective officers are: N. Bowen, N. G.; J. G. Longmire, V. G.; J. Erin, R. S., and J. Cole, T. The membership is 151, and the Lodge seems to be in good condition financially. The total revenue for 1878 was \$1,460. The amount paid for sick and funeral expenses for same time, \$785. Cash and notes in hands of the Treasurer at the close of the year, \$3,609. Paris Encampment, No. 21, was instituted May 9, 1853, with the following charter members: A. B. Austin, Walter Booth, J. W. McMillan, Daniel Safford, J. W. Connelly, N. Link and A. Vance. The first officers were: A. B. Austin, C. P.; Walter Booth, H. P., and J. W. Connelly, Scribe. The present officers are: John R. Longmire, C. P.; J. H. Matthias, H. P., and H. A. Denton, Scribe. In addition to these bodies, there is Sinai Lodge, No. 36, Daughters of Rebecca.

THE SCHOOLS OF PARIS.

The ordinance of the General Government of 1787, declared knowledge in connection with religion and morality "to be necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind," and enjoined that "schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged." Accordingly Congress, in the Enabling Act for this State, April 18, 1818, appropriated 3 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands lying within her limits, for the encouragement of learning, one-sixteenth part thereof to be exclusively bestowed on a college or university. Two townships, one then and one sometime prior, were besides donated for founding and maintaining a seminary of learning. The proceeds of

the 3-per-cent fund, and the sales of the seminary lands were blended, in 1835 and borrowed by the State at 6 per cent, the interest to be annually distributed for school purposes. In 1845, the receipts of the proceeds of the 3-per-cent school fund were suspended for a time, owing to the embarrassed condition of the finances. This State, like many others, had stopped paying interest on her public debt, and Congress, by resolution, ordered the 3-per-cent fund to be withheld from them and applied toward the payment of interest on bonds held in trust by the General Government. * * * * The free-school system entered upon in 1855, marks the turning in the history of common-school education in the State. The right of the State to maintain such a system is founded upon the idea that where ignorance predominates, vice and crime are its inseparable accompaniments; and that by education the masses will be elevated, society benefited, offenses lessened and good government promoted. But the main incentive to establishment in Illinois was the great necessity that efficiency be infused into the cause of education; and the awakening of the people from the deep lethargy into which they had sunk to an appreciation of its importance.*

Such were some of the initiative steps in Illinois looking to the permanent establishment of schools, and which have culminated in a system of educational facilities unsurpassed even by famed New England, the very Athens (supposed to be) of learning of America. In the early period of Paris, almost as soon as the first settlers had built their shanties and staked out their claims, they began to look about for the schoolmaster, and, lo! he was in their midst. In 1824 or thereabouts, Amos Williams was enthroned in Paris, with the hazel-brush as a scepter, to rule over the infantile subjects, and "teach their young ideas how to shoot." He, it is said, built the first schoolhouse erected in Paris, and also taught the first school in it, as well as having taught the first in the town. Another of the early schools of Paris was taught in 1828, by Isaac Alexander. Eli Wiley, Esq., now of Charleston, in a letter of early reminiscences, thus speaks of these schools: "In 1828, a school was kept by Isaac Alexander, brother of M. K. Alexander, which the boys attended. Col. J. U. S. Alexander and myself took our first lessons in A B C's there. After him came Milton Vance. This school was kept in an old log cabin, just south and on a lot back of public square. The cabin was for some purpose surrounded with a stockade consisting of broad puncheons split out of oak-trees, about ten feet long and one end planted in the ground. At these schools, the Tenery boys attended, and one of them—Tom I think it was—was quite incorrigible, and was often subjected to the severest discipline known then, which was to wear a pair of leather spectacles and sit with the girls. And as it sometimes happened that more boys than one were disorderly, the teacher kept enough of these ornaments to go round." From this feeble beginning, the schools of Paris have grown and expanded to accommodate the increasing

demands for education. In 1841, Rev. H. I. Venable founded a school for girls, known as Edgar Academy, and afterward, at the solicitation of the citizens of Paris, changed it to admit males. A select school or academy was also established, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, but neither it nor the one organized by Mr. Venable, is in existence now. The only school in the city, besides the public schools, is conducted by Prof. Hurty, who, for a number of years was Principal of the Paris schools. Without going into a detailed history of these institutions of learning, or following the public schools through all their course, from the time of organization down to the present, a subject fully written up in the general county history, we will say a few words of the schools as they stand to-day. There are four large and commodious buildings, comfortably furnished and arranged, and well adapted to school purposes. The schools are in charge of Prof. Alfred Harvey, an able and efficient Superintendent, and who has, besides himself, eighteen teachers, whose names are as follows, viz.: Miss Sophia Watson, Miss Mary E. Perrott, Mrs. M. L. Nelson, Miss Alice E. Nelson, Miss Kate Stapleton, Miss Kate McCarty, Miss Sally Lang, Miss Nettie Brasher, Miss Emma Cretors, Mrs. N. A. Haines, Miss Hattie Denton, Miss Mame Boyd, Miss Emma Vance, Miss Ada Bradburn, Miss Callie Webster, Miss Sally Hager, Miss Allie Brengle and Miss Nellie Kester. The colored children, of whom there are about twenty, attend the public schools and share the same advantages that the whites do, but occupy a room to themselves. Prof. Harvey, the Superintendent of the schools, is now serving his eighth year in that capacity, and has recently been elected to the Presidency of the State Teachers' Association. The monthly pay-roll of the teachers is \$1,016.25, an aggregate of over \$8,000 a year. Prof. Harvey furnishes the following statistical information: Paris Union School District was organized in accordance with an act of the Legislature, April 15, 1869, and is entirely independent of the city government. The charter members were Henry Van Sellar, Obed Foote, H. J. Miller, Levi C. Mann, George C. Levings and Samuel Graham. The territory includes the city of Paris, and in some cases extends beyond the city limits. The charter is liberal, and specially provides for instruction in the branches of a common school education, sciences, higher mathematics and languages.

The high school, which was first organized in 1871, is not intended to be a preparatory school for students who design entering college, but to provide a liberal and practical course of study for such as expect to complete their education at home. The instruction at present includes reading, United States and general history, English analysis, English literature, rhetoric and composition, Latin, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, botany, natural history, physical geography, geology, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, mental science and the Constitution of the United States. Classes have graduated annually since 1875. The graduates have organized themselves into an Alumni Association, which meets annually, and now numbers thirty members.

Nine of the graduates are now employed as teachers in the schools of the district.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1877-78.*

Whole number of persons in district under 21.....	2,007
Number between 6 and 21 (school age).....	1,345
Whole number of pupils enrolled.....	1,019
Greatest number enrolled in any month.....	819
Least " " " " ".....	690
Average monthly enrollment.....	778.4
Average daily attendance.....	650.4
Number of teachers employed.....	18
Superintendent.....	1
Salary of teachers and Superintendent.....	\$8,265.29

The cost of tuition for the year per pupil, including high school :

On the whole number enrolled.....	\$8 10
On the average number belonging.....	10 62
On the average daily attendance.....	12 71

The attendance and expenses of the high school are as follows :

Whole number of different pupils enrolled.....	82
Greatest number of pupils enrolled in any month.....	76
Least number of pupils enrolled in any month.....	55
Average enrollment for the year.....	68.3
Average daily attendance.....	61.3

Tuition, including salaries of teachers and the high school's proportion of the Superintendent's salary :

On the whole number of schedules.....	\$15 62
On the average number enrolled.....	18 76
On the average daily attendance.....	20 90

The present members of the School Board are D. S. Schenck, President ; H. J. Ball, Clerk ; James D. Sutherland, Henry Van Sellar, A. B. Powell and F. M. Lynk.

THE CITY PRESS.

The only imperishable memorial is the printed page. No art save that of printing can reproduce the original emanations of genius in unlimited number, and as long as time shall last. Statues, monuments, paintings, molder and fade, and with them the names of those they were intended to memorialize ; but the volume of to-day may be reprinted ten thousand years hence, if the world shall endure so long, and the last copy will be, for all practical purposes, as available as the first. And in this age of refined civilization, a town of any importance without a newspaper would be considered a dark and benighted place indeed. Daniel Webster said : " I care not how unpretending a newspaper may be, every copy contains something that is worth the subscription price." And the press of to-day, it cannot be disputed, is the ruling element of the country.

The first newspaper issued in Paris was commenced in the year 1836-37, by Lovelace & Delay, and was called the *Illinois Statesman*. Delay afterward

*For all the schools, including High School.

sold out to Jacob I. Brown, who, in conjunction with a Mr. Abbott, continued the publication for several years. About 1848 or 1849, Jacob Harding commenced the publication of the *Prairie Beacon*. He afterward sold out to S. L. Spink, who in turn sold to William Moore. In 1852, William D. Latshaw established the *Wabash Valley Republican*, which, though Republican in name, was Democratic in politics. After about two years, he sold the paper to Dill & Cooper, and they in turn sold to St. Clair Sutherland, who changed the title to that of *Valley Blade*, and, after a year or so, sold to William Moore, who incorporated it with the *Beacon*, under the name of *Prairie Beacon and Valley Blade*. About 1860, Mehaffy & Odell established a Democratic paper called the *Democratic Standard*, but seem not to have given entire satisfaction, and were succeeded in the enterprise by J. F. Snow & Bro., of Bloomington, who conducted it for about a year, when Latshaw, together with John G. Province, took charge, and changed the name to the *Wabash Valley Times*. After about two years, it was sold to H. B. Bishop, who was elected to the Legislature some time afterward, went off and left the paper to care for itself. It was sold under mortgage and removed to Douglas County. The press of Paris, as it stands at present, is the *Beacon and Blade*, William Moore proprietor, and has already been noticed as the continuation of the old *Prairie Beacon*, established by Harding, and the *Valley Blade*, owned at one time by St. Clair Sutherland. It is Republican in politics. The *Paris Gazette* is the oldest Democratic paper now published in Paris. It was established in 1873, by James Shoaff, and was called the *Edgar County Gazette*. Mr. Shoaff died in 1874, and the paper was continued under the management of his sons—T. B. Shoaff & Brother—and the name changed to *Paris Gazette*. It is an eight-page paper, and is "all printed at home." The *Paris Republican* was established in January, 1877, by J. M. Pryor. It is a large and well-printed paper, Republican in politics as well as in name, and is owned and edited at present by J. M. Sheets. The *Times* is a Democratic paper, and is of recent establishment. It is owned by Philip Shutt, a man who knows how to make a readable newspaper, as evinced by the sprightly sheet he publishes. The *Edgar County Reporter* is a spicy little sheet, published monthly in the interest of the Edgar County Drug Store. For a city of its size, Paris can boast of a press that no town or community need be ashamed of. The papers all present an attractive appearance, are gotten up in good style, ably edited and well patronized by the inhabitants of city and county.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

As a manufacturing town, Paris is behind many of the cities of this section of no greater population than it. Aside from her mills, which have already been noticed, we would mention the iron foundry of Reese Brothers, situated on the I. & St. L. R. R., in the north part of the city. This a large foundry and machine-shop, and manufactures all classes of goods common to an establishment of the kind. It is the largest manufactory in the city, if we may

except the car and machine shops of the Illinois Midland Railway, which are located here, and which employ some sixty men. The planing-mills of Geohagan, and of Bell and La Grange, and the saw-mill of H. M. Guthrie, are among the manufacturing industries of Paris, and each in their way do a large business. Other shops common in towns of this character are of an excellent class, and supply the people with their lines of goods on demand.

The mercantile trade is extensive for retail alone. Paris makes no pretensions whatever to a wholesale trade, we believe, but maintains a retail business of considerable extent. The merchants and business men stand high in commercial circles, and are men of honor and integrity. But the business is too extensive to admit of any particularization in a history like this. Consequently we must pass on with this brief notice to the merits of the trade and the business men of this live little city. Paris contains two banks, viz., First National Bank and Edgar County National Bank. The former—the First National Bank—was incorporated in 1865, with A. J. Baber, President of the institution at the present time. It is one of the sound banking-houses of this section of the State. The Edgar County National Bank was incorporated in 1873.

The railroads have been mentioned at considerable length in other parts of this work, and need no further notice here. Suffice it that they have been the means of building up the city of Paris, and afford a market at home for all the superfluous produce of the surrounding country, and are a modern convenience that no town or city can well dispense with at the present day.

GRAND VIEW TOWNSHIP.

Leaving the beautiful little city of Paris behind, and pursuing a southwesterly direction, we find ourselves on the old Vandalia road, one of the earliest laid-out roads in this part of the State. By a glance at the map, one may derive considerable information from the course of the roads. In the early times, the highways led from one settlement to another and from one town to another, regardless of section lines or of the cardinal points of the compass. A careful study of the map will show what portions of the county were first settled, as, in the more modern times, the thoroughfares and section lines are in almost all cases identical. Then, too, a clue is given to the source of the early population of this section. The earliest settlers of the county were, with few exceptions, from the States of Kentucky and Virginia, where the practice of running roads where they would be the "handiest" was as common as the laying-out of a canal or railroad on the most direct and cheapest route is in this State. Vandalia was, at the time at which our history begins, the capital of the State, and a road from this vicinity, through the counties of Coles, Cumberland and Effingham, to the seat of government, was an absolute necessity. Legislators and others interested in State business then, necessarily traveled by

horse-back or wagon to that point. Railroads were then scarcely dreamed of, and, for thirty years after, were only an expectancy.

Following this old line, we soon come to a dense tract of timber, of some six or eight miles in breadth. As we pass along through, admiring the grand old woods, upon which, from youthful habit, we never tire in looking, we are yet struck with what must seem to all the injudicious selection of this locality for the purpose of opening a farm; for here and there, through openings, are yet to be seen the cabins of some of the original settlers, long since, however, superseded as dwellings by buildings of a more pretentious character. Here, the very earliest emigrants unloaded their few household effects, built them a temporary shelter, and began laying about them, with might and main, felling the trees, for no other purpose than to clear a patch in which to plant, while just beyond, but a few miles, were thousands of acres already cleared, and with a soil vastly superior. Continuing our journey a few miles, we come at length to a point where, from a distance, the light seems to break in upon the hitherto dusky wood, and in a few minutes we are on the edge of the prairie, and we all exclaim, with one accord, What a GRAND VIEW! and then we find, to our satisfaction, that we are now within the limits of the township bearing that name. One can but imagine that those concerned in the naming of this locality must have stood on this spot when inspired with the thought, which gradually worked itself into a designation for the township. Certainly, no finer scene could well be imagined than that which stretches out to the west, north and south. It is true, there are none of those rugged scenes of grandeur which distinguish the country further east, and over which artists and poets are wont to ponder in admiration; but rather the quiet beauty of rounded outlines, clothed with the grassy plain, and clumps of trees, arranged almost in park-like order. Such must have been the feelings of one at the time that Aric Sutherland, Thomas Cary and the Johnsons first gazed upon it.

The township of Grand View is bounded on the north by Buck; on the east, by Paris and Sims; on the west, by Kansas, and on the south, Clark County. In length, it is seven and one-half miles, and in breadth, six, and contains forty-five sections. Twenty and one-fourth sections of the northwest part are embraced in Congressional Town 13 north, and 13 west of the Second Principal Meridian; thirteen and one-half sections in Town 12, and Range 13; four and a half in Town 12, Range 12, and six and three-fourths in Town 13, Range 12. About two-thirds of the township was formerly covered with a heavy growth of timber, but the early pioneer, unmindful of the poet's injunction of "woodman, spare that tree," acted much as though he had never heard the song, and slashed and cut away, until what was once a dense forest is now a succession of farms, reminding one of the old-settled portions of Ohio and the States further east. The prairie, too, which constitutes the balance of the township, has changed its aspect somewhat. Formerly, for a number of miles to the west and north of the headwaters of the Big Creek, nothing but

the open prairie presented itself to the eye; now, little groves of walnut, locust, maple and elm, planted by the hands of the early settlers, dot the prairie all over, presenting a scene not materially unlike the timbered portions of the township, already described. The soil of the township is somewhat varied, but, in the main, is productive, that in the northwestern part being the richest. It is suitable for the production of corn, wheat, rye, oats and vegetables common to this latitude. Stock-raising is carried on to a considerable extent, and the land in all parts of the township is well adapted to that branch, producing large crops of hay and corn.

The township is drained by small branches of Big Creek and by Brushy Creek—tributaries of the Embarrass River. These streams, in addition to furnishing stock-water for the farms lying adjacent, also furnish water-power for mills of considerable power, some of the sites having been improved. The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, or the Indianapolis & St. Louis, Railroad passes through the northern part, furnishing an outlet to Indianapolis and other eastern markets for the products of this section.

HISTORICAL.

This part of the county had been purchased by the Government from the Indians, surveyed and offered for sale by the year 1822, though the Indians continued to occupy portions of it for ten years subsequently. For a few years, the whites and red skins seem to have occupied the land almost in common, as but few of the whites really entered their lands, but simply built small cabins but little superior to those occupied by their dusky neighbors. Perhaps the poverty of many of the early settlers had not a little to do with their delay in securing patents for their homes. Land, too, was plenty, and the newer comers were not disposed to interfere with the claims of those whom they found already in possession, even though they were Indians.

The first entry of land made in this township was by Aric Sutherland, in 1825; and, though he was the first settler, this transaction was not made for over three years after he settled in the township. Aric Sutherland is credited with being the first white settler in the western part of the county. He was from the State of New York, and moved to this locality in June of 1822. Before locating at this place, however, he resided with some friends in the east part of the county, in what is now called Hunter Township. Sutherland was a man of considerable character, and proved to be a useful and much-respected citizen. Though of but limited education, he was a man of good judgment and honest purpose. He was, in politics, a strong Whig or Adams man, and, as such, took an active part in the political questions of the day. He was the first County Commissioner from the west end of the county, and held the office several years, rendering good satisfaction to all parties. In 1826, he united with a society for the purpose of forming a Baptist Church in Grand View Township, and was an ardent member of that society. He died here about forty years

ago, greatly regretted by everybody. Mr. Sutherland left a large family, who have exerted a large influence in all public affairs. Of these were Richard B., Daniel and Aric. The first of these has been, more than usual, a man of influence, especially in politics. His education was but that afforded by the limited pioneer schools of the county, and such general information as he was able to pick up. In the store of Col. Smith he learned the outlines of business, which eventually made him so successful in his own enterprises. After a few years in partnership with James Dudley, he entered into business, and continued in the same line for over twenty years, at the villages of Grand View and Dudley. He died about a year ago in Paris, to which place he had removed, and of which city he was Mayor.

Daniel Sutherland removed, about thirty-five years ago, to Wisconsin, where he became one of the most prominent citizens of the county in which he lived, being elected to the Legislature of the State and other important positions.

Aric Sutherland, Jr., was of as positive a character as any of his relatives. He was a strong Whig, and would enforce his political views with blows. In 1846, he enlisted in the service of the United States as a soldier in the Mexican war, was appointed a drummer, and "beat" his way through the country of the Greasers, going the whole round, and returning without a scratch. His death occurred six or eight years ago.

Charles Sutherland was the youngest of the sons. He removed to Arkansas many years ago, where he now resides. The two daughters, Polly and Ulie, married, the former, John T. Olmstead, one of the early settlers of this section, and the latter, Laban Burr, of Coles County.

The same year, and about the same time that the Sutherlands settled here, Thomas Cary, also from New York, and, we are inclined to think, from the same neighborhood, came to this part of the county. Cary settled eventually just north of where the village of Grand View now is, on the land now owned by Robert Tate. Cary was a man of fine qualities, and well liked by everybody. Like most of the other early settlers, he came poor, but soon rose to a competency. He had been a blacksmith, and followed the trade for his own and his neighbors' accommodation after coming here. He was the first man in this part of the State who ever attempted to break prairie. As before intimated, the early settlers all sought the timber, and cleared out their farms; and the land, being thickly shaded, had not produced the heavy, tough grass-roots of the prairie, and was comparatively easy of cultivation. The roots of the grass, in the prairie sod, were almost as tough and hard as hickory withes, and the little bar-share wooden moldboard was not to be thought of for cutting through its tough meshes. By no known process was the soil of the plains to be subdued. The question was often discussed by the old pioneers, but the conclusion generally arrived at was, that the prairies were designed as great pasture-fields, and to that purpose must they be devoted. But, by and by, the inventive genius of the Yankee supplied the article that was to transform the desert waste into

a succession of the most fertile fields, and the sod-plow was brought out. This was an immense machine, with a beam ten or fifteen feet in length, a share that would cut two and a half feet in width, and a moldboard constructed of iron bars. To this giant plow were hitched six yoke of oxen. No handles were needed, except for the purpose of starting, and usually a long lever was attached instead. It is said, satirically, that, when the machine was in motion, if the plowman desired to ascertain if his oxen were in motion, he planted his gad at a convenient point, and then, stepping back a few paces, took what gunners call a "sight" on the horns of the leader of the team. Mr. Cary, with this plow, exposed many sections of this township to the sun and dew, and thus brought its soil into subjection; and in this way he earned a considerable amount of money with which to go into business that paid him still better. While the sod was being turned over, it was customary to drop in the edge of the furrow, corn, which grew and produced an inferior crop; and from this has been named a favorite brand of whisky, which, in those days, was taken by almost everybody "straight." A few years later, when that "gigantic enterprise," as it was then called, of constructing a national road, extending from the city of Washington to the extreme boundary of civilization, was laid out through this State, a few miles south, Mr. Cary obtained a contract for building a portion of it, and in this made what was then considered "quite a spec." Mr. Cary's first settlement was made just west of the village.

The same season that brought Cary and the Sutherlands, John Cutler and the Johnsons found their way to this part of the county. Cutler was a brother-in-law of the Johnsons. They were formerly from the State of Ohio, but had lived for a time in Indiana before removing to this place. Isaac and Benjamin Johnson were brothers. They all settled just east of the village, where they lived ten or a dozen years, when Isaac Johnson and Cutler again took up their line of march toward the setting sun, this time settling in Iowa, near Fort Madison. Benjamin continued to reside in the township until about seven years ago, when his death occurred. For the last thirty years, he had lived a most miserable life, being confined to his house during that whole period with rheumatism.

In the fall of 1822, Thomas Darnall came with his family from Kentucky, and settled at the head of Big Creek. Of this family, William D. is still living, and is a resident of Paris; and, as he was in the township at the first and has taken a deep interest in all matters, both social and political, pertaining to this locality, we are largely indebted to his memory for whatever may be valuable in the history of this part of the county. He says that when they came to the county they found the above-named persons living in the township, and besides them there were no white people. Quite a number of Indians were living in their peculiarly-constructed wigwams, in the timber along the banks of Big Creek. Their wigwams were made of a few poles, placed with the lower ends in a circle on the ground and their upper ends meeting at the top. Over this

skeleton skins of animals were stretched and bark of trees was laid. Dirt was thrown up against the sides a few feet in height, thus making a tight wall. The top of the wigwam was left open, for the escape of smoke. The fire for warming purposes was made in the center of the wigwam, the "big Injins," squaws and papooses sitting or lying around it on all sides. The cooking, except in the coldest weather, was done outside, when the fire in the wigwam was dispensed with. The huts or cabins of the white people were but a trifle better than the habitations of their red neighbors. They consisted of a single room, built of small round logs laid up in the manner of building a rail pen, the cracks between the logs being daubed with mortar. The roof was constructed of what were called clapboards, or large shingles, split from the bodies of straight-grained trees, and these were held in their places by the weight of poles laid thereon. The door was made of boards of the same character, hung on wooden hinges and fastened with a wooden latch. The latch of the door was a novelty in its way, and could not have been evolved except from the brain of the pioneer, whose necessities were truly the mother of many inventions. The old saying denoting a hearty welcome—"The latch-string is out"—doubtless had its origin in this peculiar door-fastening. The latch was made in the form of an ordinary barn-door or gate-latch, only it was of large size and made of wood. The latch, instead of being on the outside, was placed on the inside of the door; and to enable one without the door to raise it, an auger-hole was bored a few inches above, a leather thong was attached and drawn through the hole, with one end hanging outside. At night, this string was withdrawn, and thus the door was locked in such a manner as to render it difficult for a burglar to pick. When the string was out it was taken to mean: "Come in without knocking." The furnishing of the house was as primitive. On the walls of these old pioneers were no pictures; on the floors were no carpets, except in some cabins the natural sod; at the windows were no fine curtains; but the single room was bedroom, parlor, kitchen, store-room and dining-hall. In the coldest nights of winter, even the pigs and chickens were given a warm corner in the house. The Darnall family was remarkable for its size, fifteen of the children having grown to manhood and womanhood in the county.

All except William D. have either died or removed to other parts. Two of them—Aaron D. and Moses W.—were ministers of the Gospel, the former of whom lived here until three years ago, when his death occurred, the latter moving to Wisconsin years ago.

The elder Darnall passed on to a newer and better country forty-two years ago, his old faithful companion following nine years later. Thomas Brown came a little later in the year. He was from Tennessee, but had resided for two years in Clark County. He settled in the year indicated, in the eastern part of Grand View Township, where he resided about ten years, when he again removed to Clark County, where he died. The next year, Isaac Brimberry, from Kentucky, came to this locality, and settled a mile southwest of

where the village now stands. Brimberry was a miller and farmer, and, in the former occupation, was the first to engage in this end of the county. His mill was run by horse-power, and, it is said, did not grind much faster than a hungry family could eat. Doubtless this statement was greatly exaggerated, for it is acknowledged that the Brimberry Mill was considered a valuable accession to the few conveniences of the community. It is true that this mill was a very primitive affair—not a great improvement on the ones we sometimes see illustrated in the Bible, which were in use three thousand years ago, except that a horse was substituted for the two women as a motive power. Prior to Brimberry's mill, the veritable mill of the ancients was in use here. Its province was only the cracking of corn; and for the grinding of wheat, the nearest mill was thirty miles away. In twenty years more, Farmer and Miller Brimberry had been superseded in his functions by more improved machinery, and he removed to other parts.

About 1825, William Roley, James Johnson and John Henderson and his two sons, Hugh and Andrew, made their advent to this township. William Roley was from Virginia, and had a large family, one of whom, Stephen L. Roley, now a citizen of Paris, is believed to be the first white person born in Grand View. He is also the only remaining one of the Roleys who is a citizen of the county. William Roley was a sley-maker—not a *sleigh* maker, as some of our younger readers may mistake, unless they are good spellers. Sleighs were not in use then, but sleds were used by everybody, and were manufactured by any who desired to use them. But the sley-maker's business was quite different, and the construction of a sley was comparatively a delicate business. The sley is an instrument used by weavers, and is constructed of thin reeds, or bits of cane. Its use is to keep the threads of the cloth in their proper position, while they are being drawn forward in the weaving. Some will wonder what in the world they wanted with a sley-maker in those times, when there is not even now a manufactory of cloth in all of this part of the State. In the time of which we write, not only was the cloth made into garments at home, but the cloth in every process, from the sheep's back until it adorned and comforted the back of a human being, was a home manufacture. The wool pickings—a subject worthy of a whole chapter—were gatherings at which our mothers, then blooming maidens, assembled to help their neighbors to rid the fleeces of the burs which the sheep had unwittingly gathered in their coats. After that, the carding, or making the wool into rolls preparatory to spinning, was a necessary process. Then the spinning-wheel was brought out, and the rolls were spun into threads. Some of this was knit into stockings, and some was put into the loom—a hand-machine of which many of the more forehanded pioneers were possessed—and woven into cloth. The thin reeds of the sley were liable to break, and thus Mr. Roley's services were in frequent demand. But the pickings, the carding, the spinning and the weaving are all of the past; and, though in almost every house is to be found a sewing machine, a comparatively small

amount of the clothing is even sewed at home. Mr. Roley died two years ago, at the advanced age of eighty-two. James Johnson was a cousin of the Johnsons already named, and was destined to become a still nearer relative of his cousin Ben; and thereby hangs a tale, which, had we all of the facts and plenty of space, we might weave into a little romance. Suffice it to say, however, that James' first wife having died, cousin Ben's daughter being a comely maiden, especially in James' eyes, and the damsel having a greater regard for her father's name than she had for his wishes, consented to become Mrs. Johnson No. 2, without her father's consent, and much against his will and that of the whole family. The result was an elopement. All the members of the family were afterward reconciled, and Uncle Ben found that he gained a son instead of losing a daughter.

The Hendersons were Kentuckians. The elder Henderson was a very strong Democratic politician, and, as such, was elected second County Commissioner from this end of the county. The strongest political opponents of the Hendersons were the Sutherlands, with whom they had many wars of words, which, not unfrequently ended in the more muscular contest of blows.

Hugh and Andrew established what is now known as the Kimes Mill, a year or two after coming to the country. The boys moved to Texas about thirty years ago, the father having died here. A daughter married Philip Smith, and another, Peter Bartmuss.

During the last-mentioned and the following year, Ledston Redmon and his brother Bennet, John T. Olmstead and brother Moses, Anson Phelps and Joseph McCrackin took up their residence in various portions of this township. The Redmons were from Kentucky. They were very successful business men and accumulated a large amount of property. A son of Bennet Redmon was the proprietor of the village, lying in the eastern part of Embarrass Township, bearing his name. John T. and Joseph Olmstead and Phelps were from New York. They lived here but a short time, comparatively, selling out to what might be called the second set of emigrants, who began to make their appearance ten or a dozen years later. Phelps was one of the first Justices of the Peace in this vicinity. The business transacted by that office was of but small consequence as compared with the same office at the present time, and yet, it was necessary that men of the best judgment, and men, though they knew but little law, yet were conscientious in their opinions of right and wrong, should be selected to fill such position. Mr. Phelps seems to have been a man of that character.

Doubtless, Joseph McCrackin built the finest hotel that was ever erected in the county—that is, taking into account the times and the circumstances. Certain it is that his establishment was looked upon as being first-class in every particular, and Landlord McCrackin had the reputation of knowing how to run a hotel. The "tavern," as it was called, still stands in the village of Grand View, and, with some additions, serves the purpose of a comfortable dwelling.

In addition to Joseph's knowledge of tavern-keeping, he also knew how to keep school, and as a pedagogue was employed to "keep" the first school in the township; and we may readily guess if his tavern and school enterprises were coincidental (which, however, we believe was not the case), that he did not board around, as was the usual custom in those times. Be the minor matters what they may, Joseph McCrackin has left behind him the name of being a successful schoolmaster.

The first era of the history may well be said to be identical with the first decade, ending as it does with the excitement caused by the Black Hawk war, and which caused, for a time, an interruption of the stream of emigration that was pouring into this county. By the year last named (1832), quite a number of new settlers had appeared. In a terse letter, written by W. K. Payne, who settled here in 1831, is given, at a glance, the extent of population at that date. He says: "I came to Grand View in the fall of 1831, bought land, built a house and married. The village of Grand View, in 1831*, consisted of six houses. Col. T. Smith had a house and store; there was a doctor's office near where Dr. Mosley's office now stands; a cabin where Miss Burton now lives; another cabin long ago weather-boarded and forming the east end of Miss Dunn's house (the only one of the original six now standing); and a building, part log and part frame, standing on the northwest part of my lot. I rented a room in the last-named building, which was the only hotel in the place, and commenced selling goods. From Cary's farm, now owned by Robert Tate, just north of town, all northward was open prairie, over which herds of deer were roaming at will. The grass was as high as a man's head, and no roads were to be found, except mere paths or trails. We got our mail once a week on horseback. In the vicinity, were Joseph Matkins on the farm entered by John Cutler, Joseph Dunn west of town, John Olmstead northwest, Cary's north, where Robert Tate now lives, Benjamin Johnson east of town; and, scattered around were John Shrader, Isaac Johnson, William Shrader, Joseph Hite, John and Joseph Perisho, J. M. Archer, Joseph McCrackin, Daniel Horton, Daniel and Aric Sutherland, Charles Smith, Maj. Smith, Emanuel Zink, Jacob Augustus, John Milburn, Frederick Rudy and John Umphrey. The settlers from twenty miles northwest traded with the merchants at this point. We brought our goods from Louisville, Ky., in wagons." As several of the names mentioned in the above have not before been noticed, we will introduce them.

Col. Thomas Smith came to the township in about the year 1830, and engaged in merchandising. He earned his title subsequently, in the Mexican war. He took about thirty men from this county, in a campaign against the Greasers, and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. The Colonel was a very bluff, though well meaning, and those who knew him best say, a very kind-hearted, man. Of course he would not likely be an officer in the Mexican war.

*This is the year the village was laid out.

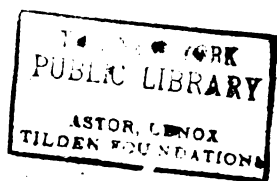
without at the same time being a Democrat, as that was supposed to be a Democratic enterprise ; and a very ardent Democrat he was, and could not tolerate Whiggery even in a son-in-law. Col. Robert Mosley, a man in every respect worthy, but who held political views opposed to Col. Smith, sought the hand of his daughter in marriage ; but, owing to the discordant views already mentioned, his advances were disdained by the father. But love laughs at soldiers, as well as prisons, and the two well-mated young people celebrated their nuptials without the father's consent. The Colonel, however, vowed that they should "never step a foot inside of his house," and henceforth his daughter and son-in-law were doomed to be strangers to the angry father. Col. Mosley and his bride could do no less than accept the situation, and, accordingly, took up their residence at a place remote from the unappeased father's house. The years passed on, and after awhile the young couple came back to the neighborhood to visit old friends. It was told around, so that the Colonel heard it, that they came back, not alone as they had gone, but that a beautiful little boy accompanied them. The Colonel had remained firm in his determination never again to look upon the face of those who had set his will at naught, but when this news came to him, the good part of his heart was affected, and he yearned, not only to see the boy who certainly was innocent of any evil toward his grandfather, but he longed to see his daughter and son-in-law, against whom he had not the least feeling in the world, except that he was a Whig. He hoped they would come without an invitation, but they dared not. At length, one day meeting the man at whose house they were stopping temporarily, he said to him : "I wish you would tell those folks at your house to bring that boy and come home and stop acting the d—d fool." It is needless to say that though the invitation was not so polite as it might have been, it was gladly accepted, and, henceforth, the best of feeling existed. We believe that Dr. A. K. Mosley, now one of the leading physicians of the county, may justly claim the credit of effecting the reconciliation.

John and William Shrader came from Oldham County, Ky., to reside in the township in the fall of 1830, and located on the Vandalia, or Paris and Grand View road. They have both earned the reputation of being fine, straightforward men, and have accumulated, by industry and good management, a large amount of property. The former of the two brothers died about twenty years ago. Lewis, a son of his, now resides at Dudley, is very wealthy and is considered one of the soundest men in the county. Another son, Jackson, moved to San Francisco, Cal., a number of years ago, and it is said stands amongst the first there, socially, politically and financially.

William Shrader, now and for the last twenty years, a resident of Paris, is now eighty years of age, and is still in the enjoyment of good health, and a good prospect of scoring another decade. Mr. Shrader attributes, in a great measure, his good health and long life to temperate habits. He says that, in the early times, drinking whisky was almost as universal among the men as



James, M. Steele
GRAND VIEW TP.



eating bread, and that, for some time, he was the only example of a total-abstinence man. Formerly, he, with all others, indulged to a limited extent; but, he relates that once, on the occasion of an election in Grand View, coming to the polls late in the day, he found more than an ordinary number "boozy," and was disgusted by having two of the most "oblivious" politicians, almost before he had dismounted from his horse, take him, one holding each arm, by main or intoxicated strength, to the bucket of whisky that stood near the polling-place, with a view to "giving him a little backbone." Breaking away from them, he then and there, in a loud voice, declared that he would "never drink again in public." This was taking very strong grounds, for those times, and Mr. Shrader was looked upon as being just a little fanatical. He says that he continued to keep a little of the "creature" in the house, until about a year after, when, having got out timber for a new log house, he invited his friends, all, with one exception, being members of his own (the Methodist) church, to help raise it. It so happened that, on the day set for the "raising," his wife was taken suddenly ill, and it became necessary for him to remain with her, while his friends put up the house. As was not only customary, but of absolute necessity, Mr. Shrader sent over to the scene of the house-building a jug filled with the liquid which "both cheers and inebriates." The result was that, before night, every one of the hands, including the preacher, was drunk; and when Mr. Shrader went out to view his new house, the logs of which he had hewed with such great precision, contemplating having the neatest house in the neighborhood, imagine his disgust to find that it had been spoiled. "It was neither oblong nor square, nor was it such work as he felt like accepting;" but he did accept it with as much grace as possible, all the while blaming himself for furnishing the article that had caused them to see crooked. Then Mr. Shrader vowed that he would never again drink, offer the stuff to others, or in any way countenance its use. He was told that if he persisted in that course he would be unable to get his crops harvested, and that in a short time he would be without friends. But, against all arguments, he stood firm; and when harvest came around, and he went out to hire hands, he told them that coffee was the strongest beverage that he could furnish them. He experienced but little trouble in getting plenty of help, and his harvest was gathered in due season. His example was soon followed by other farmers, and, in a few years after, whisky in the harvest-field was the exception. Joseph Hite, a brother-in-law of Shrader, came from Kentucky, in 1828, and settled near the village of Grand View, on the Paris road. About the year 1845, he removed to Oregon, where he resided until a few years ago, at which time his death occurred. He had attained the age of eighty-five. A son of Joseph still resides at Dudley, in this township.

John and Jacob Perisho were from Kentucky, but formerly from North Carolina. They settled on the Paris road, near the edge of the timber. The former died a couple of years ago, at the age of eighty-five. His wife still

lives, and has reached her eightieth year. Their son, Jacob Perisho, occupies the old homestead. Joseph Perisho's death occurred near forty years ago. John M. Archer was a local Methodist preacher. He is still alive, but has attained a very old age. He was the organizer of the first Methodist church in the west end of the county, an organization that was established near the Perisho place. mentioned more at length on another page.

Maj. H. G. Smith was from Kentucky, and was not only a soldier, having acted as Quartermaster for the regiment that went from this county to capture Black Hawk, but was a Captain in the service of the Army of the Cross, being a minister in the church denominated Christians, sometimes known as Campbellites. It seems he was a man of some political aspirations also, being, for several years, the County Commissioner from the west end of the county. His death occurred nearly twenty years ago.

John Milburn was another preacher. He was of the Methodist persuasion, and, as such, was the first resident preacher in the township. In the early days, Methodist preachers used a good deal of lung-power, and doubtless Parson Milburn reflected that, if wind-power was a good motor for grinding out sermons, it might be utilized for grinding grain; so, while he offered the Bread of Life on the one hand, he determined to erect a windmill mill that should prepare the meal for the corn-cakes that should sustain the body on the other. We cannot say positively that this was his line of reasoning, but the bread, the wind and the machine, in each case, might easily have suggested them in the other. At any rate, he erected a wind-mill; but it was not a great success, or rather, as a wind-mill, it was too great a success; for, a short time after its completion, a storm came up and left the concern a wreck. The enterprise was then abandoned. It is hardly necessary to say that he was from Kentucky. We have recorded it so many times that it has become quite monotonous. Mr. Milburn died about thirty years ago. Daniel Zink and his son Emanuel were from Kentucky. Several members of this family still reside in adjacent townships.

Frederick Rudy and Jacob Augustus were brothers-in-law, and we *guess* they were from Kentucky, too. Unlike most of the pioneers, they came here with considerable means, and by the poor people of that time they were counted rich. If a man had a thousand dollars, he was considered wealthy. Most of the early settlers came with barely sufficient household goods to answer their absolute wants. One of the earliest citizens of the county, and, by the way, in later years a prominent man, says that he and his wife walked all the way from the Ohio River to the county, bringing in the packs they carried on their shoulders all of the worldly wealth of which they were possessed; but they had brave hearts and strong wills, and enjoyed the reflection that, in the matter of capital, they were on an equality with most of their neighbors. Another prominent citizen writes us that, the first two or three years, his farming operations were performed with a borrowed ox and plow.

Augustus was a man of considerable influence, especially in politics, and was, for a number of years, a leader. He was, for several terms, the County Commissioner representing the west end of the county. He was an Old-Line Whig; but, when that party died, he cast in his lot with the Democratic organization. He continued to reside here until about eight years ago, which was the time of his death. Four sons and one daughter are still residents of the county—C. A. Augustus, present Circuit Clerk; Frederick A., now a resident of Paris; and L. A. and H. W., residing on the old homestead, a mile southwest of Conlogue. The daughter, Mary, married A. J. Hogue, former County Clerk and County Treasurer, whose death occurred three years ago, at Kansas.

The Miller family came in 1830, from the afore and oft mentioned State. They were known as the "two Jameses." James Miller, Sr., was a one-legged school-teacher. The epithet *pedagogue*, as commonly though incorrectly defined, means *walker*. In Mr. Miller's case, it might be guessed that such a translation would scarcely be applicable; but, not only did it apply, but it is said that both he and the second James were good runners. Nobody can run for an office, other things being equal, like a one-legged soldier. James the First ran for the office of County Clerk, and was elected. He died while in office, or probably he would have been running yet. James the Second went to the Mexican war, came back covered all over with glory, and became a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk. After the expiration of his term of Clerk, he removed to Missouri, where he was elected Sheriff of his county.

We will now introduce Joseph Dunn, and then we have *done* with those mentioned in Mr. Payne's letter.

Joe Dunn, as he was familiarly called, was a "good fellow," and a good officer. For the sake of variety, we will say he was from the State of Indiana. He was Sheriff a number of years—we think about three terms, at least—and died during his last term, about thirty years ago. His wife died ten or a dozen years since. Some of the family still reside here. During Dunn's official career, he was called upon to inflict a penalty on a convicted thief, which, because it was the only case of the kind that ever occurred in the county, we will mention. Perhaps but few are aware that the lash was ever authorized as a penalty by the law of this State. It was, however; and by some it was said, with good effect; and there are not a few who now believe that a revival of the law would be beneficial, especially in cases of petty offenses, where the party is unable to pay a fine, and has to go to jail and "hoard it out." In 1833, during Joe's first term, a thief by the name of Alf Kelm, then residing, or, rather, "staying," in the vicinity of Paris, broke into the post office at that place. He supposed he had "got away" with about \$28; but was caught before he had gone far. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to be whipped on the bare back—"to have five lashes well laid on." Of course, as Joseph Dunn was Sheriff, he necessarily had the unpleasant duty to perform. Had

the sentence been hanging, Joe would have tied the knot and cut the rope. The prisoner was taken to a spot just east of the Jail, to which place he was followed by forty or fifty men and boys, hooting and yelling. The place reached, Alf's coat, vest and shirt were stripped from his back, leaving the skin bare. He was then tied, with his arms around a black-jack tree which stood there, and with his feet firmly fastened to the root. Evidently, he had hardly expected that the sentence would be carried out, as he acted as though he was but little concerned in the matter. But when Joe drew out a rawhide, the culprit began to whine; and when Joe said, "Now, boys, stand back and give me plenty of room," he begged for dear life. The executioner, however, laid on the lashes, and Kelm screamed lustily. After it was done, the flogged one turned to the Sheriff and said, what the Sheriff understood to be, "I am much obliged to you;" to which Joe replied, "I am sure you are quite welcome to all that I gave you;" though, if he did make such remark, it was probably a bit of irony. Alf afterward told some of the boys that it didn't hurt; but he evidently feared that he might merit another flogging, for he left soon after, and was never more heard from.

Mr. Payne does not mention John Olmstead, as he had but just sold out the land on which the village of Grand View was afterward built, and, for ought we are able to learn, had removed from the place. He subsequently settled in Coles County.

This brings our history to an event that will ever remain a landmark. The year 1832 was one of the most exciting and eventful in the history of the Northwest. Certainly, no year has brought so much anxiety to the State of Illinois as did the one mentioned. Previous to this time, it is true, there was considerable unrest and fear experienced by the inhabitants, from their red neighbors, the Indians. Though, to all outward appearances, they were on friendly terms, yet, the former, conscious that they were encroaching on some of the assumed rights of the others, and knowing full well their dispositions, and their sensitiveness on the subject, were all the while apprehensive of trouble. During the year mentioned, all of their forebodings, and much more, were realized. Black Hawk and his allies were wrought up to such a pitch, that neither threats nor promises would longer avail, and war between the two races seemed inevitable. The State and nation were prompt to deal with the belligerents; but, not until a number of wholesale butcheries had been perpetrated were the Indians brought into subjection and removed from the State. In the mean time, though no actual demonstration occurred in this section, the state of anxiety, even at this distance from the scene of hostilities, was painful: for it was not doubted that Black Hawk had his emissaries amongst the peaceful tribes of this section. The northern part of the State was almost entirely deserted; and the country, in the vicinity of Galena, where many white settlers had located, being in imminent danger, the Governor of the State called for troops to protect them. To this call, Edgar County responded, and a large

number volunteered to go against the Indians. W. D. Darnall, Henry G. Smith, Addison Quiva and Richard B. Sutherland, from this township, were amongst them. The volunteers from this part of the State were ordered to rendezvous at Hennepin, and thither they marched. At that place, they were joined by others who had collected there. From there they marched to Fort Wilburn, a few miles above Peru, where the army was organized, and Gen. Alexander, of this county, was elected to command the brigade, to which the Edgar County Volunteers had been assigned. On the 4th of July, they arrived at Dixon, which was near the scene of Col. Stillman's disaster. From here they marched to Fort Madison, the present capital of Wisconsin, and thence to Fort Winnebago, which was on the portage between the headwaters of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. While resting here for a few days, an incident occurred which appeared most like an engagement of anything that they had yet witnessed. A few nights after camping, the horses, which numbered about one thousand, as is supposed, were frightened by some skulking Indians, and stampeded in the direction of the camp. The tramp, as it appeared to the suddenly awakened volunteers, of a mighty army on its way to overwhelm, was heard, and the men jumped for their arms. But, before a line could be formed, and, indeed, before most of them had rubbed their eyes, the riderless cavalcade dashed through the camp, trampling down tents, stacks of arms and everything that opposed them. Like a hurricane, the frightened horses vanished as quickly as they came, leaving desolation in their track. The sound of their receding hoofs was soon heard in the distance, and was likened to the low rumbling of distant thunder. Many of the horses were wounded, some were killed, and others strayed entirely away and were never more seen. On the 15th of July, Gen. Alexander's division joined the main army, under Gen. Atkinson, further down the Wisconsin River, and the balance of the volunteers took a circuitous route through the southern part of the State, in pursuit of Black Hawk and his army, coming up with him and defeating him at the Wisconsin River. Gen. Atkinson arrived soon after the engagement, and the united army continued the pursuit to the Mississippi River, to a point called Bad Ax, some forty miles above the mouth of the Wisconsin River. At this point, on the 2d of August, the Indians, being hemmed in on all sides, made their last stand, but their resistance was comparatively feeble. Some were killed; some, having hurriedly constructed rafts, floated out into the river and escaped. A few gained an island in the middle of the river and were shot from the trees, into which they had climbed; and some hid themselves in the sand. Mr. Darnall says that, when they came upon the scene of action, they found a number of squaws burrowed in the sand, with only the tips of their noses exposed, they having been hid there by their friends. Some of these were inhumanly butchered by the soldiers. One squaw, with her baby bound to her back, caught a horse by the tail, and thus guiding him through the water, with only her head and the head of the baby above the surface, made her escape to the

opposite bank, though the rifle-balls of her enemies must have whistled close to her ears, as the splash caused by the bullets could be seen by those who observed her from the shore. Black Hawk escaped, but was captured a few days later by a band of Indians hostile to him, and brought to headquarters. The war was now over, and the volunteers marched to Dixon, were discharged and returned to their homes. After their return, the militia law being then in force, W. D. Darnall was elected Major of the regiment organized in this county, and served in that capacity eight years.

For a few years after the Indian trouble just mentioned, but few new settlers came in; but, when it was settled beyond dispute that we were to have nothing further to fear from that quarter, the tide of emigration again set in. Though the Indians of this vicinity did not join in with their red brethren of the north-western part of the State, and, though they appeared to sympathize with them but little, yet, when their removal occurred, they packed up suddenly and followed.

For the next five years, no new settlers of importance made their appearance. The northern part of the State was now cleared of the "Lo" family, and through the soldiers whom Gen. Scott had brought out through that part of the State, it was learned by people both east and south, that a large tract of fine country there lay waiting for all who were seeking cheap and good homes; and, consequently, the eyes of emigrants were turned in that direction. Land there was to be had at Congress price, while much of the most desirable land in this part of the State had to be bought from second hands.

It is true that much of the land now counted the best was still unoccupied; but it was prairie, and new-comers seemed to be prejudiced against it. In 1837, however, an addition was made to the population, which, from the character of the people, their intelligence, their principles and their means, proved of the utmost importance. This was, in reality, a colony from Virginia; and though they did not all come at once, and though it cannot be said that they came with precisely the same objects in view, yet coming from the same locality in the Old Dominion, and all being superior men, their influence on the township, both morally and socially, has been such as to make this township noted in that respect. They were people whose sole object was, not simply to make money, but whose prime motive was to elevate with themselves all others with whom they associated or in any way came in contact. To this end there were represented in their company, not only the men of muscle, but also men of heart and brains. With them, and included among their number, there was a physician as well an artisan, a minister of the Gospel as well as a farmer, and combined in the teacher of morals and religion was also the teacher of the secular branches of learning.

Indeed, we are authorized to say that, although they were not what in after years were denominated Abolitionists, they left their native States to escape the distasteful influences of slavery. Some of them were slaveholders, and, upon

their departure, manumitted their human chattels, the colored people, in a few instances, following their former masters to this place.

Others of the colony there were, who, though not owning slaves, were yet not averse to holding them as property; but the main object of a number of these people was to remove from a society which, from its contact with the ignorant inhabitants of that region, must necessarily be degrading. They disliked the idea of their sons and daughters growing up with people of that class as playmates and companions; and that they might form a society in a new country, free from these objections, they decided to locate here.

The colony consisted of Rev. John A. Steele, Dr. James M. Steele, J. Harvey Steele, John Tate, James Gilbert, Nathaniel Hurst, Col. Joseph Brown, William Coffman, Alexander Mann, John Paxton, and John Y. Allison. Mr. Mann was then but a boy, and John Y. Allison and John Paxton settled in Kansas Township; all of the rest were men of family, some means and much principle, and took up their residences in Grand View. One of the first things they did was to provide means of educating the children; for, as they had left their old homes to escape the degrading influences of ignorance, it was but natural that they should immediately set about providing against them here.

A schoolhouse was soon erected just west of where the village of Grand View stands, and Rev. J. A. Steele was installed as teacher. It is true that Joseph McCrackin and others had kept schools in the township, but the school of which we write, and established by the Steeles and their coadjutors was designed for, and proved to be of, a higher character than the common pioneer schools of the country; and, had Mr. Steele's health been spared, there is every reason to believe that here had been laid the foundation for an institution of learning that would now rank among the most influential in the West. This is almost the identical history of the foundation of many of the noblest colleges and seminaries in the State. But Mr. Steele's health failed, and with it sank the high purpose which he doubtless had in view. Weaker heads and weaker hands, with less unselfish purpose, could not carry out the original plan, and the enterprise soon drooped and long since failed.

So, too, was the Presbyterian Church of the village an institution of this colony. Of course, in later years, it numbered within its organization many beside the colonists, but the foundation of the Church was accomplished by these people. The society was formed almost immediately after their arrival. Like the ancient Puritans, who, when the Mayflower had but touched the shore of the new world and its passengers had but pressed the soil with their feet, thanked God for their safe journey through the trackless waste, so these pilgrims had but unloaded their wagons, in which they had accomplished as weary a journey, immediately erected an altar to the same Omnipotent Being, whose hand had led them safely to this, their new home. A year after, the society made application to the Presbytery then sitting at Palestine, to be admitted, and a committee was appointed to visit this locality, inquire into the expediency of estab-

lishing a church here and investigate the brethren as to the soundness of their views on Calvinism and whatever pertained to the faith and government of an orthodox Presbyterian Church. Unfortunately, one of the members of the committee was a man who had a hobby, and took every occasion to display his equestrianism. Therefore, when he, with the other member of the committee, had but arrived on the ground, he brought fourth his hobby to take a gallop. The hobby which this committeeman had was, that no one who held views sympathizing in any way with slavery ought to be fellowshipped in the Church, and immediately he began to draw out the Grand View brethren on this point, seeming to care less about the confession of faith than to have them confess that slavery was a great evil. When it is remembered that these people had come here to get beyond the influence of the very system over which the zealous brother was trying to ride his hobby, and when it is remembered that they were so recently from a locality where they had left numerous friends pecuniarily interested in the perpetuation of the system, it is not surprising that the effect was to call out expressions so opposed to his peculiar notions that it was soon discovered that the committee and society could not agree; and yet it was thought that this could not be a fatal barrier to the admission of the Church. However, it was discovered, before the committee left the neighborhood, that the report would be contrary to the petition of the society. The balance of the community, who were much more proslavery than the members of the society, and who had watched and heard the proceedings with great interest, were not only excited but very indignant. The next morning, when the obstreperous committeeman essayed to return to his constituency, bearing the unfavorable report, a number of boys and young men who had caught the excitement and who had not the fear of God, of Calvin or of a committee, with drums and tin pans escorted him beyond the limits of the neighborhood. Of course, it is needless to say that this proceeding was neither authorized nor countenanced by any of the members of the society; and, however much they regretted the result of the conference, they much more regretted the action of those engaged in the disorderly scene already mentioned. However, when a man or a set of men set out to serve God, they usually find time, place and opportunity to do so, even though there should be some untoward circumstances, and even though they are not attached to an organization regularly authorized by a conference or a presbytery. These people doubtless felt so, for not a moment did they allow to lapse until their organization as an independent Presbyterian Church was effected, and on the 8th of July, 1838, Rev. John A. Steele declared the Church constituted, with himself and most of those mentioned as colonists as members. Subsequently, the Presbytery sent a more discreet committee to visit the Church, and the organization was received, with Rev. John A. Steele as Pastor, much to the delight of the Church and the satisfaction of the Presbytery.

In 1841, steps were taken to erect a house of worship, and what was then one of the neatest buildings for that purpose in the county, was erected. It is

impossible to estimate the influence exerted by the institutions thus founded by this little band. Some of the best men of the county received either all or some portion of their education in their school, and such was the nature of the instruction received there that it in turn became an influence, which has been extended far beyond the boundaries of the township or of the county.

Of the Church established by them it may safely be said, it is the mother of at least four others, three of which—the Dudley, Redmon and Kansas churches—are in this county. Of the first named, we are told that no less than thirty of its original members went in a body to unite with it. Then, too, these people were strong advocates of temperance. Prior to the date of their coming here, drinking in this neighborhood was not only common, but almost universal. A few years later, in 1841, a temperance society was organized in the village, which has been kept intact ever since. It is doubtful if there are in the whole State a half-dozen temperance societies that can boast an uninterrupted existence of thirty years.

Perhaps no better eulogium could be pronounced upon a community, or upon its individual members, than to point to the work which has been accomplished. Theories look fine on paper, or sound well when proclaimed from the platform, but it is the work which tells on society. “By their works shall ye know them.”

Rev. John A. Steele, who figures more largely in the history of this colony than any other man, was a man of splendid ability, a fine preacher and a man whose sense of right and wrong would not permit him to swerve a hair's breadth from what he conceived to be his duty. He was quite a plain man, and mingled freely with his people. It is told of him that once when associated with Alexander Mann, Esq., in the business of raising and shipping cattle, Mr. Steele had to make a trip to Milwaukee on horse-back, to attend to some business in connection with their cattle enterprises. It so happened that, on his return, he arrived at Chicago on Saturday evening, and necessarily had to spend the Sabbath in that city. He had not provided himself an extra suit of clothes, but thought by brushing the dust from what he had on, and smoothing them out as best he could, he would be decent enough to appear in a back seat in some one of the many churches of the city. He did not desire and did not suspect that any one would know him, but, as ill-luck would have it, some one found him out, and on Sabbath morning he was waited on at his hotel and requested to preach in the First Presbyterian Church, the deputation informing him that the Pastor had been taken suddenly ill, and that, unless he would fill the pulpit, the congregation would be disappointed. It was then too late to think of finding more respectable and clerical looking raiment, and then it was Sunday, too, and his views of the sanctity of the Sabbath would not allow him to go out to purchase. He was in a sore dilemma, but finally concluded that if the Lord had sent him this special call to preach, He must have known that he had left his good clothes at home; so, finally,

without intimating to the messengers his situation, he concluded to give the balance of the morning to study, and be in the pulpit, which, then as now, was the most fashionable in the city, on time. Accordingly, when the hands of the clock warned him that it was about time for services to begin, he wended his way to the sanctuary. He was not displeased when he got there to find a slim audience. Doubtless many of the regular attendants had heard of the Pastor's illness, and that a "country Jake" was to fill his place. But when Mr. Steele walked up the aisle and entered the pulpit, he was not a little mortified to see a number of silk dresses and broadcloth coats, containing within them what appeared to be men and women, rise and leave the house. Mr. Steele understood the reason, and just a little resentment arose in his heart, just enough to give him more than ordinary spirit, all of which he threw into his sermon. This sermon was never written, but enough of it is remembered by a few who heard it to warrant them in saying that it was a wonderful surprise to everybody; and many there were, had they given vent to their feelings, might have exclaimed in the language of the Pharisee of old, just a little changed, "Who'd have thought such a good thing could have come out of Palestine?" In the evening the house was crowded to hear the tramp-preacher, and all were well rewarded. The next morning, just before Mr. Steele started for home, the Elders of the Church called on him; and, after some hitches and hesitation, asked him what his circumstances were, and whether a suit of clothes and other substantial aid would not be acceptable. Mr. Steele politely declined their proffered assistance, and explained to them the reason for his unclerical appearance. When it had been made plain to the Committee, a hearty laugh all around was the result, and bidding his friends good-by, who in turn wished him godspeed, he mounted his horse and started for home, on the whole not displeased with his experience in Chicago's most aristocratic pulpit. Mr. Steele removed to Topeka, Kan., some years ago, and has since died.

Dr. James M. Steele, who came to the place at the same time, was the first resident physician, and, in the practice of the healing art, has been most successful. He still resides a short distance west of the village, has a fine home, and enjoys a reputation which has been well earned, and of which any one might feel proud. A further notice of him and others of this township not mentioned here will be found in the biographical portion of this work.

J. Harvey Steele was a blacksmith, and filled his humble calling in a manner that made himself deserving of approval by Him who uttered the injunction: "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, that do with thy might." J. Harvey Steele died at this place many years ago.

The most successful business man that this county ever contained is Alexander Mann. When the colony came out, Mr. Mann was but a boy, and worked his way to the place, driving one of Rev. Mr. Steele's teams. He began business by working for his uncle, Rev. Steele, by the month. Gradually he accumulated, by hard work and economy, a little means, with which he began trade on a

small scale. After awhile he worked into the cattle trade, from which time till the present his successes in business have been so frequent and continued that it is of no use to keep track of or account for them. Suffice it to say that Mr. Mann is acknowledged to be the wealthiest citizen in Edgar County. He now resides in the city of Paris.

Col. Joseph Brown bought out John T. Olmstead, one of the early settlers in this section. Col. Brown brought with him a number of slaves, whom he freed on entering this State. At that time, a law was in force here prohibiting the bringing of colored people to this State, except under certain restrictions. The party with whom they resided, or some other responsible person for him, was required to give bonds, well secured, that the colored people should commit no crime, or in any way disturb the peace and harmony of the people of the State of Illinois. Such guarantee, Col. Brown and others who kept colored help, were required to give. He resided here but a few years, removing to Missouri about 1845. Joseph Brown, Jr., occupied the farm some years, and then removed to Paris, where he resided until his death, which occurred a few years ago. From 1837 until 1843, this country, and especially Illinois, experienced a season of hard times such as was never before or since experienced. A consequence of the hard times, was that but few new settlers appeared until the worst was past, and then a flood of emigration set in toward this county, of which the objective point of many was Grand View Township. From that time forward, the township continued to increase in population and wealth, and has continued to rank as one of the most forward in intelligence and morality in the county.

In 1857, the county adopted what is known as the "Township Organization Act," and Grand View Township was organized. Previous to that date, county officers had transacted all of the business of the whole county. The County Commissioners had audited all claims now passed on by the Board of Supervisors; a County Assessor had appraised all of the property; and a County Collector had gathered all of the taxes. At the date last named, each township began the transaction of its own business, and elected officers for that purpose. The organization of the township was effected by the election, on the 7th day of April, 1857, of Michael Barr as Supervisor; Orlando Cline, Clerk; C. Hickman, Assessor; William Dunn, Collector; James M. Gilbert, Overseer of the Poor; William D. Darnall and Thomas S. Sluss, Justices of the Peace; John Caldwell and J. W. Smith, Constables, and P. B. Smith, George Bandy and P. B. Bartmuss, Commissioners of Highways. The present officers are: D. J. Sherer, Supervisor; W. B. Rhoads, Clerk, J. B. Zimmerly, Collector; J. D. Brewer, Assessor; I. J. Wilson and John Caldwell, Justices of the Peace; Daniel Ryan and J. M. Cline, Constables, and Jacob Braden, W. A. Zimmerly and John Asher, Commissioners of Highways.

WAR.

Perhaps but few sections in the State manifested their loyalty in the late rebellion in a more substantial manner than did the southwest part of Edgar

County. From Grand View Township, a large number of those who fought as they talked left their homes, firesides and kindred, to fight for the continuance of the Union that they loved better than all other objects. Several of the brave boys from this township laid down their lives in its defense, and their bones now lie mingled with the soil that they went out to redeem from the state of rebellion into which it had been plunged. Amongst those who thus went out and never returned are remembered the two sons of Daniel Gano, the two Brinkerhoof boys and Harvey Zink. The last named was found, some time after he was killed, trampled into the mud, to which he had frozen. There were a number of others, but at this moment their names are not remembered. This township seems always to have embraced within it a good share of fighting material. During the war with Mexico, several men from this neighborhood, including Col. Smith, volunteered in the service of the Government, to resent the insults of the Government of that country, and well it was done. In a war extending over a period of about three years, the arms of the United States never met with a single reverse. In the honors of these victories, Warden Blevins, Jackson Metcalf, Simpson R. Metcalf and William Willet, together with their commander, Col. Smith, took active part. The first two named died just at the close of the war, in the City of Mexico, and were buried there. The part taken in the Black Hawk war has already been mentioned. Suffice it to say here, that, though the troops from this county were not actively engaged in any battle, yet they withstood hardships and experienced anxieties such as the modern soldier, in the days of railroads and telegraph lines, knows but little about. Though this township, at the time of the war of 1812, did not contain a white man, and, of course, took no part in that struggle, yet we have been shown a relic, which is now in the possession of a citizen of this township, that, on account of its interest, deserves mention here. Mr. Daniel Sherer has shown us a book which is the veritable company record of Company A, of Montgomery County, Ohio, of which Daniel Sherer, Sr., was Orderly Sergeant, and kept the said record. It shows all of the movements of the company from the time of its organization, including its joining Gen. Hull's army, at Detroit, until its surrender to the British, at that place, and the turning over of their arms to the conquering foe.

The book is old and musty, but, in a plain, legible hand, is written a scrap of history that has never before been printed.

CHURCHES.

Allusion has already been made to some of the religious societies, but a more extended notice at this time is deemed proper.

The first church organized was that of the Baptists, in 1826. Religious services had been held here even before this date, but, at the time mentioned, a number of persons of that faith entered into an organization, for the purpose of a more united and systematic religious effort. The organization was brought

about by Rev. Daniel Parker, and some of the original members were Aric Sutherland and wife, John Wilkinson and wife, David Chronic, Olley Kemper, Abigail Brown, Mrs. Moffitt and Mrs. Stephens and Rev. Thomas Murphy. The last named preached for the society for a couple of years after its formation. For nearly ten years the meetings were held in the cabins of members of the Church, and during the latter part of the period named, in the school-house a part of the time.

In 1834, the erection of a house of worship was decided upon, and the old Bethel was built. As indicated by its name, it was designed as the house of God, and as such it was first of its kind in the west part of the county. The land on which it was erected was donated by Jacob Zimmerly, and the materials for its construction were donated by the members and other interested parties. But little money was used. A few glass and some nails were about all of the exceptions to its exclusive home construction. Some of the oldest residents still remember the extremely hard financial times that prevailed that year, and well it was that but little money was required, as it could not have been raised. However, the materials of which it was built were plenty, and the house was soon completed, to the great joy of the inhabitants of this community, without reference to creed or sect. In those times, people were not fastidious in regard to minor points of doctrine, but, as in the time of the apostles, came together and heard the Word gladly.

The Church thus organized and domiciled in the old Bethel continued to thrive for about ten years, when the building which the pioneer saints had but just learned to love was consumed by fire. It has never since been rebuilt, but the meetings of the society have been kept up in the schoolhouse. Rev. Silas Moffitt, of Kansas Township, is present Pastor.

The Methodist Church at the head of Big Creek was organized in about 1835 or 1836, and a house of worship soon after erected. Of this Church, William Shrader, John Shrader, John Archer, Emanuel Zink, Joseph Hite, Harrison Shrader, John Milburn and the Parrishes were the original members. Of these, John Shader was Class-Leader and John Archer was a local preacher. Like the Baptist Church, they for a time held their meetings in the schoolhouse in the neighborhood. But finally it was decided to start a Sabbath school, and a day was set for the purpose of carrying their arrangements into execution; but when they came together at the appointed time, lo! it was found that not half of those present could be accommodated inside of the little schoolhouse, and then it was determined at once to erect a building sufficiently commodious to hold, not only the Church society's meetings, but also the school. Accordingly, about \$200 in money was subscribed and a like amount of material and work was promised, and the building was soon an accomplished fact. The house was erected on John Perisho's land, near the west side of the timber, on the Paris and Grand View Road, and, though long since in disuse, the old frame, that for many years echoed to the prayers and songs of praise of the pious

people who regularly met there, is still to be seen. About this time, the village of Grand View began to thrive, and a number of the members of this Church residing at the village felt the need of church privileges at a point that would better accommodate them, so the propriety of organizing a new Church and building a house of worship there began to be discussed. Finally, in about 1847 or 1848, the building now occupied by that society was erected. Previous to this, they had held services occasionally in the Presbyterian Church and in the schoolhouse. After the church was built, gradually the old house in the edge of the grove fell into disuse, and the organization was moved to the village. The house is a neat and convenient frame structure, and will accommodate from one hundred and seventy to two hundred sittings. Rev. William Poe is present Pastor of the Church and Superintendent of the Sunday school. The membership of the Church numbers nearly one hundred.

The Presbyterian Church building was originally erected a few rods south of the village, but, like that of the Methodist Church, its location was found inconvenient, and it was determined to move the house into the midst of town. The edifice is a very neat appearing one, and at the time of its erection was considered, as indeed it was, the finest in the county. It is a frame structure, and will accommodate two hundred and fifty or more persons. Rev. J. A. Steele continued to minister to the congregation for a number of years, when he removed to Kansas. The society has been depleted a number of times by removals and the formation of churches in adjacent neighborhoods. At present, the membership is about fifty. Rev. S. C. Head is present Pastor, and James M. Tate is Superintendent of the Sunday school in connection therewith.

From this Church, amongst others, has also sprung a prosperous little organization at the village of Dudley. The building was erected about ten years ago, and the formation of the society was effected afterward. The house is a substantial frame, 40x60 feet, and cost \$3,500. Rev. James Allison, son of J. Y. Allison, one of the early pioneers of Grand View, was the first preacher. Rev. S. C. Head is Pastor of this Church, and divides his time between this and the Grand View Church. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained in connection with the Church, of which James Hewitt is Superintendent.

The Christians, or, as they are sometimes called, the Campbellites, at an early day formed a society and built a small house of worship just east of the village of Grand View. The Church prospered well and grew in numbers and influence. Finally, the house becoming too small for the congregation, it was deemed advisable to erect a more suitable and commodious house. We believe there was some disagreement as to the location of the new building, some wishing to have it at Dudley, some holding for a site near the old one, and a few wishing it might be erected in the village of Grand View. Finally the Church split, and one portion favoring Dudley, built the house now occupied by them

at that place, and the other built in the edge of Kansas Township, at the place called Pleasant Hill, a few miles southwest of Grand View. Of this latter, further notice will be given in the history of Kansas Township. The building erected in Dudley was completed in 1867. It is a very substantial brick edifice, 32x40 feet in size, and cost \$2,500. The organization of the church was accomplished by Revs. Thomas Goodman and William Patterson, in the warehouse a short time previous to the occupancy of the church. Rev. George Sweeney, of Kansas, preaches once a month. The society is not as strong as formerly. At one time it numbered more than a hundred members, but in consequence of removals and other causes, it does not now exceed thirty. Another result of the disruption of the old Christian Church was the building of the little Independent Church at the village of Grand View. Some of the timbers of the old building were procured by persons interested in establishing a house of worship; in which people of all denominations might hold services, and, with the addition of some donations, the little building in the south end of the village was erected. No regularly organized society has ever occupied it, but the house being dedicated to the public, has been used indiscriminately. The building is 20x30 feet, and cost about \$500. Besides the church enterprises already mentioned, services are held occasionally in most of the school-houses, and Sunday schools are kept up in the summer season in various parts of the township.

EDUCATION.

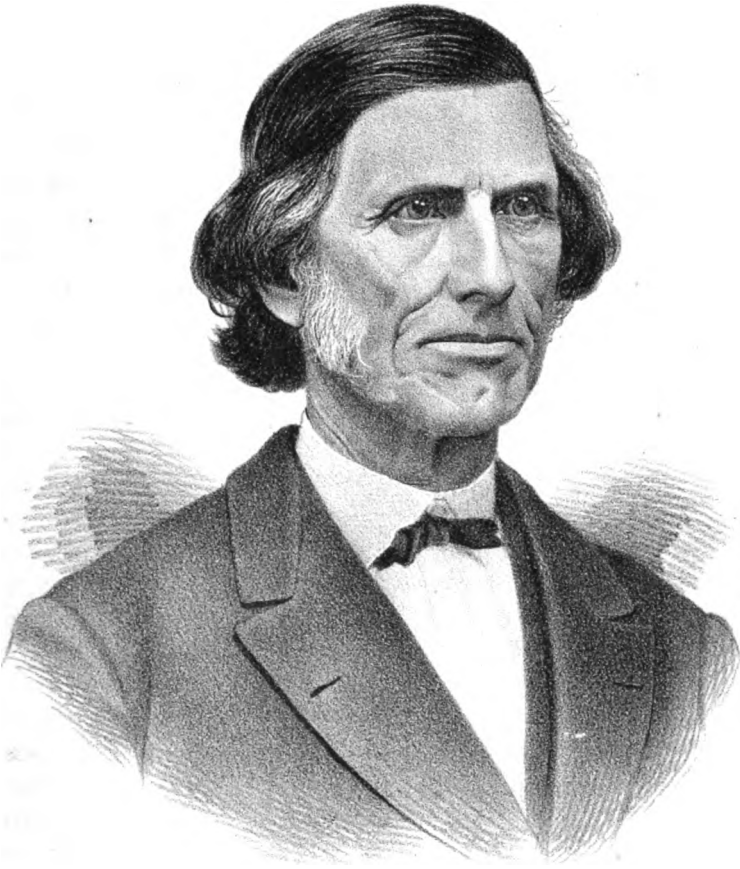
The movement begun by Joseph McCrackin, and, later, and on a more pretentious scale, by Rev. J. A. Steele, did not die with their removal, though we will not say, had the latter been permitted to remain with the enterprise so propitiously begun, that educational affairs in this township would not have been in a still more satisfactory condition. Many of the early pioneers could not be made to see the use of much book knowledge, and a little "readin', ritin' and 'rithmetic" embraced the extent of schooling deemed by them necessary for the transaction of ordinary business, and that in their minds was sufficient. It is pretty doubtful, had the laws of the State been left unchanged in this regard, if we should find the advancement in this respect that we are happy to notice.

In 1855, a law was passed which not only authorized schools to be kept in different portions of the county, but the assessment of a tax on all taxable property for the purpose of establishing and supporting schools in every locality where were found a sufficient number of children to warrant in organizing one. and, as this tax was assessed whether schools were supported in any particular district or not, and given to localities that were sufficiently interested in the matter to make use of the funds thus raised, the people were not slow to avail themselves and their children of the benefits arising from the use of such taxes. Consequently, schoolhouses sprang up all over this part of the country, and, within a few years there were several free schools in operation in Grand

View Township. The interest thus begun, has never since been suffered to lag, and we now have eight schoolhouses, including those in the villages, some of which are of a most substantial and convenient character. The one at the village of Dudley is much the best in the township, as the school population of that village requires more accommodation of that kind than any other locality.

VILLAGE OF GRAND VIEW.

This town was laid out in 1831, by and for James M. Archer. A considerable population had already settled along the branches of Big Creek and along the timber skirting the branches of the Embarrass River, in Kansas Township. Also some settlements had been made in what is now Embarrass Township. Further south, in Clark County, was a wide scope of country which had received some accessions of population, and which was unprovided with a trading-point. The location of the village was, at that time, deemed a good one for business, and immediately quite a number of enterprising business men settled here and began opening up their different classes of trade. Milton Archer is said to have had a small stock of goods for sale prior to the laying-out of the town, but, as soon as the plat of the town was made, Col. Smith came in and opened up quite an extensive store, and soon after W. K. Payne, now a resident of Ashmore, in Coles County, began selling goods. Other establishments of various kinds followed, and the town showed signs of prosperity. It grew in population, size and importance, not rapidly, but gradually and surely, until there were at one time as many as six general stores of respectable size, and other classes of trade in proportion. It was indeed the rival of Paris, or of any other town in this part of the State. Its hotel was the best; its stores were the finest; its churches were the most flourishing, and its people the most enterprising. It is not easy to conceive what the future of the embryo city might have been, had not an untoward event, which broke down many villages and built up many more, have come to pass. In 1853, the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad was built through this county, and being located at a few miles' distance from the place, effectually stopped further investment or improvement in the then flourishing village. Probably, but few finer locations could be found for a town, than the site occupied by Grand View; and, had the road been built on the line first selected, we should not have been called upon to record the many disappointed hopes consequent upon its partial failure. Even yet, with its disadvantage of having no railroad facilities, it is a desirable little place for a quiet home and good society. Of course there is now comparatively a small amount of business done here, there being but one general store, and other branches of trade in proportion. Henry C. Wilson has recently built a very fine, substantial brick storehouse, and in this he keeps a general variety of goods. Besides the institutions already mentioned, the town contains one of historic interest, and one which deserves more than passing notice. It is doubtful if in the whole State of Illinois, there are a half-dozen temperance organizations that can boast an



W B Putnam.

(DECEASED)
PARIS



age co-extensive with the one we find here, Grand View Division, No. 95, of the Sons of Temperance was established here in 1848, has kept up its organization to the present date, and with the exception of the last two years has met regularly every week. In that period, some of the original members, then young men, have really grown old. Some of the first members of the society were J. B. Brown, J. M. Gilbert, Cyrus Goodale, J. A. Brown, Thomas S. Sluss, David Murphy and W. K. Payne. It is said that these were not all temperate men at the organization, but that some of them were so much under the influence of strong drink that they really felt the need of the assistance that they felt they could obtain from their brethren in an organized effort of this kind, and thus the society was formed. The results of this action on their part was of the most beneficial character, and the continued effect on the community has been to transform a community almost universally addicted to the habit of liquor-drinking, into one of total abstinence.

During the thirty years of its existence, the society has accumulated a considerable amount of property. At first, the meetings were held in the dwellings of its members, but, as it grew in numbers and importance, the erection of a building suitable to their uses was decided upon and erected. Besides the payment of all claims on the building, a considerable amount of money has been gathered up and loaned for the benefit of the institution. A movement is now on foot for the purchase of an extensive free library, and in this way it is designed to add to the morality of the community another beneficence—general intelligence.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this village and vicinity procured from the Grand Lodge of this Order, in 1876, a charter empowering them to open a lodge at this place. The original or charter members were E. Swartz, H. R. Hutton, J. A. Gano, L. M. Bratton, John Allen, H. C. Wilson, I. J. Wilson, J. M. Tate, John C. Sims and John A. Walz. They have a very nice lodge-room—the second story of H. C. Wilson's store-room, 50x22 feet, and nicely furnished with the paraphernalia necessary for use in exemplifying the mysteries of the institution.

The present officers of Grand View Lodge, No. 614, are: L. M. Bratton, N. G.; Charles Allen, V. G.; W. W. Smith, Secretary; John A. Walz, Treasurer; John Allen, Per. Sec. The meetings of the Lodge are on Saturday evening of each week.

VILLAGE OF DUDLEY.

The failure of Grand View was the foundation for another town which should rise with the completion of the railroad already mentioned, and no sooner was the road located, than a movement was made to start a town in the northern part of the township, on that line. The land on which the village of Dudley now stands was originally owned by John Cline. After the death of Cline, the land was sold at auction, and R. B. Sutherland became its owner. When the railroad was ascertained to be a fixed fact, Sutherland caused it to be

laid out into town lots. It was surveyed and platted by Edward Wolcott, County Surveyor, November 27, 1855. Prior to this date, there was only one house inside of what is now the plat of Dudley. Alexander A. Young had built where he now resides, and his house may well be regarded as the first house in the village. The first house erected, after the town was laid out, was by Thomas Langford, who was then living just a little way north of the station. This was a store building, and into it he placed a stock of general merchandise, and kept it for sale. The second house erected was the hotel-building, now kept by William Grismer. This building was put up by John Shultz, for the purpose to which it has ever since been put, and was kept by him, as a hotel, for fourteen years. Following these improvements, were a dwelling and store by R. B. Sutherland. Very soon after, M. Shrader built a dwelling and storehouse. Aaron Norton built the property now occupied by the Yowell family, and, from that time, dwellings, stores, shops and other buildings of various kinds, sprang up all around in such number that it would require more space than is at our command to record all of them. Mr. Norton was appointed first Postmaster, and kept the office for a time in the house just named. A school was soon in demand, and a small frame building for this purpose was erected, and William Ramsey was installed as first teacher. Dr. Mark Rowe, who still resides here, was the first resident physician. The town has improved, not so rapidly as some others in the county, but it can be set down as a place of more than ordinary thrift and solidity. The population of Dudley, at present, is about three hundred.

Among the institutions of Dudley not already mentioned in the township history, we notice a nice, two-story frame schoolhouse, which has taken the place of the original little affair in which Prof. Ramsey formerly held forth. We also notice a fine brick building in the western part of the business portion of town, the upper story of which is dedicated to the practice of the mysteries known only to that Ancient Order whose professed principles are Friendship, Morality and Brotherly Love. Grand View Lodge, No. 198, A., F. & A. M., was once one of the institutions of the village of Grand View, and was established there in 1856. Its charter members were William S. Vanmeter, T. J. Langford, Thomas M. Smith, Ira R. Langford, Jefferson Shrader, John O. Worster and Lewis Shrader, the first three of which were respectively the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens. In 1870, the brethren of Dudley and vicinity, then outnumbering those of Grand View, resolved upon its removal, and in December of that year the removal was accomplished. The quarters of the society are owned by the Lodge, and consist of an elegant room, 22x70 feet in size, and fitted up in good taste. The present officers are: Robert Dean, W. M.; Mark Rowe, S. W.; John A. Walz, J. W.; G. N. Humphrey, Secretary; Jefferson Shrader, Treasurer; Z. F. Shultz, S. D.; George L. Gorham, J. D.; and D. C. Shultz, Tiler. The present membership of the Lodge is thirty-eight. Meetings are held on Tuesday evenings, on

or before the full moon of each month. In connection with the Lodge is organized a society denominated the Eastern Star, an order to which ladies—the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of the brethren in good standing—are admitted.

VILLAGE OF CONLOGUE.

This is a station on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, in the north-eastern part of the township. It was formerly called Walnut Grove Station, from the fine rows of trees of that variety stretching off toward the south; but when the town was laid out, and it was ascertained that there was already one post office in the State by the name of Walnut Grove, it was changed to its present name. The town was laid out for Preston Rudy, by George Anthony, County Surveyor, in September of 1864. The town at present consists of one store, post office and a few other shops and dwellings. T. W. Dawson is proprietor of the store and acts as Postmaster. J. P. Snyder, of Buck Township, handles grain and stock.

HUNTER TOWNSHIP.

In tracing the history of this section of the country for the last half-century, one is naturally struck with the vast and wonderful changes that have occurred in that period of time. Fancy yourself standing upon yonder swell of the prairie sixty years ago, taking a survey of the country. It is June. Your senses are regaled with the beauty of the landscape, the singing of the birds, the fragrance of the air, wafting grateful odors from myriads of flowers of every imaginable variety of size, shape and hue, blushing in the sunbeam and opening their petals to drink in his vivifying rays. While gazing enraptured, you descry in the distance a something moving slowly over the prairie, through the luxuriant herbage and among the gorgeous flowers. As the object nears you, it proves to be a wagon drawn by a single team, containing a family and their earthly all. They are moving to the then "Far West" (now almost the center of civilization), in quest of a home. At length they stop, and, on the margin of a grove, rear their lone cabin, amid the chattering of birds, the bounding of deer, the hissing of serpents and the barking of wolves. For all the natives of these wilds look upon the intruders with a jealous eye, and each in his own way forbids any encroachments upon his fondly-cherished home and his long and undisputed domain. From the same point of observation, look again in midsummer, in autumn and in winter. And lo, fields are inclosed, waving with grain and ripening for the harvests. Look yet again after the lapse of sixty years, and what do you see? The waste has become a fruitful field, adorned with ornamental shrubbery, enveloping in beauty commodious and even elegant dwellings. In short, you behold a land flowing with wine and milk and honey (metaphorically speaking), abounding in spacious churches, schools, academies, colleges and other temples of learning; a land of industry and wealth, check-

ered with railroads and public thoroughfares. A land teeming with life, and annually sending off surplus funds with hundreds, not to say thousands, of its sons to people newer regions beyond. A land whose resources and improvements are so wonderful as to stagger belief and surpass the power of description.

HISTORY AND SETTLEMENT.

There is no spot in Edgar County more replete with historical interest than this township. In the forests of Hunter, erstwhile Wayne Precinct, was reared the first cabin of the white man built within the limits of the county, and that, too, more than sixty years ago. Far away in the beginning of the century that is now swiftly reeling off into the eternity of the past the last quarter of its course, immigrants began to cross the Wabash, and with the Star of Empire wend their way westward. In the spring of 1817, but a few short years after the close of the war of 1812, and less than a dozen years after Gen. Harrison had purchased this part of the county from the Indians, five hardy pioneers came from the older settled States to the "Far West," as this was then, in search of the "land of promise," where they might build up comfortable homes in which to spend their declining days. The five hardy ones above alluded to were Remember Blackman, John Stratton, Anthony Sanders, William Whitley and Aloysius Brown. Brown, Stratton and Whitley were from Kentucky, Blackman from New York and Sanders from North Carolina. Stratton was a brother-in-law of Col. Mayo. Whitley was a nephew of Stratton's, came from the same place, and with Stratton to the county. They settled in what is now Hunter Township, but, for years after township organization, was a part of Stratton, which latter town was named for Mr. Stratton. About 1852, Stratton sold out in this neighborhood and removed up on Kankakee, where he died in 1871-72, at the residence of a son who lives in that locality. A daughter, Mrs. Brown, lives in Brouillett Township, and, with Mrs. John Metcalf, a daughter of Whitley, are the only two persons now living in the county who came here that first spring. They were both born before their parents moved to the State, and were old enough to remember their removal thither. Whitley sold out in a few years, and removed into Paris Township, where he receives further notice. Brown, though from Nelson County, Ky., to this section, was a native of Maryland. He was a zealous member of the Roman Catholic Church, and has a daughter who is Mother Superior of St. Mary's Catholic Convent, situated four miles this side of Terre Haute. Mr. Brown removed to Janesville, Wis., many years ago, where he died. In illustration of the hard times experienced by the pioneers of the country, we give the following, related to us by a lady who was cognizant of the fact at the time of its occurrence. Mrs. Brown, wife of the above gentleman, had but one dress, and, one Saturday evening, washed and hung it on a chair before the fire to dry, before retiring, in order that it might be ready to wear on Sunday. By some means, the chair fell over during the night, and the dress, next morning, was ashes. This

left her, like Flora McFlimsey, with "nothing to wear," except underclothing, and but one change of that. So, as a substitute for a dress, she had to wear her husband's overcoat, although it was the month of May and the weather quite warm. In this attire she dressed until she could weave cloth and make a dress; for, be it remembered, friendly reader, there were no stores to step out to and buy a few yards of calico, and, ten chances to one, if there had been a store at hand, there was no money to buy the dress. As it happened, she had a piece of cloth in the loom, but she had no "filling," and, robed in her quaint attire, she called on a neighbor to borrow some for this case of extreme emergency.

Remember Blackman, another of these five early settlers, located first at Vincennes, afterward removed up to what was known as the "big field," east of Terre Haute, from which locality he came to this section, as already noted, in the spring of 1817. He has a daughter still living in the county, and another in Coles County. His last son died, on the old homestead, since we commenced our work of compiling this history. His oldest son went West, perhaps to Iowa, and was in the army in the late war, from that State. His next oldest, his youngest and an Irishman, who was a hired hand, together with two horses, were killed by the falling of a tree. They had been to Paris with the wagon, one very windy day, were returning, and when in sight of home the wind blew down a dead tree that stood by the roadside, crushing them all—a verification of Scriptural lore, that, "in the midst of life we are in death." Of twenty-two children born to him, but six of them arrived to the years of maturity. He is said to have been rather a disagreeable man in his family and hard to get along with, as evinced in the following story: From some cause, which is left to conjecture, his wife refused to sleep with him, and in order to bring her to her senses in this respect, one day, when she was absent, he sawed the rails of her bed so nearly in two that when she retired, at night, her couch went to the floor, with a crash. Both of them have long since passed away.

Anthony Sanders, the remaining one of the first five settlers, married a Quaker lady, it is said, for her money, who was much his senior. Mayo bought him out when he came to the place, in the following fall, and he removed into Stratton. But after remaining here a short time, he left his wife and went down the river, to the "South Country," perhaps to Louisiana, where he married another woman. His wife heard of it and followed him there, brought suit and succeeded in getting the land here decreed to her. She, however, finally died in the Poorhouse, though not, it is said, on account of poverty, but rather from choice, as she had money on interest. What finally became of him no one knows.

In 1817, Col. Jonathan Mayo came to the settlement, arriving in November of that year, and located on what was then and is still called the "North Arm." He was from Floyd County, Ky., and, together with his wife, came all the way through from Kentucky on horse-back, an undertaking that would be deemed almost

beyond the power of accomplishment at the present day. "Stratton, Whitley and myself," says Col. Mayo, relating some of his early experiences, "went to the 'Big Field,' east of Terre Haute, to buy corn for bread and to feed my horses on, for which we paid 33 cents per bushel in the field, most of which we hauled home on sleds on the snow, crossing the river at Fort Harrison." Though from Kentucky here, Col. Mayo was a native of Virginia, but at the age of ten years went to Kentucky with his parents, and remained there until his removal to Illinois in 1817. While living in the Blue-grass State, he was appointed by the Governor to take the census of Floyd in 1810, then but eighteen years old. Floyd County at that time embraced within its territorial limits Breathitt, Magoffin, Wolfe, Lancaster, Pike, Johnson and Martin Counties. He removed into the city of Paris in 1827, and is living now in the house into which he moved at that time. On the 6th day of November, 1878, he and the partner of his joys and sorrows celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of their marriage. Their golden wedding is long since past and the diamond wedding is almost in sight, and still they are plodding on together. For more than threescore years they have fought life's battles hand in hand, joining in each others' joys, and blending their tears o'er the sorrows of life. This beautiful little gem, entitled "Growing Old," seems so appropriate in this connection, that we give it a place:

" Full sixty years have come and gone
 Since we commenced life's rugged way—
 Facing December's fleecy snows,
 And plucking flowers that grew in May.
 How swiftly old Time's sands have run
 Down through his hour-glass, day by day,
 While we have heedless strolled along,
 And knew not we were growing gray.

" Yes, dear wife, we are growing old ;
 We note the marks in either face ;
 Our children, full of life and love,
 Are growing up to take our place.
 We climbed the summit hand in hand,
 And joined the crowd that blocked the way ;
 Together hand in hand we'll go,
 While both our heads shall turn to gray.

" And now, dear love, let's turn aside,
 And pluck the flowers that never fade,
 Lean on each other down the road,
 Till our last debt to Nature's paid.
 The good we do may not be great ;
 'Twill light our path and smooth the way,
 While journeying toward the goal,
 And whi'e we're growing old and gray."

Col. Mayo was the first Clerk of the Circuit Court after its formation of the county, and held the position for more than twenty-five years. He also held various other county offices, in which he gave satisfaction. In order to

better facilitate the discharge of his official duties, he removed to the city of Paris in 1827, as already noted. When in the chapter devoted to that part of our work, he will be further referred to. Rev. William J. Mayo, the father of Col. Mayo, came here in the fall of 1825. He arrived on the 30th of November; the fall had been one of almost unprecedented loveliness, without a drop of rain for weeks, but on that night it set in to rain and continued a day or two. He located near the line between Hunter and Stratton Townships, where he died August 1, 1849, lacking but a few days of being eighty years of age. He had eaten his dinner, shaved himself, chopped some fire-wood at his woodpile, walked to the house, and was scraping his feet at the door, when he dropped dead. Col. Mayo and Mrs. Driskell, wife of Joseph Driskell, are the only survivors of twelve children. Mr. Mayo was a local preacher of the M. E. Church, and is mentioned elsewhere as preaching the first sermon in Brouillett Township. Joseph Driskell, a son-in-law of his, is from Kentucky, and settled here in 1829, but is living at present in the city of Paris. Rev. John W. McReynolds was from Allen County, Ky., and came here in 1822. He was a brother-in-law of Col. Mayo—having married a sister of Mrs. Mayo. For several years after coming to the country, he carried on a cabinet-shop, the first in the country. He was a local preacher of the Methodist Church, and, in 1825, joined the Illinois Conference, which then embraced Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. He bought out Alexander on the North Arm, together with other lands, until he possessed quite a large landed property. He finally embarked in the mercantile business, and, after a time, went into partnership with Munsell in that business. He also bought a tannery which he conducted for a time, and at which he made considerable money. He seems to have been an energetic, stirring man, both in religious and business matters. There was a singular coincidence in the death of him and his wife, in that he was taken sick the night she died, and in ten days he slept beside her, as though not even death should part them.

Otis McCulloch came to the township in 1820, and was from New York. He died many years ago, where he made his first settlement, and has a son still living on the old homestead. John Lycan came from Morgan County, Ky., in 1820, and after remaining in the settlement until 18—, removed into Paris Township. In 1829, he went to Clark County, where he purchased a distillery, and after devoting some years to the manufacture of the exhilarating beverage, he retired from the business, and at length died. George and Daniel Beckwith were from New York, and came to this section in 1818. They went to the salt works near Danville, Ill., where they spent some time making salt. After the formation of Vermilion County, Daniel Beckwith moved to Danville, where he figured as quite a prominent man. Represented the county in the Legislature a term or two, and held other positions of importance. He died a good many years ago, but his brother, George Beckwith, was living at Kankakee at the last account of him. Jacob Jones and his sons Samuel and Richard, and

his son-in-law, Samuel Littlefield, were from Maine, and settled in Hunter Township, as early as 1819. They first stopped at Terre Haute; remained there but a short time, and came to this section, where they made settlements. In 1825, they removed to Brouillett Township, where a more extended notice of them is given.

The Alexanders, who are mentioned at some length in the history of Paris Township, deserve also to be mentioned in this chapter. John B. Alexander, the progenitor of all the Alexanders of this section, came originally from North Carolina, and settled in what was termed the Little Vermilion Timber, embraced now in the County of Vermilion, where after remaining a year or two, he came to Edgar County, and settled on the "North Arm," in what is now Hunter Township. He was a man of high standing, and of considerable prominence in the community. As noticed in another chapter, he was one of the first County Commissioners, the first Postmaster, and the first legislator of Edgar County. He resided in Hunter Township for a few years, then returned to Vermilion County, and finally located in the city of Danville, where he died in 1850. His son, Milton K. Alexander, was the first merchant of consequence, in Paris, and was also quite a military man, taking an active part in the Black Hawk campaign, as already noticed. Washington Alexander, of Paris, is also a son. Mr. Alexander brought to this country from the South a lot of cottonseed and prepared to grow his own cotton, and for several years did so quite successfully. He also put up a cotton-gin and a spinning-jack, which run thirty spindles, and manufactured all the cloth used in his family for every-day wear. Alexander McDonald came to the settlement in 1820; was from Tennessee and a son-in-law of John B. Alexander. He finally removed to Vermilion County, where he died.

Daniel Lane, from New Hampshire, settled in Hunter Township, in 1818. He is said to have been a man who lived within himself; that is, would have but little to do with the people living in the neighborhood—would not associate with them nor indulge in the least sociability, until a circumstance occurred that taught him the value of neighbors in a backwoods country. A few years after he had located in the neighborhood, he went one day to Quaker Point,* in search of cattle that had strayed away. He rode a large gray horse, and was followed by quite a formidable-looking dog of a dark-brown color, and, reaching his destination in the evening, remained over night, and the next morning set out to return, but lost his way. About the third day after, his dog came home, worn out and hungry, and it was but natural to suppose that he had been either killed or captured by the Indians. The morning after his absence had been discovered, about twenty-five of the neighbors, well armed, started in search, and on reaching the North Fork of Brouillett Creek, found a deserted Indian camp. Scouts were sent out to make observations, and soon returned with the information that they had found where Lane's horse had been

* In the present county of Vermilion.

tethered, as they knew by the color of hair found on the spot, and where bark had been peeled to tie him. The search was at once resumed, and with quickened steps the trail of the Indians was followed to the Little Vermilion, where another camp (likewise deserted) was found. Beyond this they followed the trail on to Butler's Point, where they encamped for the night, and early the next morning went to the salt works. There they learned that a party of Indians had been there the day before, and were then, as they supposed, camped a mile or two above on the river. Their squad was divided into two bodies, one going up the river on foot, and the other remaining with the horses and to reconnoiter down the river. The party that went up the river did not return until 4 o'clock P. M., when they found the others in a high state of excitement, caused by their prolonged absence and a belief that they had been surprised and captured by the Indians. The party who had been down the river reported they had found an Indian camp, and the fires still burning; that Lane's horse had there been shaved, as was the Indian custom with their ponies, and they had also seen where he had been tied. A "council of war" was held, and it was at once resolved to send to Col. Shelby, of Vigo County, Ind., for help. All were to return home and get supplies, and join Shelby. Joseph Curtis and Amos Williams, two early settlers, whose generous offer should be recorded in letters of gold, agreed to carry the message to Col. Shelby before they slept, though the distance was over fifty miles. After their departure, the party set out for home, and upon their arrival found Lane there alive and well. He had been lost all the while, and by the merest chance had found his way to Hall Sims', almost exhausted from hunger and travel, as was also his horse. After this little episode, the old man came out of his shell, as it were, and became quite neighborly and sociable. He figured rather conspicuously in the early courts of Edgar County, but as he has long since gone to his account, we will draw a veil over his faults, if faults they were, and leave all criticisms to others. Upon his old homestead stands a landmark, known far and wide throughout the country. It is a Lombardy poplar which once did duty as a riding-whip in a case of emergency, and when no longer required in that capacity was stuck in the ground, when it took root and grew to a lofty tree. The story is that Mrs. Lane, Daniel Lane's wife, used it as a "riding-switch," in a trip from Vincennes to where they made their settlement in Hunter Township, and upon their arrival she planted it in the ground and it still flourishes; is fourteen feet now in circumference just above the ground, and, as we were informed by one gentleman, is eleven miles high. This doubtless is slightly exaggerated, but it is one of the highest of these high trees. Both Mr. Lane and his wife are long dead, and sleep upon the old homestead.

Augustin E. Boland is another of the early settlers of Hunter Township, and came here in 1818. He was a native of Connecticut, and a soldier in the war of 1812. At the close of that unpleasantness, he was discharged at Vincennes, Ind., and, after a few years in that vicinity and at Terre Haute, he

came to Hunter Township, as stated above, in 1818. He never went back to the old Nutmeg State after peace was declared between the United States and Great Britain, but came to this settlement after a few years. He was crossing the Wabash one day, and his horse got into quicksand, and but for the timely assistance of some Indians, who chanced to be near by, fishing, he would have been drowned. His son, M. T. Boland, has in his possession an old Presbyterian hymn-book, printed in 1800, which his father carried away from home with him, when he entered the army, and during all his weary marches, and his camp life, it found a place in his knapsack. It is still in a state of pretty good preservation. He died in 1873, at the age of eighty-two years, and as a coincidence, died on his birthday. His wife died about two years ago. Of his family, there are left three sons and a daughter. A. E. Boland, and a sister, Mrs. Newlon, are living in Hunter Township; M. T. Boland, in Paris Township, and another son in Missouri. The following is a true copy of a tax-receipt of Mr. Boland, for 1820, when Edgar was a part of Clark County:

Received, October, 1820, of Augustin E. Boland, \$1.50, his State and county tax for the present year.

JOHN WELSH, Sheriff C. C., III.

The following story was sometimes told by Mr. Boland to his friends, around the fireside, in illustration of his army life: While in the garrison at Vincennes and just before news of the peace of 1815 reached the army of the West, four of his comrades were court-martialed, one for shooting a squaw, and the other three for falling asleep on their posts, like Ahisha, or for some other breach of military discipline, and were condemned to be shot—the latter three—while the one for shooting the squaw, had the “wheelbarrow punishment” (whatever that may be) inflicted upon him. Mr. Boland was one of the squad selected to do the shooting, and, according to military law, the guns of a part of them were loaded with blank cartridges, and no one knew whose pieces were loaded blank, and whose loaded with balls. After the verdict of the court-martial, they commenced making coffins in an adjoining room to the one in which the prisoners were kept, and when ascertained that there were three being made, there was much anxiety and speculation between the four prisoners as to who was the one escaping the death-penalty. Finally, when all was complete, and the appointed moment had arrived, they were marched out to the place of execution, to the music of the Dead March, and amid the screaming of women, each condemned man riding backward upon a coffin. The fatal platoon was drawn out, the prisoners caused to kneel by their open graves, and the blindfold fastened on. The most particular and positive instructions had been given the men to wait for the word to fire. All being in readiness, the terrible orders were given: “Make ready,” “aim,” — “RECOVER ARMS!” The news of peace having reached the army between the finding of the court-martial and the day appointed for the execution, the sentence was revoked, but it was decided to carry it as far as detailed above, for the good effect it might have upon not only the offenders, but upon others.

Barna B. Reynolds was a brother-in-law of Aloysius Brown, and came from Kentucky, but both families were originally from Maryland. Reynolds came the same year that Brown did, but in the fall. Both were Roman Catholics, and Reynolds had a brother, Ignatius, that was a priest. He went to Charleston, S. C., and finally became a Bishop in the Catholic Church. He (Barna Reynolds) removed to Janesville, Wis., with Brown, and died there years ago, but his widow was living at the last heard from her. John Gillam and two brothers came from Indiana about 1822. They were very poor, had neither homes nor much of the world's goods in any shape, and after remaining for a short time in the settlement, returned to the place from whence they came. The Murphys came from the Old Dominion, and located in this township. Lewis Murphy was the first of the family in the field, and came here as early as 1819. He was the first Judge of Probate after the formation of Edgar County. William Murphy, a brother to Lewis, came in 1820, and settled on a farm adjoining Col. Mayo, where he died many years ago. The first session of Circuit Court in Edgar County was held at his house. James Murphy was another brother, and built a horse-mill near the line between Hunter and Stratton Townships, and afterward a water-mill in Hunter Township. He finally moved to Brouillett Township. Still another brother was Dr. Url Murphy, and the first practicing physician in the township, and perhaps in the county. He came to the settlement in 1821, a young man of promise, and a physician of merit, considering his youth. The next year he died, being the first death in the neighborhood. His loss was severely felt, for physicians were not as plenty then as now; and although the population was less than at the present day, the people did sometimes require the "balm of Gilead."

William Reed came from the East in 1818, but what particular State, no one now remembers. He was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812, the first Sheriff of Edgar County, and, after the formation of Vermilion County, removed thither, and was Sheriff there for several years, and finally died there. James Johnson and John Laswell settled in the town in 1819, but like Reed their native State is not known. Johnson was the first chairmaker in the county, and made the first chairs Col. Mayo used after his settlement in the country, except some he made himself with a saw and auger. Johnson is forgotten, and no one can tell now what became of him. Laswell went West, but further, nothing is known of him. Nathaniel Morgan, from Kentucky, came to the town in 1821, and settled on land belonging to Col. Mayo. A married son settled in Edgar Township, where he is noticed among the early settlers of that town. They finally sold out and all moved to Texas. Elijah Austin was from Massachusetts and settled in the town in 1818, just on the old Indian boundary line. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace, and also one of the first County Commissioners. His wife died, and he married the widow of Laban Burr, and died about 1842. Jesse Sanders was from North Carolina and came in the spring of 1818. He was a single man at the time and soon went away, no one knows

where he went, or what became of him. Alonzo Lapham was from New York, and settled in the town in 1820. He was a half-brother to Edward Wheeler, mentioned as one of the early settlers of Brouillett Township, and is mentioned elsewhere as operating a fulling-mill in the early times. William Newcomb was an early settler, but of him little is known.

James Hensly came from Kentucky, about 1822, and settled in what is now Hunter Township. In February, after he came to the country, his niece, Ruth Hensly, who lived with him, and had been on a visit at John Lycan's, living at the time where Abram Risser now lives, set out in the evening to return to her uncle's. Soon after starting, it began to snow; she became bewildered, and finally lost her way. There were but few roads then, nor any settlements west of the boundary-line and north of Sugar Creek, and it was several days before she was missed. But at length it was found that she was lost, and the neighbors at once turned out in search of her. They first went through the Sugar Creek timber, then through that of Brouillett Creek, and as far north as Stage's Point. The third day, it commenced raining, taking off the snow, and late in the evening her tracks were discovered in the "Sangamon Trace," near Cherry Point. Twelve of the party agreed to continue the search, while the others returned home. The twelve pressed on, and about dark reached Hickory Grove, where they built a fire and cooked supper, when six of the party again took the trace, leaving the others in camp. In about two hours, they returned, bringing the girl with them. She was in a rather deplorable condition. Her shoes and skirts were much worn, and she was almost frozen. When she became warmed and thawed, she suffered the most intense pain from cold and hunger. When she left Lycan's for her uncle's, she had on two linsey dresses, besides heavy underclothes, and when it began to snow and rain she took off one of them, tied the body together with her garters, and filling it with dried prairie-grass, carried it on her back to keep from getting wet. A rather model umbrella, but of considerable value at the time. From the time of her starting out until she was missed, and including the three days they were searching for her, she had wandered in the woods about a week, without food but such as she could pick up in the forest in midwinter. Though not at all frozen, she was so numbed and exhausted that, when brought to the fire, as above noted, her pain became almost unbearable. She finally married John Morgan, one of the men who took an active part in the search, and afterward removed to Texas.

In 1819, Rev. Joseph Curtis, a local preacher of the Methodist Church, came to the township and settled on what is known as the Curtis farm. He was from Ohio, and made the first effort at planting a nursery in Edgar County, and also organized the first Methodist class in the county, which will be again alluded to. He died more than twenty years ago, but his wife is still living, though quite aged. The Lowrys were from Kentucky, and settled first in Hunter Township, and afterward in Brouillett and Edgar. Joseph Lowry was the first one of the name in the settlement, and came in 1820, and, after a few

ears, removed to Vermilion, where he died of milk-sickness. Judge William Lowry was a brother of Joseph, and came to the county the next year. He was an Associate Justice in Kentucky, which position entitled him to the prefix of Judge. After living in Hunter for a few years, he removed to Edgar, and later to De Witt County. John and James Lowry were brothers to those already mentioned, and, after a few years, moved to De Witt County. Judge Lowry brought some blooded cattle here with him from Kentucky; but they never amounted to much in this then wild country. The "green-head flies" were too severe for blooded stock. James Dudley was from Massachusetts, about 1819-20, and settled in this township. After becoming unable to work at farming, he embarked in the mercantile trade, and sold, perhaps, the first goods in Edgar County. His first effort was peddling, and afterward he opened a store at Daniel Lane's. Later, he removed to Coles County, and, it is said, became very rich; went East and married in his old age.

The Hunters came from Greencastle, Ind., to Hunter Township, but were originally from Tennessee. The family consisted of the elder John Hunter, and six sons, viz.: John Hunter, still living in Hunter Township; S. K. Hunter, living in Paris; William, Christopher, Andrew and George, the latter locating near the line, a part of his land lying in Indiana and a part in Edgar County. They (the sons) came here in 1828, and entered land, returned to Indiana, and removed to the county in 1832, the elder Hunter coming the year previous. John Hunter is still living upon his original settlement in this township; Christopher died in Paris; George, on his farm, near State line, and William and Andrew died in Missouri. The father was of English descent, and died in 1832, soon after removing to the county. His wife was of Scotch origin and died in 1857, at the age of eighty-three years. She was the last of a family of six children, whose combined ages at the time of death were upward of six hundred years. John Hunter is a man of considerable prominence in the community. He served two years as Deputy Sheriff, and later as United States Marshal, to take the census of Putnam County, Ind. After his removal to Edgar County, he was elected Sheriff, in 1846, serving two years, afterward (in 1851 and 1852), as Deputy Sheriff. He was also the Chairman of the first Board of Supervisors of the county. Hon. A. J. Hunter, of Paris, is a son of John Hunter, and a lawyer of merit, who has distinguished himself, not only at the bar, but in the Legislature of the State.

In the early days of the country, Henry Clay, the great Kentucky statesman, entered two or three sections of land in this township, embracing what is still known as Clay's Prairie. He also entered Section 21 for Hon. William A. Burwell, Member of Congress from Virginia, and a warm, personal friend. He caused his own land to be improved, well stocked with fine Kentucky blue-grass animals, and placed one of his sons, Thomas Clay, in charge of it, as a means, perhaps, of breaking and weaning him away from dissolute companions,

about his old home, at Lexington, Ky. But the change of scene effected little change in the course of his habits, and his father determined to take him home and sell the land. Negotiations were opened between him and the Hunters, the result of which was the sale of 1,600 acres of land on Clay's Prairie to John and S. K. Hunter, and which still remains in their possession. This sale was made about 1849 or 1850, and we here give space to an autograph letter from the "Sage of Ashland" to the Hunters, in regard to some of the payments on this land:

ASHLAND, 14th Nov., 1851.

GENTLEMEN:

I leave home to-morrow, for Washington. You will greatly oblige me by remitting to me, at that city, a check of the Bank of Terre Haute, on New York or Philadelphia, for the amount of the installment due next Christmas for the land you bought of me. The premium on the check, of course, must be paid by me, and deducted by the Bank from the amount remitted. The letter and the Bank will always afford evidence of the amount of the payment. I herewith enclose your note, canceled, due last Christmas, which I thought you might like to have, altho' you have sufficient other evidence of the payment.

I am, Respectfully,
Your obed't servant,

MESSRS. JOHN HUNTER
AND S. K. HUNTER.

H. CLAY.

This letter of the great statesman, Hon. A. J. Hunter has in his possession, handsomely framed, and which he prizes very highly. The trip to Washington, referred to in the letter, was the last one ever made by Mr. Clay to the national capital. When he returned again to his home, it was in his coffin. As a memento of their friendly relations, he gave Mr. Hunter a pair of fine blooded cows.

James Carney is a jolly old bachelor, and came from Madison County, Ky., in 1834, and located where he now lives. Like all old bachelors, he has his peculiarities, one of which is, that his land lies about equally in Illinois and Indiana; his house stands directly on the line, and is so located that he dines in Illinois and sleeps in Indiana. As he sits in his sanctum he can look out of its south window over the plains of Hoosierdom, and a single pace will place him in the dominions of Gov. Cullom or Gov. Williams. J. R. Morehouse came from New Jersey in 1833, in a one-horse wagon, and five in family—his father and mother and three children, himself fourteen years old at the time. They stopped in Indiana, where they remained from November 23, to Christmas, living all this time in the wagon. About the middle of March, moved into an unfinished cabin in Vigo County, Ind., where they remained sixteen years. In the mean time he had grown up and married, and, in 1849, came to Edgar County and settled in this township, where he still lives. This includes the names of all the early settlers whose history we have been able to gather. If omissions have been made, which is altogether probable, with the first settlements extending back to such a remote period, it was unintentional.

THE EARLY TIMES.

In the early development of a country, the pioneers usually fare hard for a time. They leave all the luxuries and comforts of civilization behind them when they emigrate to a new country and give themselves up to toil and exposures from which many of us would shrink in dismay. Think of what the people had to contend with when they came here sixty years ago! Of going forty or fifty miles to mill; of half a dozen families crowding into one small cabin for weeks at a time, until each could provide himself a cabin of his own. Says Col. Mayo, "we went to the 'big field' after corn, which we hauled home on a sled." This "big field," was east of Terre Haute, and had been opened by Mrs. Mayo's grandfather. It contained eighty acres—all in corn—and was considered a very large field of corn for those days. Then people grew their flax and cotton, and some raised sheep, and manufactured all their clothing at home. Carding-mills, or machines were established, at which the wool was carded into rolls. The rolls were spun by the wives and daughters on the "big wheel" and then woven into cloth, and by the same dexterous fingers made into garments for themselves and their families. And the men, their mode of farming was so far then behind what it is to-day, that our young men, could they see some of the means used in those primitive times for farming, would, perhaps, deem them a greater curiosity than our fathers did the locomotive, when they saw it for the first time steaming over the prairies. The old "Cary plow," for instance, with its moldboard, part of wood and part of iron; what a curiosity it would be now to see a man trying to plow with it. Would we not feel a kind of pity for one reduced to such an extremity? "We had to stop," says Col. Mayo, "two or three times in a forty-rod furrow, and scrape it with a paddle carried for the purpose, in order to plow with it at all." Harrows with wooden teeth were quite a contrast to the splendid implement of that class now in use. And the small, inconvenient cabin in which they had to live, glad to get any kind of shelter that would protect them from the rigors of winter and from the wolves and bears. The regulation cabin seems to have been from sixteen to twenty feet square, daubed with mud, covered with "clapboards," a log cut out for a window, with greased paper in lieu of glass, and a kind of partition across one end forming a fire-place the width of the cabin. Often, the cabin had nothing better than a dirt floor. Their furniture was such as the settler himself could manufacture with an ax and an auger; for the mechanic does not often go to a new country to establish himself in business, at least not till the population will justify the expectation of his getting work. Bedsteads were often made by boring a hole in the cabin-wall, putting in pins, supported by others from the ground, a pole laid across the structure, and straw filled in. This composed the bed, as well as the frame, and, though scarcely as soft "as downy pillows are," sufficed the humble dwellers until a more luxurious couch could be afforded. Chairs were blocks of wood, with holes bored in them and

legs put in; and tables were puncheons or slabs split out of trees, with similar legs as the chairs. But, even under all these trying circumstances, they enjoyed life better, perhaps, than we do to-day. People were more sociable then, all were neighbors for miles and miles, and the term neighbor came nearer the meaning the Master gave it eighteen hundred years ago than it does now. A man would divide his last crust with another, and loan him anything he had—except his wife and babies; and, to know that a man needed help to “raise a cabin,” or “roll his logs,” was all the invitation required. And when trouble came upon one, genuine sympathy was tendered from all around, and in a simple manner that carried with it conviction of its sincerity. Not as it is in the present age, as pictured by a late writer: “‘Is he dead?’ is the solemn inquiry of a few as they pass to their work. But none miss us but our immediate connections, and in a short time they forget us and laugh as merrily as when we sat beside them.” It is too true. The world is growing more selfish every day, and human nature becoming more hardened, and more indifferent to the woes and troubles of others. It is rather a dismal view of things, but our daily surroundings prove its correctness and truth.

FIRST MILLS, SHOPS, ETC.

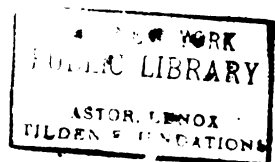
The first settlers of Hunter Township used to go all the way to Shakertown to mill, which was near Vincennes, Ind. Maj. Markel built a mill, in 1818, on Otter Creek, six miles north of Terre Haute, which drew most of the custom from this section after it commenced operation. In 1819, John Beard built a mill near the mouth of Brouillett's Creek, near the township-line. This was still more convenient to the people of Hunter. Beard was a Dutchman, and was, perhaps, from Pennsylvania; but what became of him, no one can now tell. Still later, an ox-mill was built near where the Catholic Church now stands, which was of great convenience. The power was made by oxen on a tread-wheel. Alonzo Lapham added a fulling-mill to the ox-mill, for the purpose of “fulling” such cloth as was manufactured by the inhabitants; and William Newcomb built a carding-mill near by, on which the people had their wool carded into rolls. Newcomb brought his carding-mill from Bloomington, and, after running it several years, moved to De Witt County and took it with him.

About 1820–21, John Lycan opened a blacksmith-shop in Hunter Township, not only the first in the town, but the first in the county, as mentioned in the County History. It was near where Abraham Risser now lives, and prior to it the settlers had to go to Fort Harrison for blacksmithing. Rev. Joseph Curtis planted a nursery about 1820, the first effort of the kind in the county, and a business, which is still continued by his son, a notice of which is made in the County History. Rev. John W. McReynolds opened a cabinet-shop in the neighborhood in 1824, but at that early day there were few demands for that class of goods, and most of the people manufactured their own furniture. James Johnson, who settled in the neighborhood as early as 1819, was a chairmaker, and



S. H. Elliott

PARIS



made the first chairs in the county, some of which are still to be found. Tanneries were also among the early conveniences to the settlement. In those days, the people manufactured everything at home used in the family. Their tea was made of the sassafras, sweetened with maple sugar, their clothing of home manufacture, and made from cotton, wool and flax. But all those relics of barbarism, if we may use the expression, such as the carding machine, loom, tannery and cotton-gin have long since passed away.

Elijah Austin is supposed to have been the first Justice of the Peace in Hunter Township. The first Sheriff of the county was also of Hunter. Indeed, Hunter seems to have furnished nearly, if not all of the first county officers. The first Circuit Clerk, and first Judge of Probate, and last but not least, the first Coroner, George Board, who is referred to in other parts of this work. The first County Commissioners were also from this settlement, as also the first Representative in the Legislature, and the first election in the county was held here. It was for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1818, and before the county was created, and was at the home of Col. Mayo. It was the scene of the first session of the Courts after the formation of the county. Hunter, it appears, was for some time the "hub," the center round which the entire county was wont to revolve; but with the location of the county seat at Paris, its power, to some extent waned, and its glory departed forever.

BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE.

The first birth in Hunter Township was a daughter of John Stratton, who was born in 1817, the first year settlements were made in the country. The circumstance is mentioned elsewhere as the first birth in Edgar County, a fact probably that is undisputed. The first marriage was Narissa Jones and Edward Wheeler, also mentioned in county history as the first occurring in the county. They were married by Elijah Austin, a Justice of the Peace, and the license was from the Clerk's Office of Clark County, "before Edgar was." It is told of this marriage that, when the 'Squire had performed the ceremony, he walked across the room, threw his arms around and kissed his own wife, leaving the bridegroom to follow his example if he chose. We do not know if he did or did not. Sylvester Barker, now living in Paris, married a sister of the bride just mentioned, on the authority of the first marriage license issued from the Clerk's office of Edgar County. The first death in the township was Dr. Uriel Murphy, a young physician, who came to Illinois from Virginia to build up a home and a practice, and died within a year. His death is recorded in 1822. Horace Austin, a son of 'Squire Austin, died soon after Dr. Murphy. The latter was the first physician in the settlement, and also the first in the county, and it is said was a young man of much promise. He was highly thought of, and his loss was seriously felt in the little community. Before he came to the country, and for some time after his death, a Dr. Durkey, living across the Wabash, some ten or fifteen miles distant, made professional visits to this

section when the state of health required it. With this limited board of health, some of the more hardy of the citizens would console themselves with the reflection that doctors and officers were not needed, as "everybody behaved themselves and nobody got sick." This would not have applied to all parts of the county a few years later.

One of the sources of pastime for the young people in the settlement was Mr. Boland's singing school. To this they used to flock of Sunday afternoons, at some neighbor's cabin, and occasionally at night, each family taking it by turns furnishing house-room for "the singing-school," and the young people taking it by turns furnishing tallow candles, to light the scene. Doubtless our young friends of this fast age would elevate their Grecian, aquiline and pug noses to an angle of forty-five degrees at such simple amusement.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The first sermon preached in Hunter Township, and perhaps in Edgar County, was by Rev. Joseph Curtis, a local preacher of the Methodist Church. He came to the settlement in the spring of 1819. During that year, he formed a class at the residence of Col. Mayo, consisting of himself and wife, Col. Mayo and wife, John Stratton and wife, and Sally Whitley, of whom there is still living, Col. Mayo and wife and Mrs. Curtis. He preached occasionally, as also did a Rev. Mr. Love. During the winter of 1822-23, Rev. John W. McReynolds, who has been noticed among the early settlers, came in, and the next spring succeeded in getting this class included in the regular work by Conference, and the Rev. H. Vreedenburg was appointed the first circuit-rider, the house of Col. Mayo being used as the house of preaching until he moved to Paris, in 1827. The first camp-meeting ever held in the county, was near this spot, in August, 1823, Rev. Mr. Vreedenburg in charge, assisted by Rev. McReynolds and Dr. James. At this meeting occurred more than twenty conversions. Rev. Mr. Vreedenburg was returned to the circuit, and is termed the founder of Methodism in Edgar County. There are now four churches in Hunter Township—two of the Methodist denomination, one Catholic and one Christian Church. The "Old North Arm Church" as it is called, is the one just mentioned as established by Rev. Joseph Curtis, in 1819. As stated, it was organized at the house of Col. Mayo, but in a short time they moved their place of meeting to Mr. Curtis' house, where, for twenty-four years, they worshiped. At the end of this time, the North Arm Church was built and dedicated. The first ministers to occupy the new church were Rev. Mr. Hargraves and Rev. Mr. McReynolds. The present minister is Rev. Mr. Hedges, and the present church edifice was built in 1876. St. Aloysius' Catholic Church is attended by Father Hasse, of Paris. It is a substantial brick structure, and was built about thirty years ago—the first Catholic Church, not only in this, but any of the surrounding counties. Its membership is about forty families. The other churches are of more recent origin, and are all large and elegant buildings, and have good congregations.

The first schoolhouse in the town was built near where Abram Risser now lives, and was one of the first temples of learning erected in the county. Amos Williams taught the first school in it, also supposed to be the first in the county. But as the time has been so long, there is really not much certainty about it. There are now five schoolhouses in the township, which is a tier of sections below the allotted size of a regular Congressional town. They are good, comfortable buildings, and schools are maintained the usual number of months during the year.

As stated in the beginning of this chapter, Hunter was originally a part of Stratton Township, and so remained from the time the county adopted township organization until the March meeting of the Board of Supervisors, 1861, when a petition was presented to the honorable Board, by John Hunter, and signed by ninety-three of the citizens, for a new town to be made from Stratton and Brouillett, most of it, however, from Stratton. At the same meeting, Mr. Van Houtin presented a remonstrance, signed by 243 of the citizens. In the face of this remonstrance, the new township was made by a vote—not 8 to 7—but of 7 to 6. And thus Hunter became a township, and was given the name Hunter for Mr. Hunter, who was instrumental in getting it. It is bounded as follows: north, by Brouillett Township; west, by Paris and Edgar; south, by Stratton, and east by Indiana.

The first Fourth of July celebration which took place in the county, occurred in this township. It was held in a grove on Daniel Lane's farm, very near the present line of Stratton and Hunter, and consisted of the usual ceremonies indulged in on the "glorious Fourth" in early times. A regular old-fashioned barbecue dinner, toasts, responses, etc., and the Declaration of Independence read by Judge William Lowry. The usual oration was omitted.

WAR, INDIAN AND OTHER ITEMS.

We have already said much of the Indians and of the Black Hawk war, in these pages, and hardly deem it necessary to go into details here, as the result would be considerable repetition. There were plenty of Indians in this part of country for nearly a score of years after white people settled in it. When the Black Hawk war broke out, many of the people of the North Arm shouldered their guns and hastened to the front. In the Mexican War, Hunter sent out a number of soldiers—some who carried muskets, and some, or one, at least, who wore shoulder-straps. A Mr. McReynolds, from Hunter, was a Lieutenant in the Mexican war. In the last great war, when the Southrons raised their impious hands against the Government and the old flag, the brave men of Hunter responded nobly to the call for troops. In another department of this work will be found the names of all who went, not only from this township, but from other sections of the county as well, so far as they could be obtained.

Prairie fires used to be a great source of trouble and fear, and often destructive. Stacks of grain and hay, fences and sometimes houses fell a prey to

them. It was often the case in the fall, at the season when they mostly occurred, that

“ In the scowl of heaven each face
Grew dark—”

and we have it from a reliable source, that people would actually get lost in daytime, it being so dark in the forests, owing to the thick smoke, they could not see their way. To guard against prairie fires was the farmer's first thought after getting his crops garnered, and his failure to do so often proved disastrous.

The “green-head” flies were the worst pests the people had to contend with in those early times, and many contend that they were more to be dreaded than prairie wolves. People often had to travel and plow by night, on account of their being so troublesome. Their bites we have been told by many who remember them, were quite as severe as the sting of a yellow-jacket. They made their appearance about the 1st of June, and disappeared between the 1st and 10th of September. Col. Mayo relates how they once played a joke on the “green-heads” by setting an old hair trunk out in an exposed place. They watched it for a time, and Mr. Green-head would make a dive at it, but never succeeded in drawing blood.

Hunter Township is without railroads. The iron-horse has never yet made a track through its forests or over its prairies. Its wagon-roads are as good as are to be found in the county, or, perhaps, in this section of the State, except the many crooks and turns and jogs to which they are subjected. In Hunter, perhaps, more than in another section of the county, is this the case with the roads. Why it is so, we cannot say. The township is drained by Brouillett Creek and some other small brooks, which run toward the Wabash River. It is also well timbered, possessing both timbered and prairie land, and being pretty well divided between the two.

THE VILLAGES.

Hunter Township has had more villages and hamlets than any other township, perhaps, and none of them have ever amounted to anything. Cambridge City is the oldest city or town in the county, the record of the plat bearing date August 2, 1820. Just where it is or was located (for there is not a trace to mark its site), no one can tell, except by consulting the records. From them we learn that it was on the northeast quarter of Section 9, Town 14 north. Range 11 west, which is now embraced in Hunter Township. This “city” was intended for the future capital, and was laid out with much care. The blocks or squares were 18 rods each way, and a public square of the same dimensions, the entire plat containing 71 acres and 87 rods. The four principal streets were 82 feet 6 inches in width, and the four lesser streets were 57 feet and 9 inches. It was surveyed and laid out by John F. Thompson. It presents a very beautiful appearance—on paper—and that it failed in becoming the seat of justice was, doubtless, a disappointment to many. It never, so far

as we have been able to learn, did anything in the way of business. The laying-out of Paris, soon after, and the locating of the county seat there, forever put an end to the bright hopes and anticipations of Cambridge City.

Baldwinsville, at a later period, we believe, absorbed Cambridge. A post office and store was once kept here, by a man named Baldwin, and went by the name of Baldwinsville Post Office. But it has long passed away, and the site of the place is now a cultivated farm. Huffmanville was called after David Huffman, on whose land it is located, and who kept a store and a post office there since the discontinuing of that at Baldwinsville. The post office has been discontinued at this point, but the store is still in operation and carried on by Thomas McFall. J. Dawson now keeps a small store in the township, and also has a post office, which is called Dawson Post Office. The place consists only of a store, post office and a blacksmith-shop.

ELBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

When Edgar County was created, in 1823, it was divided into five civil divisions, known as townships. One of these was named Pike. Its boundaries were described as follows :

“Beginning at the range line between Ranges 11 and 12 where it crosses Sugar Creek, thence south to the south line of the county, thence east to the State line, thence north to the center of Congressional Township 13, thence west to Sugar Creek, and northward up Sugar Creek to the place of beginning.”

The reader can readily trace the outlines of this township on any map. He will also observe that the outlines of Pike are almost synonymous with the present outlines of Elbridge Township. It gave to it an arm running from the north line of Section 27 nearly three miles long, and in no place exceeding one-half mile in width. The township remained in this form some time. Its oddness and inconvenience, however, became manifest as the country settled, and the “arm” was taken off, the part above the north line being attached to Stratton, or, as it was formerly known, Wayne Township. Pike Township was also enlarged by attaching one tier of sections to the north, thereby giving it its present dimensions.

It is now seven sections long by six wide, hence contains forty-two sections or square miles, equal to 26,880 acres. The surface of the country is somewhat diversified. Along the water-courses it is broken and hilly, while on the uplands the surface becomes undulating. There are no natural prairies in this township of any size, hence the entire surface is devoid of that even exterior seen in prairie countries. Formerly the township was covered with a magnificent growth of native forest-trees, prominent among which the oak in several varieties, hickory, walnut, beech, sugar-tree, elm and other kinds flourished. Interspersed among these grew a great number of small trees of the same and different

varieties, which, with their more powerful fellows, were ruthlessly cut down by the pioneer in the establishment of his home. Many grand old forest-trees were felled to the earth by his powerful arm and keen ax—trees which, could they be produced now, would yield him a handsome revenue. Yet they stood in the way of progress, and, as there were no mills or manufactories to use them, they were consigned to the log-heap and destroyed. Grand, sound walnuts, of a century's growth, so large that when felled an ordinary man could not see over them in a direct line from his eye were cut down, sawn into lengths so they could be handled, and rolled to the log-heap to meet the fate of others equally as sound and large, though of a different kind. Such trees as these—whole forests of them—stood on the hills, along the streams and in the valleys in what is now Elbridge Township when first the white man made his home here. Here had they stood for ages. Under their outspreading branches had the Indian lover wooed and won his dusky mate; had he pitched his wigwam home, reared his savage family, and been at last laid away at rest among his ancestors. The savage beast, the fleeting deer, the heavy buffalo, the swift bird, the ravenous wolf had all lived here in undisturbed security, or been the delight of the native hunter in his exciting chase. The limpid waters of the streams had furnished him a rare feast, while in their depths he had bathed his limbs, or over their surface paddled his light canoe.

His possession of these primeval forests could not always be. A white race, more powerful than he, was already close in his footsteps, and warned by the experience of his comrades farther east, he was preparing to vacate, and follow the western sun. The white man had his home on the banks of the Wabash, while south and west of him, hardy venturers, determined to find a home for themselves and their families in this then outpost of civilization, were encroaching closely on his domain.

Illinois, made a Territory in 1809, had so grown in population, that the second grade of government was determined upon, and in 1818, it was admitted into the Union and became a sovereign State. At this date, only the lower part of Illinois was settled, and that in neighborhoods, as it were, for, often large tracts of wilderness country would be met in passing over the country, while the north was an uninhabited domain still under the rule of the native Indian. Chicago was yet a small trading-post with no thought of its future greatness.

The first settlers in the present confines of Elbridge Township, located in the years 1818 or 1819. Just when, cannot now be definitely determined, nor can the name of the first settler be ascertained. Mr. Hall Sims, now over eighty years of age, came to this county in March, 1821, and settled near where he now lives. He states that when he arrived, there were living in what is now Elbridge Township, the following persons and their families: Thomas Wilson, Alexander Ewing, John Ray, Thomas Foster, Thomas Rhoades, James Eggleton, Dr. James Love, John Elliott and James Knight. There is yet standing an apple-tree planted by Mr. John Elliott, in 1820, which is now nine feet and

four inches in circumference, five feet from the ground. It is in all probability the largest apple-tree in Edgar County. It is doubtful if a larger tree of its kind can be found in Illinois.

Mr. Wilson came with his family from Kentucky. The common route then was to cross the Ohio below the mouth of Salt River, at the place known as Tobacco Landing; then go up through Golconda and Paolia to the New Albany and Vincennes road, which they followed to the latter place. Here they generally crossed the Wabash River, and by different routes went to their new homes. Those days, almost all settled first in what is now Clark County. After awhile the disease known as milk-sickness, drove many away, and desiring a higher and healthier location they came northward. By these means the first settlers of Edgar County came hither. The majority of them came from the South, and brought with them their Southern customs and habits, just as those who settled the northern part of the State brought their customs from the East. A peculiar individuality thus became stamped upon each part of the State.

Mr. Ewing and Mr. Ray were both from Tennessee. A great many of the emigrants from the States south of Kentucky came through it on their way to Illinois, a majority of whom remained in the Blue-grass State awhile, some of them long enough to become residents. By these means, often in the history of Edgar County, when mention is made of an early resident coming from Kentucky, his real place of nativity would perhaps be North or South Carolina. From his stay in Kentucky, he would, however, give his place of starting as that State, as it was at the time his residence. Thus Mr. Foster and Mr. Rhoades came to Illinois from the blue-grass land, while the first-named was a native of the Keystone State, and had been raised there. He had moved to Kentucky on attaining his majority, and by the pioneers of Edgar County, and even by himself, was considered as from their own hearthstones. All these men brought families and came about the same year. Their circumstances, too, varied but little. All were poor, and all equally desirous of bettering their fortunes. Like all pioneers, they were kind to a fault, and ever ready to do a favor. They came with a meager outfit of this world's goods, but strong in faith and hope, expected to increase their worldly store and provide a home in old age. Some came in frontier wagons, drawn by horses or oxen, and some used the more primitive pack-horse as a means of migration. Either way was slow, compared to the more modern modes of travel; but as they then knew of no other way than that mentioned, unless a river lay in their course, they were content. While on the journey, if away from the settled route, their encampment for the night was made wherever night overtook them. A fire was built by the wayside, over which an iron kettle was suspended, in which the evening meal was cooked. The father's gun through the day provided abundance of fresh meat of the choicest varieties, for squirrels and wild turkeys were common, and deer could be had almost for the asking. Yet, let the advantages of the journey be the best, and it was one of toil and privation. Then there were

no bridges over the streams, no fences by the roadside, no well-trodden highway. Each emigrant followed the general trail, but each sought a new track for his own team. This cut the way into innumerable ditches and ruts made by the wheel of the wagon or the hoof of the horse or ox. If the season was one of much rain, the swamps they were often compelled to cross, would be almost impassable, and the roads would be heavy. If dry, the road was rough, so that at its best, the journey could not be said to be pleasant, yet the way was often cheery. and when the wild prairie, brown with the somber hue of autumn, stretched out miles upon miles on either side, or the forests were all that nature could desire, the emigrant passed on joyously, despite his wayside troubles. He could endure trial, hunger and pain, if a HOME stood at the end of each day's journey beckoning him on to its cheerful domain. Faith and hope are two anchors of the soul, without which the poor mortal on life's pathway would indeed be cheerless on his way.

The emigrant on his arrival began at once preparations for a shelter. During this period, the family lived in the wagon, though the cooking and washing were performed by the women under the shade of an outspreading tree. Oft-times a rude pole cabin, with no floor save the mother-earth, and no windows save the interstices between the poles forming the walls of the cabin, was temporarily erected, and should the time of arrival be spring, this structure sufficed for a house until the crops were sown. After that important work was done, he had a season of comparative leisure, during which he made preparations to erect a more comfortable abode.

Mr. Sims states that when he arrived he found the settlers generally provided with tolerably comfortable cabins. Dr. Love was the only physician in the community. His stay was not long, however, as a few years after, he removed to Little Rock, Ark., where in after years he died.

Mr. James Knight was an old man when he settled here. He was a soldier in the war which gave America her freedom, and was one of the few who lived in Edgar County and drew pensions for his services in that war. He remained on his old place until his death. Mr. Ewing, like Mr. Knight, died on his home farm, which he brought to an advanced state of cultivation, and on which he passed his declining years in ease and comfort. It has been but a few years since some of these first settlers have passed away, and who can help but pause and reflect at the wonderful changes in this country since their arrival. Mr. Wilson lived a quiet life on the farm selected by him when he emigrated, and on it he passed away. Mr. Ray brought two grown sons, Martin and Isaac, who may be counted as among the pioneers of that day. He, like some of his associates, lived a useful life in Elbridge Township, and at its close died on the old homestead. Thomas Foster followed his recreant son Jack, as he was always known, who was, for his misconduct, driven out by the Vigilantes to Missouri, where he afterward died. James Eggleton came from Tennessee, through Kentucky, to Elbridge Township, about a year before the arrival of

Hall Sims. He went from there to the salt works on the Vermilion River. While on the way, he was badly frozen, and laid up for some time in consequence. He had stopped at Palestine in Clark County on his first coming to the country, where he had resided some time. A short time after his recovery from the effects of the freeze, he returned to Palestine and continued to reside there.

The next settler is Mr. Hall Sims, already mentioned. He was born in the Carolinas before the dawn of the present century. He early emigrated to Kentucky, and, in 1815, came to Clark County, Ill. The State was yet a Territory, and Clark County existed only in territory—the name was not there. Here the scourge of milk-sickness drove him to seek a more elevated region of country, and in the month of March, 1821, as has been noted, with the assistance of his father-in-law, Thomas Jones, he came to Elbridge Township, then, like Clark County in 1815, existing only in locality. They arrived on the 10th day of the month, and were put down at the hospitable cabin of Mr. Thomas Wilson. There they remained until Mr. Sims could cut logs and, with the assistance of the neighbors, whose names have been given, raise and cover a cabin. When he moved into this pioneer affair, he says he had a good wife, four children, a rifle, two dogs and a scanty supply of household furniture. When he came to the State, he traveled on foot, having only a pack-horse to carry his effects. His cabin, like all others of that day, was made of unhewn logs, notched at the ends so they would fit closely together. Between the logs, chunks split from the heart of an oak were fastened with pegs and daubed over with mud until the crack was closed. The earth in the interior of the cabin was trodden firmly down and was used for the floor. A door was cut in one side, a small window on the other, the huge old-fashioned fire-place made in one end and the cabin was complete. The description of Mr. Sims' cabin would apply to all cabins of that day, save that in many, puncheon floors were laid. Mr. Sims states he did not get one laid in his until autumn, when he hired two young men to come from Palestine and saw with handsaws some slabs, which were used for this purpose. Puncheons for the floor and clapboards for the roof were almost always split from sound oak-trees, the former being held in their place by their own weight, while the latter were held on by weight-poles, kept a suitable distance apart by short sticks of wood placed between them, the bottom one secured at the ends by the last end-log, which projected out some distance from the eaves. Ofttimes it extended four or five feet from the main building. In such cases, the roof would be continued to the ends of the logs, a floor laid underneath and a long, low porch be the result. To this may, no doubt, be ascribed the custom so often seen in the frame houses succeeding these primitive cabins of having a large porch in front. On this, in the warm evening, might be seen the farmer as he passed the twilight of the day in company with his family, enjoying the cool of the evening. Here, too, could be seen the busy housewife or industrious daughter engaged at the loom or with the old-

fashioned spinning wheel. These scenes are pleasant to refer to, and are lingered fondly over by the old people who enacted them in their younger days. They love to tell the present generation of times gone by—to them the “good old times”—and which they say they have never seen since their youth. We honor them in their belief, and recognize an element in human nature ever the same in all ages and under all conditions. The slave in the South before the war, had he been brought from the shades of heathendom, longed for a return to that land, though he were treated ever so well here. The emigrants from foreign countries cling to their old-time ways, and think none so good. We of to-day, strong in the race of life, and with a future before us boding only good, cannot but love to linger over childhood’s happy hours, and think with the kindest feelings of days gone by. Yet these were not the best days. Every day is the best day in reality, and is all that is allotted to us here.

The crops raised by the earliest settlers were generally corn and wheat. Other cereals were but little grown until the country began to settle more thickly and an increase of comforts and wealth was procured. When corn was thoroughly dry, it was crushed in a mortar or ground in one of the horse or water mills. At the date of which we are now writing, no mills existed in this part of the State. The pioneer was obliged to go to a mill a few miles below Terre Haute or to one of the settlements further north, whose inhabitants had accumulated a few comforts in their short stay. Mr. Andrew B. Ray stated that at one time he built a water-mill on Sugar Creek, one of the first mills of the kind in the county. He constructed a dam of corn stalks and brush. When this mill was built, there was certainly no other water-mill for grinding grain in this part of the country. The dam could not withstand the spring freshets, and during a heavy flood was swept away, practically ending the working of the mill. Horse or band mills were more commonly used after the old mortar became too slow a way to grind. They were cheaply constructed and were a great improvement on their more simple and laborious predecessors. Another method was the grater, made by perforating with numerous small holes the bottom of some worn-out tin pan, which, being bent into a concave form, with that side outward, presented a number of sharp points, against which the dry corn was vigorously rubbed until worn to the cob. This old grater was an eye-sore to most juveniles, as it occupied the greater portion of their leisure time at noon or evening. It might be fun at first, but it soon became real work and an exceedingly tiresome monotony. Still food must be had, and men, now grown, recount with some feelings of mirth their experiences with this back-aching task. Such labors and tasks as these were allotted to the early settlers of the Prairie State. The Rays, Rhoades, Fosters, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Sims and others, settling in what is now Elbridge Township, endured all these discomforts in subjugating this country and making it the land it now is. There were other settlers, too, that joined in this good, though hard, work. Although the names of all may not appear here, yet the majority are given, while in the

biographical part of this work many names will be found, whose lives and labors are there recorded, and do not need a repetition here.

From 1821 to the Black Hawk war, settlers came to the country rapidly. This is shown by the fact that, in 1823, the county was created, and was so well settled for that day as to admit of being divided into five civil districts.

Among those who came in 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825 and later, may well be mentioned David Roll, John Vaught, J. W. Parrish, Thomas Hicklan, William Hanks, Eleven Tucker and Abner Lamb. Of these named, Mr. Roll lived the quiet life of a good citizen, and died on his old homestead. John Vaught, who came about the same year with Mr. Roll—1822 or 1823—settled on what is now the Benjamin Morton place. A few years ago, he sold his farm and went to Kansas, where he died. James W. Parrish is yet living. He came from Tennessee, in 1829, with his family; served, with others from this neighborhood, in the Black Hawk war, and now lives to see the country well populated and prosperous. Abner Lamb came from Kentucky, with his family, settled in this township, and, after a prosperous life, passed away on his old home farm. Eleven Tucker came about the year 1822. He was for some time a resident of this township. Thomas Hicklan and William Hanks were both from Kentucky. The former died several years ago, in the neighborhood of Grand View. The latter came the same year with Mr. Parrish, and died on the farm he entered. The Ewings, already mentioned, were a prominent family in this township. The Rays, of whom there were several, counting the grown sons, were also well known. Samuel Trogdon, father of Judge Trogdon, came to Illinois, on a prospecting tour, as early as 1815. Being pleased with the country, he returned to his native State, North Carolina, and, in 1827, emigrated to the West, settling in this township. He remained here, however, but a few years, when he removed to what is now Stratton Township, where he resided until his death. He was a blacksmith by trade, but carried on a farm and tannery. In the capacity of blacksmith and tanner, he was a most valuable adjunct to the youthful settlement. He could mend their wooden moldboard plows, sharpen their hoes and grub-axes, repair broken irons, and save them thereby a trip to some shop more remote, say to the county seat, then an enterprising village of perhaps a dozen log cabins, log Court House and log Jail. His tannery was, probably, one of the first in this part of the county. It consisted simply of a vat, made, likely in a hollow log, and a pole or two on which to rub and cure the hides. Boots, at that early day, were not a common article of wear; moccasins were more prevalent. Strong shoes were the common article of feet-covering, and even these were considered so valuable that young ladies walked barefoot to church, and when near the sacred temple of worship, paused, sat down on some fallen log by the pathway, and, after carefully dusting or wiping their feet, put on their stockings and shoes and then entered the house of God. After the service, they would walk a short way from the church and remove these lux-

uries, returning home as they came. Old settlers tell us this ~~was~~ not an uncommon sight in the early settling of the Western country. Sometimes they ask us of to-day, Would your sisters do this? We reply, did ~~occasion~~ demand the sacrifice, they would not only do this, but willingly endure any privations necessary to preserve our welfare. For proof, we point to the emigrants of to-day, who, in frontier life, endure the same trials, the same privations and the same discomforts as their ancestors, and do it as willingly and cheerfully. Human nature is ever the same. Under all conditions, in all ages, in all lands and among all nations, heroic deeds are on record, attesting the truth of this statement. All honor to our ancestors, who subjugated these wilds and built luxurious homes, in which we can now dwell. But the race they left behind them inherit from them the same indomitable spirit, and will do their share in the world's advancement.

When the first settlers came to Sugar Creek, Indians, principally of the Kickapoo tribe, were quite numerous in this part of the State. They were harmless, and no fears were entertained of them until the Black Hawk war, in 1831-32. The Winnebago war of 1827 was too far north to excite the fears of the people in Edgar County, and few if any volunteers went out in that short campaign from this part of the State. The Kickapoo Indians passed their time in the common pursuits of the Indian's life. They were often engaged by the traders at Terre Haute and Vincennes as guides, and in this capacity were very useful. They knew all the choice parts of the country; could point out the best and clearest water-courses; could tell where game most abounded, and, with the peculiar instinct of their race, were unerring in their accuracy. They were, however, fond of whisky, and when under its influence, like their white brothers, were often quite quarrelsome. Sometimes murders would be committed by them at such times, but were generally confined to their own race. No mention is made of their killing any white persons, while two or three instances are on record where white men of a lawless kind, killed Indians. It is remembered by the oldest residents, that one day, two Indians, named Bob Johnnycake and George Washington—names given them by white men—getting rather drunk, became turbulent, and finally got into a fight. In the melee, Bob Johnnycake, who it seems had a grudge against George Washington, killed him. As they were two Indians simply, no notice seems to have been taken of the affair; at least no mention is made of Johnnycake's apprehension and punishment. He probably ran away, more to avoid the vengeance of Washington's relations and friends, than through fear of a lawful trial.

Among the first settlers there were, as there always are, where courts are a rarity, or distant, several lawless or worthless characters. The first settlement of the country offered a fine chance for horse-thieves to ply their nefarious occupation with little dread of detection. They could so arrange their plans, that accomplices would always be in readiness to swear to any mitigating circumstances tending to defeat the intent of justice. It must not be supposed that

these persons as a class, are ranked among the first settlers of the West. They can hardly be called settlers. They were always of a restless, migratory disposition, remaining only long enough in any locality to accomplish their wicked schemes, or until detected in their crimes and compelled by the enraged inhabitants to leave. They were seldom land-owners, and had, to all appearances, no visible means of support. To this latter fact was generally attributed their detection; for to the real pioneer, the appearance of any individual with or without a family, who did not labor in some way for his daily support, gave rise to suspicions, and suspicions gave rise to inquiry, which must be satisfied. Sometimes, however, sons of pioneers, whose taste for real hard labor was rather lukewarm, and who were easily dazzled by appearances, were led off by these rascals, and in time became assimilated with them. Among this latter class may be mentioned "Jack" Foster, as he was always known, John House and Harrison Taylor. They and some others had been committing various acts of lawlessness, such as burning buildings, stacks of grain or hay, cutting the mane and tails from horses, and kindred acts of wickedness, for which the settlers could obtain no redress. Finally a vigilance committee was formed, embracing the greater part of the county, and having such men in it as Augustus C. French, elected Governor in 1846, Col. Miner, Maj. Moke, Thomas McCord and Hall Sims. The organization took the punishment of this class of offenders into its own hands, and succeeded in banishing them from the country. One of the acts for which John House was accused, an act cowardly to the extreme in its nature, was the wanton murder of an inoffensive Indian. At the time, the Indian was in his wigwam, quite unwell. House went to see him, smoked the pipe of peace with him, and enjoyed his hospitality, only to turn in the doorway of the wigwam as he was leaving, and shoot him dead. Two squaws witnessed the affair, and immediately fled with all their might. Afterward, when House was indicted by the grand jury for this offense, the squaws, the only witnesses to the deed, were debarred from testifying by the law, and he was allowed to go free. The affair well-nigh broke up the grand jury, as some among its members had suffered by the hands of the Indians and had no regard for them. The Vigilance Committee, however, took the case in hand, and House left the country. Foster and Taylor were each rather severely whipped and obliged to leave. Whatever may be said in mitigation of the acts of the Vigilantes, and though the circumstances may have justified their actions, yet such modes of punishment are unlawful and should not be encouraged. Justice should be so administered that criminals will respect the law, and stand in wholesome fear of its power.

Through all the years of which we have been writing, settlers had steadily been coming to this locality. Numerous claims had been made, cabins built, fields cleared and, in some instances, better houses and buildings were seen. Paris had been laid out, and contained quite a number of inhabitants. Tradespeople were there, artisans had located, and now the comforts of life could be

enjoyed. A post office had been established and though letters cost from 10 to 25 cents each, they were eagerly welcomed, and came with a commendable regularity. The social life of the people had grown also. A church had been built in this neighborhood, a school or two had been opened, and though each structure was rude in its outlines, yet it imparted a tone of progress to the residents, and was playing an important part in their lives. The settlers on Sugar Creek went to Terre Haute, at first, for goods and their mail. After Paris was located, they went there. The county seat is generally the objective point in all new counties, and as Edgar County was no exception, it rapidly rose to the dignity of a town. It remained the chief post office for the Sugar Creek settlement until 1836, when Elbridge village was platted by Mr. James Ray, and through the influence of Rev. John V. Campbell, a Presbyterian clergyman, Pastor of a small congregation who worshiped then in a log church a short distance south of the village, the post office was established in the embryo town. It is claimed by those living in its locality to be the second post office established in the county. The village has something of a history, and will be found further on in this narrative.

Another adjunct to the pioneer's existence, and one that often entered largely therein, was the enjoyment, or necessity, of hunting. Wild game was very plenty in the early day in the West, so much so that often the settler was obliged to cease work and with his neighbors join in a kind of crusade. Wolves were destructive to the young pigs, or to any domestic fowls straying far from the house. Hogs could be fattened on the wild mast found in the timber, and needed care only when too small to resist the wolves, who seemed inclined to feast on fresh pork whenever a chance occurred. These marauders of the forests were gradually exterminated, however, with the advance of civilization and are no longer seen. They were endowed with marvelous powers of endurance, and could tire down several dogs and horses in a protracted race. Venison was one of the staple articles of food when white men first subjugated this part of Illinois. In the early discoveries of the West, deer were often seen in vast herds, as they wandered over the plains, or gathered on some prominence. Their flesh furnished an excellent article of food, while the skin, especially of the younger ones, when properly tanned, made very durable clothing. It was commonly well tanned, and made into hunting-shirts and leggings. For many years after the settlement of the country began, buckskin pants were a common sight. Buffaloes were never in great abundance in this part of the State. They preferred the prairies, and could be found on them in vast herds. With the advance of civilization, they, like the Indians, gave way before the white man, and retired westward.

But few bears were found here. They prefer a colder climate, and were a dreaded foe to the Indian, who experienced the keenest delight in hunting them, and who had almost exterminated them when the white race occupied this part of the red man's domain.

Bees and their product, honey, entered largely into the luxuries of the pioneer's life. Bee-trees were very plenty, and in their hollows were often stored large quantities of honey, which dripped, in tempting sweetness, from the broken combs, when disturbed. It was not uncommon for three or four men, when hunting for honey, to find in a few days, enough to fill two or three barrels. Mr. Sims states that he and three others brought home, as the result of a week's hunt, one barrel of clear liquid and one barrel of comb honey. In addition to this amount, they had wasted considerable. Nowadays, when one visits his neighbor, he is asked, "Do you take sugar in your coffee?" Then, the inquiry commonly used until after maple sugar was made, was, "Do you take honey in your coffee?" In this and kindred capacities, it was often used, filling a want poverty prevented them from supplying in any other manner. The woods, however, were growing immense and numerous sugar-trees, and before the settlers had been here many seasons, they had learned to utilize these, and maple sugar and maple molasses were among the exports of the pioneer. It is proper to remark here, that all surplus corn, wheat, pork, honey, or whatever could be obtained here, including peltries of various kinds, were hauled to the Wabash River, sold to merchants at Terre Haute or Vincennes, and by them taken down the river in flatboats. The great market at that day was New Orleans. The journey thither required a great deal of time, as the boat was commonly allowed to float with the current. After the cargo was sold, the trader was compelled to foot his way back or row up the river in a canoe, either way very laborious and tiresome. When steamboats began to ply the Western waters, this slow way of travel gradually gave way to more advanced and rapid methods. That mighty harbinger of progress, steam, first made its appearance on the Western waters in 1811. Six years after, on August 2, 1817, the first steamboat to ascend the Mississippi River from its junction with the Ohio, arrived at St. Louis. From these dates it will be observed by the reader, steam navigation was in use when Edgar County was first settled. Still, many of the pioneers adopted the plan pursued by their ancestors, as the flatboat provided a very cheap mode of transportation, and as time was of but little account then, it was commonly used for several years after the settlement of the country. The return trip of the trader was much easier and quicker made by the steamboats, and if he kept out of the hands of the gamblers, who made early steamboats an insecure place, his journey would be one of pleasure as well as profit.

By the commencement of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, the county was, especially in the south and eastern parts, well settled. Good crops of corn and other cereals were raised; clothing of an earlier day was superseded by a more becoming, if not more durable, garb; sod-corn, planted between every third furrow, was replaced by crops that would admit a plow between the furrows; frame houses were taking the place of log cabins, and much of the labor of the pioneer was now a thing of the past. Instead of being obliged to go to Pales-

tine, Terre Haute or Vincennes for blacksmithing, or to the primitive shop of Solomon Aldridge, southeast of Paris, and built by him about 1822 or 1823, they could go to a forge of considerable importance at the county seat. Band-mills, mortars, graters, and other early appliances for grinding corn, were superseded by water-mills, whose supply of water was so well regulated they did not need to depend on a heavy rain or a spring freshet. Though all products were cheap, they were plenty, and no one suffered. It is not uncommon now to hear some one, rather chronic in his tastes, cry out for the "good old times." Does the complainer stop to think that pork in those "good old times" brought from \$1 to \$2 per hundred; that corn often sold for 10 cents per bushel, and other things on that basis? To any one who desires to repeat the toils necessary for the reduction of a country from nature's to man's domain, there is a way open in the uncultivated and unbroken West, where he can work to his will.

Elections in the early days of this, as well as all other townships, were no inconsiderable part of their history. Mr. Sims says that after his arrival they went to John Laswell's house, or the north arm of Coal Creek, to vote, and that William Lowry was the first Representative sent from this region. Until the adoption of the township organization of 1848—modified in 1851—all counties governed themselves by three Commissioners. The act was not adopted in Edgar County until 1856, when a Supervisor was chosen from each township, this body constituting the County Court. During the *regime* of the Commissioners, Mr. Hall Sims, from this precinct, served eight years. He was also sent to the Legislature for two terms. In the early day, several precincts would be grouped together for election purposes, owing to the sparseness of the population. As the country settled, these limits would be narrowed down from time to time to suit the convenience of the people. This necessitated a change in the voting-places. At first, elections were held at the cabin of a settler centrally located. As soon as schoolhouses were erected here and there in the settlements, the voting-place was made at one of these. Mills or stores were also used, if built in some prominent locality. The records in the Commissioners' Court show that Elbridge Township—then called Pike Precinct—was made a separate voting-precinct at the March term, 1832. The election was ordered to be held at "Liberty Meeting-house." At the June term, 1836, the place of voting was changed to the schoolhouse near Elbridge village, then not platted, only contemplated, and containing but one house. At this same term, it was ordered that the election to be held in Wayne Precinct occur at Josiah Morrison's Mill.

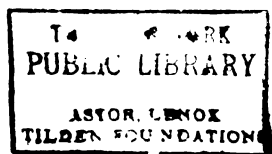
Changes were quite often made at this date, as the Black Hawk war, four years before, had settled the Indian question so far as Illinois was concerned, and settlers were coming rapidly into her borders. Another thing tending to augment the tide of emigration westward, was the dawning of the era of the internal improvement system, which, though it blazed out with comet-like splen-



Jacob Augustus

(DECEASED)

GRAND VIEW TP



dor, speedily waned, leaving the West in a maze of financial darkness, that took years to clear away.

The precinct is named "Pike" on all records in the Commissioners' Courts till 1850, when the name "Elbridge" appears, a name given it to coincide with the post office and village in its bounds.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The religious and educational life of the settlers grew with them as the years went on in their frontier home. At first, religious services were held in the most commodious cabin found in the settlement, or, if the weather was fine, in some large grove convenient to all. As the forests were cleared away, and new homes were created, a schoolhouse was erected in this settlement; and, while it did duty on the week-day as a shelter of learners in their search for knowledge, it was not allowed to be idle on the day we all observe as a day of rest. From these beginnings grew the early congregations, containing often a large membership. It has been stated, and by reliable authority, too, that the first church erected in Edgar County was built in Pike Precinct. It stood a short distance from the present town of Elbridge. It was built of round logs, notched at the ends so as to fit tolerably closely together. The cracks were not chinked or daubed, and admitted, on a cold day, plenty of invigorating air. The seats were made from split slabs, with long wooden pins in them for legs, and did not enjoy the more modern luxury of backs. The preacher was sometimes allowed an old splint-bottom chair; but this was something the members did not allow themselves. In one end, a huge fire-place gave out a great heat, burning those next to it and allowing those near the door to enjoy the other extreme. We are not informed whether this pioneer church was ever honored with a stove and ornamented with windows. It may have been. It probably had a puncheon floor. It was built by the Baptists, principally, though ministers of any denomination were allowed to occupy it. They were always sure of an audience, were the services sufficiently advertised. It was not hard to do this in early days here, as every one took the precaution to inform his neighbor; and a man's neighbor in those days often lived ten or twelve miles away.

Another church was built on what was called the "North Arm," almost as early as the "Liberty Church," which we have just described, and in which the first elections in the precinct were held. Mr. Hall Sims says it was erected a few years after his arrival. It was not so much a part of the Sugar Creek Settlement, however, as its predecessor, and must have drawn a considerable portion of its membership from what is now Stratton and Hunter Townships.

Some of the early emigrants along Sugar Creek, especially in the south part of the township, professed the Presbyterian creed, and, soon after the Black Hawk war, erected a house of worship a mile or so south of the present town of Elbridge. It stood in a fine grove of timber, and on the warm summer and autumn days services were commonly held in the open air, immediately in

front of the house. Along the front, a long porch had been made, which served for a pulpit, the minister being shielded from the rays of the sun by the projecting roof or the thick branches of the trees. What hallowed memories cling about such old churches? Here were some of the truest conversions made to the cause of Him who said: "Come unto Me," and Who gave His life for the salvation of mankind.

The people, those days, were all poor, and could not give of their abundance to the support of the ministry. The preacher, Paul-like, generally worked with his own hands, if not at tent-making, he could at shoemaking, at which honest avocation Rev. John V. Campbell, the first preacher in the Presbyterian Church here, supported himself. It is said he was a good preacher and faithful worker, but that his shoes were not made for state occasions. As the people had more use for durable than showy articles, his handicraft met with a ready sale in his own neighborhood. It was through his instrumentality that the village of Elbridge received its name, and that a post office was established therein.

Old "Liberty Church" gradually gave way before the encroachments of time, and was superseded by another and more comfortable structure. It was of hewed logs and was quite a comfortable affair in comparison with its predecessor. It, in time, also, became old, and was superseded by a frame house, now the schoolhouse in Nevins. This frame structure was another step in the path of progress, and was, in its day, considered quite a commodious building. But the growth of the country demanded still better and neater structures, and as a new schoolhouse was needed in the Franklin district, it was decided to accept the offer for the frame church and erect the present house of worship, standing now in the village of Nevins, that being a more central location for the members of this congregation, who had changed, in all these years, almost as often as the houses of worship. Now, a neat church stands in the eastern part of the village, in which a small congregation meet weekly for divine services.

The Presbyterian Church referred to as being in the Ewing neighborhood, has a history somewhat analogous to that of the Baptist Church. After its log church became too small and worn out, it was replaced by a very comfortable building, which is yet standing and is occasionally used. The congregation was at one time very large, and exerted no little influence in this township. As time went on, the members moved out of its bounds to such a number that it could no longer support a regular ministry, and now only occasional services are held.

In the villages that have grown since the advent of the railroads, are several churches, each of which is noticed in the sketch of the towns, but omitted in the present narrative.

From all accounts, it is learned that the first schoolhouse built in this township was erected in 1823. Like all houses of the time, it was built of unhewn logs, had a great fire-place in one end and greased paper for window-lights. Seats for the scholars were made from slabs, with short sticks of wood for legs,

and no backs. On one side of the room was placed a long slab, on pegs driven into auger holes in the wall, on which the pupils daily practiced writing. Goose-quills were used, one of the requirements of the teacher being that he knew how to make them into pens. Persons who learned to use these in their youth often refuse any other, and it is not an uncommon sight to see old people still writing with a quill pen. The youngest scholars were given a Webster's Elementary Spelling-book, and were considered ready for the school. The more modern idea of a slate being placed in their hands before they had learned to cipher, was not entertained. What time the juvenile was not engaged in reciting his lessons, he could "dog-ear" his book or swing his tired legs, his feet seldom touching the floor. Singing the capitals of the States was the common exercise in geography. It does not seem to have entered the teacher's mind that State capitals were the invention of man, and, like him, were liable to change, or that new States were occasionally created. Nevertheless, from

"Maine, Maine, Augusta,"

to

"California, Sacramento,"

was heard at the close of each half-day's session.

The three "R's" were the chief acquirements of the day, and to be proficient in these was considered enough by the aspiring scholars.

The advance in education kept apace with the advance in everything else. One schoolhouse was not enough in the precinct, and another was built, near the southern part. As early as 1825 or 1826, a log schoolhouse was erected on Big Creek, in what is now Sims Township, and had answered for the youth of a portion of Pike Precinct. Some went there even after the one mentioned was built in their own district. The second one erected on Sugar Creek was better than the first, and, as each one came into being, it was an improvement on its predecessor. Who the first teacher in this precinct was is an unsettled question. Mr. Sims thinks it was James McNutt, an emigrant from Tennessee. Mr. Parrish, who came in 1829, says he moved into an old cabin that had been built and used for a schoolhouse some time, and that some of the settlers sent their children to Big Creek, then, to school; but does not remember the teacher's name, or to have heard who had taught in the house he was occupying. These pioneer schools continued, with varying success and short terms, until the passage of the present school law, in 1855. Public money was, however, in the treasury as early as 1836. It came from the sale of the public lands, and later, from the sale of every sixteenth section of land, generously donated to the State by the General Government in its organic act. More than thirty years, the friends of popular education labored with great diligence to obtain an act of the General Assembly placing the common schools on a firm foundation. Local prejudices, apathy, popular antipathy against taxation, and kindred causes all were to be conquered ere this could be done. Yet these men worked bravely on, succeeding, as early as 1825, in securing a good common-school

law, only to behold it destroyed by the next Legislature. Again and again were bills passed; but such were the difficulties to be overcome, that not until the date already mentioned were the people educated to the required standard, and the cause of education firmly fixed in Illinois. Now, no State has a greater pride in her common schools or does more for them than she. Good schoolhouses are to be found in nearly all communities, in which school is regularly conducted from four to nine months in the year. In Elbridge Township, these schoolhouses appear at occasional cross-roads or in shaded groves by the roadside, while in them are often found teachers whose ideas are apace with the times. To the cause of popular education the American people can truthfully attribute their prosperity, and at all times it should merit their warmest and most substantial support and approval.

THE VILLAGES—ELBRIDGE.

Commencing with this hamlet, the oldest in the township, we will proceed to give a history of each. It was laid out by Mr. James Ray, on his own land, in August, 1836. Mr. Brown Wilson was the County Surveyor at the time, and a little over a year after, in December, 1837, he laid out an addition to it for John Campbell. It will be noticed in the history of the township that the Ray family are among the oldest settlers. Mr. John A. Ray, whose death occurred in December, 1878, lived on the farm entered in 1818 by his father, John Ray. Mr. Andrew B. Ray, another member of this family, died March 25, 1876, at the age of eighty-two. Only one of his family, Mrs. Elizabeth Crow, is now living.

Mr. James Ray evidently saw the need of a village in this part of the county, and, as soon as he grew able, platted the town. His own house stood on the plat, and may be accounted the first thereon. It is now standing in Ferrell, owned by the Masonic Lodge, which occupies the upper story for its rooms, and rents the lower to Mr. Thomas Pearce, for a store. About the time the town was contemplated, a Mr. Elbridge G. Howe, a colporteur, was selling religious books and tracts about the country. Rev. John V. Campbell, already mentioned, was Pastor of the small Presbyterian congregation south of the proposed village. He, like the first apostle to the gentiles, made a good share of his living with his own hands. Though not a tent-maker, he was a shoemaker and cobbler. He, with others in the vicinity, wanted a post office here, and, in his petition to the Postal Department at Washington, named the embryo office Elbridge. This name was also attached to the village. The reader can very readily observe where the name originated.

"Yankee Doodle went to town
To buy a pair of trousers;
He said he couldn't see the town,
There were so many houses,"

was now exactly reversed in the case of Elbridge. Here he couldn't see the town because there were so few houses. The residence of Mr. James Ray

alone occupied the village site. The town had, however, been well advertised for that day, and before the winter came on, a store was opened by John Calvin and Reuben Owens. A Mr. Lightfoot kept store here also. After Mr. Owens' death, the store in which he was interested went down, and Mr. Lightfoot continued alone in business some time. About 1855, Henderson Burson built a third store, and for awhile carried on a good trade. He afterward moved to Vermilion. His successors were Foreman & Piper, who soon sold out and followed Mr. Burson. They left Swisher & Elliott in the mercantile business, who, however, gave way when railroads began to exert an influence on the towns, and it was discovered that away from them a village had little hope of success. Now there is only a small store kept by H. K. Hitch, the majority of the trade going elsewhere, while the post office is removed to Ferrell, on the railroad.

The first church in the village was erected by the Methodists about 1838. It was a log structure and was used until the congregation by removals became so diminished that the organization was disbanded. A year or two after, the Disciples of Christ organized a congregation and met for divine services in the members' houses or in a schoolhouse. When they became able, in conjunction with the United Brethren, a frame house of worship was erected, which a year or two ago was sold to the district and is now used for school purposes in Elbridge.

The first school in Elbridge was taught by Dr. Peter Yeargin. He began on February 21, 1837, and continued a few months, receiving \$16 from the public funds, the balance from the parents in the district. The school was taught in a part of Mr. James Ray's old cabin. The interior arrangements were rather meager and the school crowded. The Doctor says he had about fifty scholars, showing a considerable population at the time, though it must be borne in mind a school district then embraced a large scope of country. The Doctor says he remembers there were twenty-six boys attending the school, and as the two sexes are generally nearly equally represented, his school must have enrolled fully the number given. Schools continued to be taught in private houses in this part of the township until 1850, when the district erected a small frame house at an expense of \$225. It was used until 1876, when, becoming too small and worn out, it was replaced by the purchase of the church referred to. Dr. Yeargin came to the township in 1836, from Randolph County, North Carolina. He made the journey in a wagon, occupying seven weeks on the way. He settled at first about two miles north of Elbridge village, but came to it to live as soon as it became fairly started, where he yet resides. His predecessor in the healing art was Dr. James Love, one of the first settlers in the precinct, and withal a rather disreputable character. One or two others followed him until Dr. S. J. Meldon, an Englishman, came, who, after a residence of five or six years, went to Newport, Ind., leaving Dr. Yeargin. At the time of his arrival, he states the settlers still resided principally along the water-courses, leaving the intervening country unoccupied.

The completion of the Illinois Midland Railroad through the township in February, 1874, was the touchstone that deprived Elbridge of its growth. It has more of a history than any village in the township, but cannot hope to succeed against its more fortunate rivals.

NEVINS.

The charter for the Paris & Terre Haute Railroad was obtained March 1, 1872. The line was the extension of the Midland Railroad, and had been built from Paris to Decatur a year or so before. Its completion through Elbridge Township was the signal for the starting of some new towns. One of these, the largest, is Nevins. It was surveyed by George W. Foreman, County Surveyor, for James W. and B. F. Parrish and Ashier Morton, early in 1874, on land belonging to them. Mr. Morton and his brother John erected a store soon after, in which they opened a general stock of goods. A post office was secured and named in conjunction with the town in honor of Mr. Robert N. Nevins, of Paris. The store is now owned by John W. Staples, who does a good business. A warehouse was built by John W. Morton, about two years ago, from which considerable grain is shipped. Soon after the town was laid out, a blacksmith-shop was erected by Robert Osborne, who is yet in business. For awhile, a shoe-shop was kept here; but the business proving unremunerative, owing to its nearness to the county seat, it was closed. These business enterprises comprise the trade of the village. It is yet in its infancy, and cannot be expected to furnish a long history.

The Baptists have a very neat church here. The congregation is the outgrowth of the old "Liberty Church," of which mention is made in the township history. The building preceding the present one is now used for school purposes.

School has been regularly maintained in this locality many years; first in the old log schoolhouse, then in a hewed-log one, and lastly in the present frame building originally built for a church. The number of scholars in attendance is now about fifty. The town is not incorporated, and the school is under the district control.

About one-half mile west of Nevins is a very neat house of worship, built by the Christians. The Methodists also hold services here, neither congregation being able to support a regular ministry.

As the village is new, the buildings have a fresh appearance, and, should prosperous times prevail, it will grow to considerable proportions and command an excellent trade. A few miles north is a regular stopping-place for the trains, but no effort to start a village there has been attempted.

MARLEY,

a few miles south of Nevins, was laid out by Mr. Foreman, in April, 1874, for Mr. W. D. Marley, on whose land it is located. At present, there only is a store, a warehouse, blacksmith-shop, depot and a church. The store was opened

here by O. S. Jones & Co., soon after the railroad was finished. It is now owned by James Marley and E. P. Brown, who have a good local trade. Mr. W. D. Marley controls the warehouse, and ships large amounts of grain annually. It was mainly for this reason—affording a near market to the surrounding farmers—that the station was established here.

The church is a very neat frame building, erected in 1877, almost entirely by Mr. W. D. Marley. It cost \$2,130, and is under the control of the Methodists. Rev. S. A. Long was the first minister here, and succeeded in establishing a good congregation. It is now prosperous, and sustains regular services.

FERRELL

is the farthest south of the towns on this road in the county, and is, very probably, the outgrowth of old Elbridge. That town being nearly a mile from the railroad, very naturally had a depot erected for its own use, which sagacious residents saw could be a town outrivaling its predecessor, and at once put the thought into action.

Ferrell was laid out the last week in March, 1874, by Mr. Foreman, on land belonging to Mr. I. C. Ferrell, from whom the village very deservedly obtained its name. The first store here was opened by Stephen Maddock and H. R. Hicks, who removed their store from Elbridge. After a year or more, they sold to I. C. Ferrell, who is yet in trade. He is also Postmaster. When the Masons removed their building from Elbridge here, they repaired it, painted it, and rented the lower story to Thomas Pearce, who, after an absence, is still in business. M. H. Ferrell erected a warehouse, which he is still controlling, and from which he ships considerable grain. A flouring-mill was built here by Mr. George Mock, at a cost of nearly \$7,000. He is still running it. Mr. Mock is one of the early settlers in this locality. He is a native of North Carolina, and was for some years a resident of Ohio, where he was married. He came to this county in 1829, settling near Paris. After a residence there of a few years, he came to this township, where he since resided and contributed much to its advancement. The Ferrell family are also one of the most prominent in Elbridge Township.

As yet, no school or church has been started in Ferrell. The children are sent to Elbridge, as the district embraces both towns; while those who desire religious privileges attend some of the country churches.

SANDFORD AND WEST SANDFORD.

The first named of these villages (both really one) lies wholly in Indiana; the second is in Illinois. As both enter considerably into the history of Elbridge Township, their history will be given together.

Sandford proper, was laid out in the winter of 1854–55, by Hiram Sandford, whose father, Isaac Sandford, was one of the early residents of this locality, and an active man in its advancement. He was here when the original survey

of the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad was made, and furnished timber to be used in its construction. The failure of the system left him with a lot of depreciated State bonds and a large part of his timber on hand. The latter he sold "down the river," and realized something for it. The bonds were not then a profitable investment. They were based mainly on the *faith* of the State, not the recognized standard of value in the markets of the world, especially when the faith was controlled by a fluctuating Legislature.

Mr. Sandford remained here, and, to accommodate the adjoining population, and further increase his own wealth, opened, in 1842, a small store. There he retailed a multitudinous variety of commodities needed in those days. This store and his mill were the two principal houses in the embryo village for some time.

The re-opening of the railroad in 1855 caused a more general desire for a town at this place, and Mr. Hiram Sandford, who had by this time become part owner here, laid out the village of Sandford, in Indiana. The store and mill, however, were in Illinois, the former standing nearly on the State line. The next year, he platted the part in Illinois. Shortly after, Mr. Ephraim Wolfe built a small frame house (the worn-out shell of which is now standing on the east side of the depot) in which he opened a stock of goods. In 1858, Jacob H. Hussong built a third store, which he operated till the breaking-out of the late war, when he sold his goods and enlisted. Shortly after Mr. Wolfe opened his store, George Beucamp either purchased his stock or started in a similar enterprise. This brought quite an influx of business to the young town in its incipency. The post office was soon opened, the mill began an increasing run of patronage, and improvements of various kinds were of daily occurrence.

After Mr. Sandford conducted his store a few years, he sold to Mr. J. B. Armentrout, who continued in business, and Mr. Sandford continued operating his saw and grist mill until destroyed by fire. He was succeeded in this business by Mr. David Fuqua, who erected a grist-mill on the site of the present one, which, however, was also unluckily destroyed by fire. In 1874, Mr. J. H. Hussong erected the present mill, which he operated until October, 1877, when he sold it to Daniel Kibler, who is now running it. It has a very fair custom, and ships yearly a large amount of flour.

The mill, three or four stores and a blacksmith-shop constitute the main business part of the town. Mr. Hussong, since his retirement from the grist-mill, has erected a steam saw-mill, which he has just completed and got in running order. It promises good results, as timber is yet plenty in this region.

CHURCHES.

The Methodists occupied this part of the country at an early day. Dr. Minier, who lived in Paris several years prior to his death, organized a class a few miles northeast of the present village, long before it was started. By 1854, the number of members had so increased that a church was resolved upon, and

that year a very comfortable one built in Sandford. Before this, they had worshiped in private houses and in schoolhouses. The church was a small, comfortable frame building. It was used until late in 1877, when it was destroyed by burning. A new one was at once erected on its site. The number of members is now about one hundred and fifty. The present Pastor is Rev. Mr. Hollingsworth.

SCHOOLS.

Although Sandford was early incorporated under the general law of Indiana, the school is still under the district control. A good school has always been maintained here, and as the incorporation of the town is about practically annulled, the educational affairs will probably remain in the hands of the township.

LODGES.

A Masonic lodge was organized here in 1867. It owns the present depot building, built by Mr. Wolfe, and designed for a store. The enterprise not meeting his expectations, he sold the building to the lodge in 1878. The lower story is used as the depot and post office, the agent acting in both capacities. The present officers of the lodge are: D. E. Van Houghton, W. M.; James M. Duck, S. W.; J. W. D. Wolfe, J. W.; T. L. Storey, S. D.; Cyrus Seldonridge, J. D.; J. M. Bolton, Secretary; J. W. Watts, Treasurer; A. French, Tiler.

KANSAS TOWNSHIP.

Far across the dense woodlands of Indiana, beyond where Ohio's broad waters roll onward on their way to join the Mississippi, in its course to the great ocean, and yet still further on, among the graceful forest-trees and gushing springs and fertile plains of Kentucky, rests, in quiet beauty, a shady hillside, a bright, green valley and a dancing water-brook. Near the lane which passes this spot and crosses the little stream of water just beyond, may be seen a fine old farmhouse, surrounded with towering elms and fronted with evergreens of different varieties. But not with this place, as it exists to-day, has our narrative to do. True, the surroundings have changed but little in a half-century. The trees are much larger, and the house has been so metamorphosed that its former owner would not recognize it; but the hillside and the brook, the valley and the forest, present the same appearance as when, fifty-odd years ago, the scene which we are about to describe might have been witnessed. It was no uncommon occurrence that was taking place there, but because of its being a usual circumstance it becomes of the greater importance, and is described the more minutely. To the parties concerned, however, it was a matter of the greatest moment. The family who had for years occupied this place had heard of the wonderful country just beyond the Wabash. One of their neighbors had been traveling in the newly-made State of Illinois, and had brought back glowing accounts of the broad prairies, the fine belts of timber, of the richness of the soil, the

abundance of game, and the many other real and fancied advantages to the emigrant bold enough to face the dangers and privations incident to a pioneer life. The matter had been talked over for many months. The children talked it over, and wondered at length of the journey, the exciting incidents of the trip and the novel scenes that awaited them in their new home, little comprehending the hardships to which they would all be subjected. The mother and wife had said but little, but naturally shrank from the trial of leaving relatives, friends and home and taking up her abode in the wilderness. She could scarcely reconcile herself to the life of privation, and perhaps danger, that awaited her and those she loved. But the father argued that the little farm on which they lived and rented by the year, but barely gave them a support; that the prospect there, as much as he liked his neighbors and as highly as he prized the social and other privileges, was very feeble for an independence. He was advancing in years, and the children would soon arrive at manhood and womanhood, with no provision for old age for himself and wife, and with nothing for the young folks with which to begin life. And so, it was concluded to remove to what seemed the land of promise.

Accordingly, their plans had been announced to their neighbors; a sale had been made of what they found to be superfluous articles, though perhaps with a view to realize a little ready money with which to make a substantial start in their new location and to liquidate a few debts that had been contracted at the stores, and all was ready for the journey. The wagon had been backed to the front door the evening before, and the cows and a few sheep that they had concluded to take with them and which had been reserved from the sale, had been penned up, that they might not stray away before the hour at which they wanted to begin the journey. The morning had arrived, the candles were lighted, the fire in the fire-place was soon crackling and the kettle boiling, preparatory to taking the last meal in the house. The breakfast was despatched in an unusually short time, and then commenced the exciting process of "packing up." Bedsteads were knocked to pieces, bed-clothes were thrown in all directions, crockery was smashed, and things in general soon presented a confused appearance. The children seemed to enjoy the excitement; the mother hastened about, but on her face there was a look of dejection; but the father and husband moved around with a firm gait, attending to the work of preparation, with no sign that betrayed the feeling of reluctance with which he was leaving the place which he had for so many years called home, though, doubtless, much of his cheerfulness was assumed for the effect that his demeanor might have on the other members of the family. Soon, the few household effects, and the simpler class of farming utensils not disposed of at the "vendue," were stowed away in the wagon, the bows to support the wagon cover were put in their staples and the white cover stretched on and tied. Then the oxen were hitched to the wagon, the sheep and cows turned into the road and all were ready to start. Numerous friends and relatives, by this time, had

gathered around to bid them good-by, looking on, in the mean time, with mingled feelings of sorrow and wonder. When, at last, the moment for starting came, the wife broke into weeping; and though the husband showed no outward signs of regret when he bid his nearest friends farewell, his hand shook a little and the voice was just a little husky. Such a trip as lay before these adventurers would now be considered comparatively a trivial undertaking; but at the time of which we write, it was of a more serious nature.

It would compare well with the embarkation of the hundred pilgrims, who left their native shore two hundred years earlier, to make their way across the boundless deep, to find a home in the new world. Indeed the hardships of the wilderness road which lay before them, were greater than those experienced by the emigrants of the Mayflower. The length of time required to complete the journey was almost as great. The mother and the youngest children rode in wagon, while the father and oldest boy trudged along behind to attend to the stock. It would be interesting to listen to the account of all of the incidents of their long and tedious journey, but time and space forbid more than brief allusions. The roads, even in Kentucky, were but poor, and, after crossing the Ohio, consisted of mere trails, through sloughs and over hills, fording creeks and ferrying rivers. There were but few bridges across the streams then, especially on this side of the Ohio, and after some days out, some of the streams were found to be so swollen by recent rains that the emigrants were compelled to go into camp for several days, to wait for the flood to subside. On one such occasion, they became so impatient that, putting into the stream before it had fallen sufficiently, they all came near losing their lives. At another place, where there was a prospect of having to stay several days, a raft was constructed of timbers cut and prepared on the spot and lashed together with bedcords. On this they crossed to the other side, bringing over the last load after a whole day's work, thus camping only a few hundred feet from their camping place of the night before. Their little stock of provisions soon gave out; but they did not suffer for lack of food, as the timber was full of game and the rifle supplied them with plenty of meat. The cattle easily subsisted on the grass that grew along the road. However, the journey was a wearisome one, and all were well pleased when, at length, it was completed. Finally, at the close of a weary day, the company came to a halt, not with the design of locating at this stopping-place, but knowing that they must be in the vicinity of the point toward which they had been traveling, they concluded to camp for a few days, and look around. Accordingly, the arrangements for more than an ordinary stop were made, and our pioneer, the next day, started out on foot to select a location for his future home, leaving the family at the camp. After a few days search he had fully made up his mind, and the camp was removed to the spot selected. Immediately they set about preparing a shelter from the approaching cold of the winter, and the wild animals which infested this region. As the habitation erected by them was a fair type of nearly all that had preceded it, and for some years after followed it,

we will give a general description of it. Small logs were cut and drawn from the forest to the spot designated for the future residence. The logs were then cut, each sixteen feet in length, and split in two parts. In the end of the slabs were cut notches, to admit others lying thereon. The slabs or half-logs, were now built up solidly from the ground, with the flat surface turned out. After the house or pen had reached a height of seven feet, openings for a door and window were cut out. The small cracks between the timbers were filled with pieces of wood and plastered over with mud. A roof composed of clapboards, held in their places by poles laid thereon, was constructed; and then the few articles brought from the old home in Kentucky were brought in, and the house completed at the leisure of its occupants. A clapboard door, a paper window and a dried-mud fire-place were added before the frosts of winter made their appearance. The little cabin and some of its first occupants have long since crumbled to dust, and their places are now occupied by a more pretentious dwelling, though perhaps not by a more worthy, and certainly not by a braver or more self-sacrificing, inmate. Doubtless many of the first settlers of this region will recognize the experience of this family, thus far, as that of their own; and many of the younger people will imagine they have heard the story before, as told by father or mother, who may have, long years since, been laid to rest in the little cemetery at Old Grand View, at Pleasant Hill or at the gap just beyond.

The experiences of the old settlers were so similar that a repetition of them destroys the novelty; but it could never lose the charm or destroy the interest while, at the same time, it renders the faithful description the more valuable, applying, as it does, to so many. With the change of the name of the State, from whence the family came, and the addition or suppression of a few of the minor details which marked their journey, we have no doubt the narrative might be made to fit the emigration to this section of almost every one of its earliest occupants.

The country west of what is known as Harrison's Purchase, and embracing all of the townships of Grand View and Kansas, was open to settlement in 1822. Prior to that date, the population of Edgar County was confined within the limits of the "purchase." As soon after as was thought safe, settlements began to be made along the creek in the west side of the county. Big Creek, in Grand View, as is stated on another page, began to settle in 1823, but from the best information that we are able to gather, the section now described as Kansas Township, had but two occupants until that year.

Along the North Fork of the Embarrass, nearer its mouth, in Clark County, some people had settled a year or two before, and the first to occupy any of the upper portion of the timber skirting the North Fork seem to have located here more to be outside of the settlements than on account of any lack of room there, as the west part of Clark County was then but sparsely settled. People then seemed to like a good deal of "elbow room," and rather courted than

feared danger from the denizens of the forest. Doubtless it is true that very many of the pioneers were little else than hunters, and preferred a hunting-ground out of the hearing of the crack of another rifle. It is certain that much of their subsistence came from the forest, and that, in the main, they were poor farmers. The first settlers in this part of the county were the Boyers, Jonathan Brown and Isaac Wait. These three families came in during the years 1823, 1824 and 1825, and all settled along the timber of the creek before mentioned. Of these, the Boyer family have continued to be one of the most influential in this section. They were from near Louisville, Ky., and some of these original pioneers continued to reside here until but a few years ago. Perhaps no set of men in Edgar County has exerted a more continuous and better influence, extending over so many years, than has this same family. Settling here as they did in the very early existence of the county, and continuing their residence in this locality, it is but natural that a just and proper course of conduct should have its effect. Abraham Boyer, who died June 7, 1870, was Justice of the Peace in this vicinity for twenty-five consecutive years. Certainly no better proof of the high estimation in which he was held by his neighbors is needed than this. While he held in one hand the "sword of justice, dividing unto every man his portion," he held in the other the sword of the Spirit, and dispensed theology and morals to those who thought fit to patronize him in a spiritual way. Mr. Boyer was a preacher in the denomination designated as Christians, sometimes known as Disciples or Campbellites. Mr. Boyer was also somewhat of a politician, and as such was a match for any, both in argument and invention. His wife was Harriet Shaw, to whom he was married in 1826. They raised a large family of children, most of whom are still living. Mrs. Boyer died about two years ago.

Philip Boyer was a brother of Abraham. He was also a good man, and had the respect and confidence of all with whom he was acquainted. He died here about eight years ago, at an advanced age.

Frederick Boyer, one of the two original pioneers, though, like his relatives, a good man and an upright citizen, was not so well known to the later residents of the community, as he died many years ago. He was the first blacksmith in the township, and worked at his trade for his own convenience and the accommodation of his neighbors.

A number of the descendants of the above families still reside in this vicinity, and extended notices of them will be found in our biographical department.

Jonathan Brown also had a large family; most of them, however, we believe, have moved to other parts. Mr. Brown died here about twelve years ago. Isaac Wait was an Englishman. Perhaps his name is scarcely remembered here now, as he died nearly forty years ago, and his family all removed to other places. His wife survived him, and resided in the township a number of years after his death.

Henry Bull and sons came from Kentucky, about a year after those already named. Mr. Bull died here many years since; but the sons, Henry and Jefferson, still reside in the township.

No other settlements of consequence were made here until about the year 1830, when the Pinnells and Wilhoits arrived; the former from Kentucky and the latter from Virginia.

The Pinnell family is one of the largest in this part of the county, and perhaps no township in the county contains so many persons of the same name—not even the Smiths. In a little drive of a few miles, we found nearly every other man of whom we inquired answering to that respectable title. Of these, the prominent ones of the pioneers were Abraham, Edward and Willis. Abraham Pinnell settled in what is called the Gap, which is a break in the timber, in the southwestern part of the township, where he still lives. Edward Pinnell, or “Uncle Ned,” as he is familiarly called, was in the war of 1812, and, we believe, is the only one in the county who can rightfully lay claim to that honor. Indeed, there are but very few residents of the State who took part in that struggle of “America’s second independence.” Mr. Pinnell, now at a very advanced age, resides in the village of Kansas, and appears as young as many men of half his years.

Willis Pinnell came here when but a boy, and has been a very successful man, not only in his farming operations, but also politically, having served his district in the Legislature of the State with good satisfaction to his constituents. He still resides near the Gap, in the south part of the township.

Julius Wilhoit came to the township in 1830, but died a few years later. J. R. Wilhoit, a son of the above, still resides in the township, occupying the old Wilhoit homestead.

Lovell Wilhoit, another son, was well known to the people of this part of the county as a trading man. He died about eight years ago. Mrs. Wilhoit now resides in the village of Kansas.

Owen Snyder came about 1830, from Kentucky, and farmed for nearly twenty-five years, when he removed to Grand View, and kept hotel at that place, until his death, which occurred about twelve years ago. After Snyder’s death, his wife married Philip B. Smith, mentioned in Grand View Township. After a few years, Smith having also died, Mrs. Snyder, or Smith, removed to Coles County, where she now resides.

About the date mentioned as bringing to the township the Wilhoits, troubles with the Indians seemed imminent, and the township received no more accessions of note until they were fully over. In the mean time, an event took place in this township in which these people were the actors, worthy of mention, being no less than their exodus from this part of the State. The troubles with the Indians in the northwest part of the State were of frequent occurrence, and though the disaffection had not reached the tribe located in the Wabash Valley, they seemed less disposed to friendly relations with the whites, and as the

Government really desired their removal to reservations beyond the Mississippi, they prepared to leave. During the ten or twelve years in which the two peoples had lived together here, the Indians had adopted many of the customs of the whites, and it was thought by many that the Indians might settle here permanently. Indeed, there seemed to be but little objection on the part of the whites, and some regrets were expressed, when it was definitely understood that they were about to make their exodus; for, despite the general bad character of the race, there were some specimens entitled to the epithet "the noble red man." They had associated together so long, had hunted together so often, and had so frequently "eaten salt together," as the Indian expressed it, that not only was the Indian beginning to adopt the customs of the white man, but the whites, in many things, were imitating the simple habits of their red neighbors. In one thing especially, were the Indians beginning to take on the teachings of the more enlightened race. Some efforts had been made by different parties to Christianize them, and with some apparent success. The style of religion best suited to their excitable natures seemed to be that taught by some of the earlier Methodist evangelists. One, J. Buel, came frequently to teach and to preach to them, when they would, under his preaching, become almost uncontrollable in their demonstrations of religious enthusiasm. Mr. Buel's favorite method of instructing his red proteges, was by the exhibition of a chart which he had drawn, and on which he had delineated a straight and narrow road leading from earth to what he, in conformity to their idea of a better state of existence, called the "Happy Hunting-Ground."

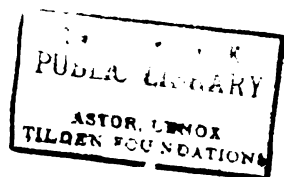
Alongside of this road, for some distance, ran a broader road, which, suddenly diverging from the narrow path, led, with rapid descent and with directness, to the infernal regions below. At the end of the one path, the Kickapoo was represented as enjoying the victories of the easy chase; while in the other, he was seen tied to the stake, while demons danced around his funeral pile, as they heaped up the fagots, which, though they burned, they never consumed. The preacher, while he traced out the straight and narrow way, at the same time describing, in the most glowing terms, the good qualities of those who traveled in that direction, was listened to with the most profound interest; and when approaching the blessed country, described on the chart by an Indian sitting in the door of his tent, with wild turkeys, deer and other game lying around him in profusion, their exclamations of approbation, hitherto manifested by grunts, broke forth into loud acclamations of joy. But when their preacher began his description of the "road that leadeth to destruction," their countenances betokened the approach of some impending evil; and when, at length, having arrived at the point toward which the doomed are ever tending, they fell to the ground and groaned, as if already in the clutches of their tormentors. In the spring of 1831, the whole band, to the number of several hundred, met for the last time near the Gap, to listen to Father Buel, and then to take up their line of march toward the setting sun. Mr. William Darnall was at the meeting, and

gives us the following account of it: "This was the last meeting held by these people before their removal from these parts. The meeting was a most interesting and exciting one. Father Buel was on hand, and preached from his chart one of his peculiarly entertaining discourses, while one of his assistants, who spoke both languages, translated for the benefit of those who had not learned to speak English. The excitement and confusion which attended the graphic description of the two opposite states of man, beyond the dark river, can better be conceived than described. Suffice it to say, that no Methodist revival which I ever attended or heard described, compared with that manifested by these poor, ignorant creatures. After services, a great dinner was partaken of. This had been cooking in large camp-kettles all the forenoon. It consisted of meats of various kinds, boiled with wheat and herbs of different sorts, until the whole mass was cooked to the consistency of thick soup, or more nearly of mush. Some of the white boys, by invitation, had intended to eat with them; but when we saw meat, on which the flies had not only deposited their eggs, but the eggs had actually hatched, and the skippers traveled gayly up and down, flung into the kettle, meat, eggs and all, we concluded we were not so hungry as we thought we had been, and respectfully declined. The savory (?) mess was swallowed by the reds with evident relish, some eating from dishes, and more dipping with wooden spoons or dirty hands from the kettles. After dinner, a little incident occurred which came near getting us into trouble. Of course our motive in going to the meetings was, in a great measure, curiosity, though we were not intent on mischief; but while we were looking on, one of the squaws began beating her papoose, which, setting up a pitiful cry, one of our fellows proposed taking away from her, and interfered for the purpose. But the squaw, though she beat her child, still had the maternal instinct, that, while it would allow her to chastise, yet impelled her to resist the effort of our friends to dispossess her of her darling. In the squabble to possess the child, one had hold of the arms and the other the feet of the infant. It, in turn, set up a great cry, which our comrade interpreted as a desire to get away from the cruel mother, and which the squaw understood to mean just the opposite, and, consequently, each party grew more and more determined, until the child was in great danger of being torn asunder. Very soon the commotion brought a number of the bucks to the scene, and our boys crowded around to see the fun out. This the dusky boys took as an indication to impose on them, and knowing well their superiority in numbers, prepared to fight. Of course we were in no condition to combat such a number as would ultimately be brought into the fracas, and soon made up our minds that discretion in this case was the better part of valor, and set about trying to conciliate our red friends, which, finally, we succeeded in doing."

Not long after the meeting, the whole band, with others from Indiana, removed from the State and have been seen in this place no more. In other parts of the State, however, the whites were not left in undisputed possession



Wm. Kile
(DECEASED)
PARIS



of the country. In the northwestern part, about Dixon, Galena and Rock Island, many murders were committed by the Indians, who recrossed the river from time to time to visit the places where they had formerly lived. But this being so far from the place to which they had been removed, none seemed ever to feel sufficient interest in their old hunting-grounds to undertake the journey.

The next year after the Black Hawk war, George Baber, with his family, came to the county and settled in Kansas Township, where he resided for thirty-two years. He died in 1864, at the age of seventy-seven. Before removing to this State, Mr. Baber had resided in Greene County, Ind., for a number of years, having come to that county about the date of its formation. He served the people of that county several terms as Sheriff, and the district to which Greene County belonged, as a member of the Legislature. In all, he held offices of various kinds, continuously, for more than twenty years. After removing to this county, he in a measure retired from active political life, preferring to give his attention to his business. No man was more highly respected than was Mr. Baber, and, though engaged in many political contests, always treated his opponents so as not only to disarm them of prejudice, but to win their universal regard. He really had no enemies, either political or social, and never had but one lawsuit in his life. This was a case arising from a deed which had been forged, and by which certain parties attempted to dispossess him of some land. In the suit, he was defended by Abraham Lincoln. Judgment was rendered in Mr. Baber's favor, and the \$15 fee paid to Mr. Lincoln for his defense was the first and last money spent for the benefit of court or lawyers. Mr. Lincoln was well-known in this part of the State while practicing his profession, long before he was thought of as a candidate for President of the United States. He practiced in the court in Paris, and in most of the counties of the southern part of the State, going from one to the other by his own conveyance. Doubtless many of the middle-aged and older men remember him as seen in his old rickety buggy, drawn by his little fat pony, as he drove to or from the court, but perhaps not one ever dreamed that this long, lank, homely, good-natured, story-telling, country lawyer was destined to fill the highest office in the gift of the people, and to direct the affairs of the Government through the most eventful period of its existence.

Mr. Baber was always a warm supporter of Mr. Lincoln, and felt it an honor even, to have paid him an attorney's fee. Mr. Baber had eight children, of whom A. J. and George W., of Paris, and Adin, a large stock-dealer of this township, are sons.

Just near the line, between this and Grand View Township, live Riley and John McDavitt. They came to this place with their father Knotley, near the time at which the Babers settled. The first named has given much attention to the bee business, and, as a producer of honey, is probably the largest in this part of the State.

As mentioned in the history of Grand View, the year 1837 brought to that part of the county some valuable accessions to their population. At the same time that the Steeles and their associates settled in that township, John Y. Allison located in Kansas. Perhaps but few men have left a deeper, broader and brighter mark on this part of the county, or of the whole county, than John Y. Allison. While some may have outranked him in education, and while others may have had the gift of oratory in a higher degree, his impress was doubtless of such a nature as to make him the acknowledged mark of manly character, and of all that makes up the respected citizen. Among the many positions of honor and trust which he occupied, were those of County Surveyor and Representative in the State Legislature, in all of which he gave to his constituency the best of satisfaction. Mr. Allison died about ten years ago.

John, James and William Laughead were among the early settlers of this part of the county, coming to this township in 1838. They were from Pennsylvania. After a residence here of twenty-seven years, William removed to Ohio. James still resides in the township, latterly in the village of Kansas.

Joseph Clemens came from Ohio soon after the Laugheads, and settled within a short distance of the village of Kansas. He still resides in the township.

Rev. John Shields was born and raised in the township of Elbridge, and, though a man of but little education, was yet a man of large influence and power as a preacher of the Gospel. He built up and almost sustained the Baptist Church at Dunca's Point, and was the Pastor of the same for a quarter of a century. The Church was established by him about forty years ago, and has always been one of the strongest church organizations in the county.

Rev. Silas Moffet, another self-made man, succeeded Mr. Shields as Pastor of the Church.

The oldest living resident of the township is John K. Boyer, who was born in Kansas Township in 1824, having lived here all his life—a period of fifty-five years. Upon the organization of the county, in 1823, the territory now embraced in Kansas Township, with Grand View, and parts of Sims, Paris, Edgar, Buck and Embarrass, constituted the township of Fairfield. At the first, this one-third of the county was designated the Fairfield Precinct, and its voting-place was Paris. By and by a voting-place was established at Grand View, and the precinct was made to embrace that township and Kansas. The voting, however, was done at any convenient point, wherever the voter happened to be on election day. The boundaries of this precinct remained about the same until 1856, when a proposition was made to adopt the township organization act. A petition having been signed by a number of citizens of the county, the County Board submitted the question at the fall election of that year. A majority of votes being cast in favor of the act, it went into operation on the first Tuesday of the next April, by the election of township officers. In the mean time Commissioners had been appointed by the County Board, author-

izing them to divide the county into convenient townships, and they had performed their duties.

The boundaries of the township, as laid down by the Commissioners, were co-extensive with what we now find them.

The law which authorized the division of the county into townships also conferred upon the citizens of the township the privilege of naming their own. It will be remembered that the election at which the act had been adopted by this county was one of the most exciting presidential contests ever held in the country. Two years before, Congress had passed what is known as the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and the struggle to settle the Territory of Kansas so that it might become a Free State according to a provision of the bill was very great in the North as opposed to the Southern people, who were as anxious to make it a Slave State. The troubles in the Territory of Kansas caused great excitement all over the country, and the eyes of politicians, philanthropists and religionists were turned in that direction. Several counties, about that time, adopted the act of township organization, and it is not strange that in nearly every one of them a township was named "Kansas;" and although the law provides that no two in the State shall have the same name, several of them still retain the title of "Kansas." We believe, however, that this is the only one entitled to the name, as it was the first in the State to adopt it, and others still retaining it, on notification from the Auditor of the State, would be obliged to seek another.

The organization of Kansas Township took place April 7, 1857, at which the following officers were elected: J. Y. Allison, Supervisor; W. F. Boyer, Town Clerk; W. O. Pinnell, Assessor, and George Baber, Sr., Collector. The present officers of Kansas Township are: N. R. Kester, Supervisor; W. W. Bishop, Clerk; W. H. Brown, Assessor; E. E. Hurst, Collector; D. H. Bennet and J. F. Hogue, Justices of the Peace; John Laughead and Robert McIntyre, Constables, and John Barber, J. W. Winn and William Nay, Commissioners of Highways.

In 1869, the township voted \$50,000 in aid of the Danville & Ohio River Railroad, on the condition that the line should be built through this township. It was built; and, in 1878, the debt was funded, and \$40,000, with a less rate of interest, was accepted by the company, and the old bonds were taken up by the town.

Kansas claims to be the banner township in the part taken in the suppression of the rebellion in 1861-65. No doubt, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, this township did turn out more soldiers than any other. It is difficult at this time to determine just how many volunteers did go from this locality, as a large number who enlisted were accredited to other townships. At one time there were as many in the army as equaled the whole number of persons liable for duty, remaining at home. Probably two hundred and twenty-five would be a fair estimate.

The people of this township, for some years previous, had taken strong grounds against the extension of slavery, in voting on resolutions, and, finally, in naming their township in honor of the State with which they sympathized, in its efforts to preserve it a Free Territory. Therefore, when the opportunity presented itself, they declared they would "fight as they voted," and hence we find them, as soon as the call was made, flocking to the standard of the Union determined on preserving it as far as their power would assist. Most of those who went from this part of the county, enlisted in the Thirty-fourth, Fifty-ninth and Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry.

Indeed, several companies in these regiments were almost wholly made up in this neighborhood. Notably was this the case with Company H, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment. The fatality in this company was very great, there being no less than sixteen of those who enlisted from this township either killed or carried off by the effects of wounds or disease contracted in the army. Among this large number were Asa Williams, P. H. Zink, Henry Smith, Wesley Wait, Benjamin Fuller, Pleasant Hendricks, Thomas R. Ogden, Samuel Hickey, Julius T. Wilhoit, John Clemens, Albert Burton, William Pearman, Robert McNanny, William H. Smith, Aaron Moody, A. J. Campbell, Harrison Nay, John N. McIntyre, Theodore Arterburn and James E. Johnson. The first eight named were killed in actual conflict. There were others in this and other companies; but, from absence of records, we were unable to learn their names. They will, however, appear with the names of all who enlisted from the county on another page, specially prepared as a war record. That the fighting qualities of the Kansas soldiers were properly recognized, the numerous selections for officers from their ranks fully prove. Of Company H, Seventy-ninth Regiment, W. O. Pinnell was chosen Captain; James T. Braddock, First Lieutenant, and A. J. Bigelow, Second Lieutenant. Bigelow was afterward promoted to Captain, and P. P. Boyer to First Lieutenant. Henry Wiley and Albert Anthony were Captains in the Fifty-ninth Regiment, and F. N. Boyer, W. S. Brown and Joseph Hollis were Lieutenants in the same. Dr. O. Q. Herrick went out as a Captain in the Thirty-fourth Regiment, and was afterward promoted to the important office of Medical Director of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

One of the most important events in connection with the history of this part of the State was the building of the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad. Especially was this section cut off from the outer world in the matter of travel; and, in regard to markets, the landings along the Wabash and Ohio Rivers afforded the only means of disposing of the products of this rich soil. Is it not strange that some should be found who opposed the building of the railroad? Yet, there were those who claimed that it would increase taxes; that the engines would set fire to the grain-stacks and fences; and it was even argued that it would be a means of importing disease, as it would increase travel through the country. The road, however, was built, notwithstanding the fool-

ish opposition, and none of the dreaded calamities have come upon us. The greatest misfortune following the location of the road was scarcely predicted by any one, and that was the utter ruin of villages and towns already founded. These, by the location of the line outside their range, were left to compete with others which immediately sprang up along the route.

Notably so was this the case with a number of villages in Edgar County. Grand View, Baldwinsville, Logan, Bloomfield and Warrington are examples; while the old village of Hitesville, in the edge of Coles County, vanished, as it were, in a night. The road was in running order by 1853, and from that year we may with propriety date the real prosperity of this section.

DESCRIPTION.

Kansas Township is in the extreme southwestern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Embarrass, on the east by Buck and Grand View, on the south by Clark County, and on the west by Coles. It consists of forty and one-half sections, being parts of Congressional Towns 12 and 13 north, and Ranges 13 and 14 west. In this township is found one of the finest tracts of land in the Embarrass Valley. In former times, the central and western part of the township, about the village, was supposed to be worthless, the early settlers occupying the timber-belts along the streams; but later years have disclosed the fact that this rejected land is by far the most productive. A small portion was considered wet and swampy; but the new system of drainage has put this, too, in the list of first-class land. Immense quantities of hay, grain and stock are raised here, and all of the vegetables and fruits common to this climate are produced.

VILLAGE OF KANSAS.

The railroad had but just been completed, when towns began to spring up at convenient points all along the line. Quite a number of the towns now found on this road, of course, had been founded years before; but some of the important ones have been entirely built since that time. Kansas, or "Midway," as it was then called, was laid out for Lovell Wilhoit and John Saunders by County Surveyor Benjamin F. Lodge, assisted by Elijah Boyer and D. W. Zink.

Mr. Zink, to whom we are indebted for almost the entire history of the village, delivered an address to the citizens of Kansas on the 4th of July, 1876, in which he says that the survey was made, as above stated, in June of 1853. The plat was recorded on the 16th of the following month, and thus was the foundation of the village laid. At that time, the site of what is now a flourishing little city, was the secure haunt of the prairie-wolf and the rattlesnake; and here could be seen the graceful deer quietly grazing or in playful gambol, and rarely disturbed by the pioneer's rifle.

The only disturbing element then was the prairie fire, which at times would sweep across the plain with the velocity of the wind; and frequently for both man and beast it made a race for life, which sometimes resulted in death. The

"original town of Kansas" covers about one-half of the platted territory west of the north and south county road.

The growth of the town began much after the fashion, and was attended with the same inconveniences, of all inland towns in a muddy country. A few months after the platting of the village, the T. H. & A. Railroad was completed. As soon as it was certain that a station was to be made here, a number of enterprising men realized at once that this was destined to be a place of importance. "Midway" as it was between the cities of Charleston and Paris, and with a splendid farming country lying adjacent, with produce to dispose of, and dry goods, groceries and farming implements in demand, it could not be otherwise.

J. W. Hogue was the first to venture into trade here, displaying his wares in a small building located between the Kansas House and the railroad. This building differed in many respects from the brick blocks now occupied by the merchants of Kansas. In size it was about 16x30 feet. In its construction but few square timbers were used, the joists and studding being black-jack poles, hewn on one side to make a smooth surface to which boards could be nailed. The building and contents made several changes in ownership in a brief period of time. Mr. Hogue sold out to J. W. Saunders, a subcontractor in the construction of the railroad. Mills, Herrick and Kester were the next owners, but soon retired from the business, the first two to practice their profession—that of medicine—and the other to preaching. Samuel Birch, J. D. Thrasher and J. K. and W. F. Boyer in turn succeeded as proprietors of the "Midway Store." The last named gentlemen, in the spring of 1854, erected a very good two-story building, sufficiently large to accommodate a good-sized stock of goods below, while the upper portion served as a residence for W. F. Boyer.

The following winter Midway grew rapidly, in consequence of the removal of many of the buildings of the town of Hitesville, once a thriving little place, four miles southwest on the State road. It was at about this time that the grade, which raised the whole of the city of Chicago several feet was adopted. Many of the buildings were removed to other parts of the city, and hundreds of the most substantial ones were to be seen perched away up on jack-screws, while new foundations were being laid for them. Correspondents of eastern journals were wont to denominate it the "city on wheels," and the "city on stilts." With as much propriety could we apply the same epithets to Old Hitesville, as it really presented the spectacle of a "town on runners." The moving of the buildings was under the supervision of Uncle James Laughhead, who took advantage of the deep snow that prevailed that winter; and to place the skids under a building, attach sixteen yoke of oxen and move it four miles, was but the work of a day. Many of these buildings are still in use.

For a period of eighteen years, Messrs. Boyer were the leading merchants of the place, and, by their untiring efforts and strict business integrity, have not only amassed a good portion of the world's goods, but have made a name of which they may well be proud. W. F. Boyer was the first railroad

agent, Postmaster and express agent. Messrs. Boyer & Sefton succeeded in the dry goods trade, and as express agents. Other dry goods houses were opened, of which Charles Lesure, James Sheron, Hogue & Brown, Hanks, Zink & O'Hair, R. Mosley, Hanks & O'Hair, Mosley & Zink, J. & J. S. Kester, Burson & Edmiston, P. A. Terry & Co., Cash, Jenkins & Co., J. C. & C. W. Owens and Hanks & Tyler were prominent. Many of the earlier merchants suffered greatly on account of the universal credit system then in vogue. For a merchant to refuse a person credit was an unheard-of occurrence. A man's ability to pay was never called in question, and when in need of an article, he went to the store and got it. The crash of 1857 was a hard time for business men all over the country, and many good business men had to suspend. Added to this the evil to which we have alluded, it is not surprising that some of the merchants of Kansas have failed. Selling goods, and collecting the pay for them, were two different things, although they belonged to the same business. The footings of a year's sales and the collections were never the same, but showed a difference that would astonish the merchants doing business here at present. Along with the dry goods store, came the grocery; but time and space will not permit even the mention of all of their names. Closely connected with the early-day grocery, was the whisky trade. In fact, but few did business without that article making part of their stock. The first *regular* saloon was kept by one Burdette. As he understood the compounding of fancy and mixed drinks, he was looked upon by the drinking part of the population with admiration; and after his customers learned the names of his various drinks, and became fully acquainted with their taste, he did a thriving business. Numbers have been engaged in this doubtful business; but, with this single exception, none have emerged from it in better condition, financially or morally.

The grain and hay trade at this point, previous to the building of the Paris & Decatur Railway, was immense, and Kansas monopolized the trade for a distance of twenty miles north, and half that distance south. In the grain trade, J. K. & W. F. Boyer were the pioneers. These gentlemen, being fully acquainted with the producing qualities of our soil, at once made extensive arrangements to handle the vast quantities that they rightly supposed would find a market here, and, to handle it, erected the warehouse just opposite the depot. This building, with a few rail pens, enabled them to handle the grain for a time. Among those since engaged in this business, have been Moses Pierce, Mosley & Zink, William Ross, B. Lord and Ross & Brown. The hay trade has been carried on by a number of persons, all of whom have been more or less successful. George Brown erected the first hay-press, about the year 1858, since which, six others have been erected. This business has furnished employment to a large number of men, at good wages, and given the farmers good prices for thousands of tons of hay. During the war, this was the *first* point on the line of road in the shipment of hay.

The product was bought by army contractors, for the use of the cavalry and horses used for transportation. A single press can prepare five or six tons a day, or eight hundred tons a year. The business, though still good, has greatly fallen off since then. The Government is not buying hay now, and sales have to be made in the markets furnished by the large cities. Messrs. James Paxton, Calvin W. McVey and D. W. Zink still carry on the business quite extensively.

A business that has lately sprung into prominence in this place, is that of tile-making. It is beginning to be realized by agriculturists that great advantage is to be derived from having lands properly drained. Doubtless a single wet season would more than pay the cost of putting in the tile. It is estimated by some of the best informed on the subject, that a thorough system of underdraining would double the products of the State, to say nothing of the benefit to highways, in rendering them firm and solid at all seasons of the year. To supply this want in this vicinity, Messrs. Paxton & Tichenor, in 1875, employed J. W. Miller to superintend the erection and running of a factory for the manufacture of the article. The buildings and machinery cost \$3,300, and the manufacture of tile was begun that year. The demand for the goods was so great from the first, that it was impossible to supply it. Accordingly, in the spring of 1877, John S. Paxton erected another factory at an outlay of \$4,000.

Each of these establishments turns out about twenty kilns in a season, or about 800,000 tiles. The expense of running each factory is about \$1,800 per year. Eight or ten hands are employed at each establishment.

It is estimated that the whole cost of drainage including ditching, does not exceed \$1 a rod. Though these factories turn out such a large amount of this article, it is almost all sold in Edgar and Coles Counties.

The shipment of live-stock has been an extensive business. Previous to the breaking-out of the rebellion, Lovel Wilhoit was the chief operator, and handled nearly all of the stock in this vicinity. Since his death Messrs. W. O. and W. I. S. Pinnell, James Paxton and A. Baber have been regularly engaged in the business.

The milling interest first received attention from Robert Downs, since a citizen of Sims Township, who converted a warehouse built by Messrs. Boyer into a mill, on the site of what has since been called the "Old Mill." After a few years' run it was destroyed by fire. It was soon rebuilt and passed into the hands of Levi Foulke. After changing owners several times, it finally fell into the hands of W. P. West, who, a few years ago, removed the machinery to Scotland, Ill., and sold the building and lot to Thomas Paxton. About 1865, Messrs. Paxton and McVey built the Ensign Mill, one of the best outside of the largest cities.

Shortly after the platting of the "Original Town," the Kansas House was erected by William Coffman, and J. R. McDavitt was installed as first landlord. Dr. A. K. Spears, since of Charleston, succeeded Mr. McDavitt as landlord. Dur-

ing the war, it passed into the hands of D. W. Zink, who fully sustained the good reputation which it has ever borne. The Kester House has been in existence but comparatively a short time, but, under the good management of its proprietor, has worked its way into general favor.

Soon after the erection of the first few houses, William Brown made an addition of thirty-seven lots. Since then, additions have been made by others, until now, there are over one hundred and sixty acres occupied by business houses and residences.

The name "Midway," as before intimated, was given this place from its being located about half way between the cities of Paris and Charleston. A change in name was found necessary, from the fact that another post office was in existence in the State bearing the name.

EDUCATIONAL.

The citizens of Kansas take a just pride in referring to their schools, which they claim are second to none in the county or neighboring cities. The first school-building, since used as a harness-shop by John Arterburn, was situated on an acre of ground, the present site of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was donated by William Brown. The first teacher was John McDavitt, since, one of the wealthy farmers of the township. This first was a country school, in every sense of the word. It was, of course, small, and the children, coming as they did from several different neighborhoods, brought almost as great a variety of books as equaled the number of scholars. For the commodious and convenient building in use since the abandoning of the little primary building the community is indebted greatly to the influence of J. K. Boyer. But for his strenuous efforts, a building would have been erected sufficient for the wants of that time, but entirely inadequate to the demands of the present.

RELIGIOUS.

Hand in hand with the schools came the churches. In 1853-54, the Methodist Protestant Church was erected on the lot since occupied by the Kester House. This building was, for a number of years, generously opened for the free use of other denominations, until they had also made arrangements to build; and, in the early days of the village, it also served the purpose of a town hall. As in all country churches, a quarter of a century ago, the brethren and sisters occupied different sides of the house during service. A good story is related which illustrates the change in fashion in regard to church matters. No such thing as a church organ, or any kind of a musical instrument, was then thought of for use in the sanctuary. The substance of the story is that, soon after the dedication of the church, a young man from New England appeared in the community who, having a good voice, was pleased to assist in the singing. This young man was the possessor of a tuning-fork, and, when the hymn was announced, produced the sound from that instrument which was to guide the

singers in that part of the service. This, at once, brought to his feet an "old father in Israel," who informed the young man that he "must put up the *pinching* thing, and that, if he disturbed the meeting again, he would be forcibly ejected."

The society worshipping in this house was organized forty-one years ago, at Walnut Grove, southeast of the village about three miles. A log church and parsonage were erected, and services regularly held until the town of Kansas was started. The society was organized by Rev. R. McDaniels, then an old man, and long since dead. The first members of the church were John and Mary Simpson, Enoch Mayfield and wife, James Laughead and wife, and Andrew Thompson and wife. Of these only James Laughead and Mrs. Mayfield are still living. Isaac Wait was the first regular minister. He preached a year for the congregation when he died, and was buried near the Gap.

The Christian Church was erected in 1856-57. Its building was brought about by a rather odd and amusing circumstance. Mrs. Catharine Brown was one of the thirteen original members at the organization of the Church. Her husband was not a member of any denomination, nor was he noted for his piety, though he was a liberal contributor toward the preaching of the Gospel. Mrs. Brown, on a certain occasion, went to the M. P. Church—then used by the Christian denomination—to hear Elder A. D. Filmore, of Cincinnati. The Methodists also had an appointment for the same hour, and, being the owners of the building, would not give way. On her return home, Mrs. Brown reported the conflict of appointments, when Mr. Brown, in his English style and in language more forcible than elegant, said, "D—n 'em, we'll 'ave an 'ouse of our hown"! The next morning he was in town early, and a subscription paper was started with his name at the head donating a town lot and a certain amount in cash. The congregation here have had as Pastors some of the most eminent men in that denomination. This denomination also have a neat and substantial brick church in the southeast part of the township, which was built at the instance of Reinhart Ratt, Harvey Hinds and a few others, on the dissolution of the old Christian Church, as mentioned in Grand View.

The Presbyterian Church was built in 1862. A number of its original members were formerly members of the Grand View Presbyterian Church. The house of worship erected by this society is the largest and best finished in the village. This denomination has maintained a healthy and steady growth since its organization. The society has also erected a very neat and convenient parsonage.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1863, the organization of the society having taken place five years before. Among the original members were James Owens, D. W. Zink and E. J. Rinker, with their wives, Rebecca and Sarah Owens and Mary Allhands. Rev. Jesse Cromwell was instrumental in organizing the Church and was the first Pastor. The congregation worshiped,

at first, in E. J. Rinker's carpenter-shop, and afterward, for a time, in the Protestant Methodist Church and the hall. This society is in a very flourishing condition and wields a large religious influence in the community.

One of the most flourishing churches in this part of the county is the old Harmony Church, just north of the village. This Society was organized about thirty years ago. Joseph Welch, William Lucas and William Blood, with their wives, and Sarah Welch were the original members. In 1857, the congregation erected a neat and substantial house of worship, costing about \$1,300. Rev. J. A. Burks is present Pastor of the last two mentioned congregations.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Kansas Lodge, No. 280, A., F. & A. M., was instituted October 6, 1858, with Orson Q. Herrick as Worshipful Master, Isaac N. DeLong, Senior Warden, and William L. Laughhead, Junior Warden. J. R. McDavitt, J. H. Hockett, Robert Mosley and George Brown were also charter members. Since its organization, W. F. Boyer and Samuel Shy have each served the Lodge as Master three years; W. H. Brown, six years; Cyrus Stout and Dr. G. A. Ringland, each one year; and the present Master, D. W. Zink, five years.

The present officers are: D. W. Zink, W. M.; John W. Winn, S. W.; E. T. Wiley, J. W.; Samuel J. Payne, Secretary; John Barber, Treasurer; J. H. Pinnell, S. D.; James E. Vail, J. D., and Lewis Huebin, Tiler. About forty members belong to this Lodge. The meetings are held on Wednesday evening, on or before the full moon, and two weeks thereafter.

Kansas Chapter, No. 125, R. A. M., was chartered October, 1869, with A. P. Forsyth, High Priest; Samuel Shy, King, and A. J. Hogue, Scribe. D. W. Zink, Nelson McCullom and W. S. Brown were also charter members. The present principal officers are: W. H. Brown, H. P.; G. A. Ringland, King; Isaac Comstock, Scribe; W. F. Boyer, Captain of the Host, and D. W. Zink, Principal Sojourner. Meetings are held on each Monday evening, on or before the full moon. The membership numbers twenty-seven.

Kansas Lodge, No. 633, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized October 10, 1877, and a charter granted to William Dulin, Abraham Kline, William M. Lauher, John W. Miller and John F. Bailey, who were also the principal officers at its first opening. The Lodge meets in Masonic Hall every Saturday evening. The present membership is about fifty-five. The officers at present writing are: W. C. Pinnell, N. G.; George H. Gordon, V. G.; John W. Miller, Per. Sec.; James F. Hogue, Rec. Sec., and James Brading, Treas.

THE PRESS.

The town and vicinity of Kansas rejoices in the establishment of two newspapers in their midst.

In 1868, E. F. Chittenden began the publication of the *Kansas Citizen*. The paper was published under that name for nearly four years, when its publi-

cation was suspended. Soon after this, W. W. Bishop commenced the publication of the *Kansas News*, the first number appearing in October, 1873. The *News* is a *newsy* paper, and has a good circulation and advertising patronage. It is independent in politics and religion, but claims to be neutral in nothing, defending or combating whatever question may be sprung, as suits the opinion of its proprietor. The *Republican Sun* commenced to cast its refulgent rays on the village of Kansas only a few months ago, its first appearance being April 15, 1878. S. W. Rose is editor and proprietor. The *Sun* seems to have a good patronage, both in subscription and by way of advertising. It is a Republican paper in politics. May the dawn of that day be far distant when it shall be said, "The *Sun Rose* not."

FIRES.

The only fire of consequence that ever occurred here was the burning of Mosley & Zink's store, with several other business houses, on the night of the 10th of January, 1862. The fire broke out in Mosley & Zink's store, and consumed the building and goods, entailing a loss of about \$10,000. It then spread to a restaurant east, then to a tin and stove store, consuming, finally, a saloon and grocery store. The whole loss was estimated at \$20,000. The fire was supposed to be incendiary, but no certain clue was ever discovered to the perpetrator. A significant coincidence, however, points strongly toward a man named Charles Brooks. A few months before the fire, Brooks was caught in the act of burglarizing Mosley & Zink's store, and, while attempting to break open the safe, was shot in the neck and captured. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years. He was, however, pardoned by the Governor three months after his incarceration. While confined in the Jail, before his trip to Joliet, he swore that he "would live long enough yet to burn out Mosley & Zink." Ten days after his release from prison, the fire occurred, indicating that Brooks had carried his threat into execution.

ORGANIZATION.

The village of Kansas was incorporated in 1858. Dr. John Mills was President of the meeting, and the Councilmen selected were J. K. Boyer, E. J. Rinker, E. A. Boyer, J. R. McDavitt and Daniel Curd.

In 1871, the organization was changed to correspond to the general law of the State, and under this organization the authorities have been elected and acted until the present.

The present Board of Trustees consists of W. F. Boyer, President, and James Braden, Samuel J. Payne, W. W. Barr, Joseph Sallee, and D. W. Zink, Councilmen. W. S. Pinnell is Treasurer; E. G. Rose, Clerk; David Chamberlain, Police Magistrate, and John Laughead, Marshal.

ROSS TOWNSHIP.

In one of Shakespeare's comedies he makes one of the players to say that "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players. They have their exits and their entrances, and one man, in his time, plays many parts." He further describes the acts of man as being of seven ages: the infant, the schoolboy, the youth, the soldier, the civil officer, then old age, and lastly the end of life, which waits us all. It would be hard to find, in the literature of the world, words that would more fully express the idea of the history of nations, localities or individuals, than these of the great poet. In some of the Chinese theaters, it is said, some of the plays have been going on for many years. Some of the actors in the drama having died since the beginning of the play. The government of the city thus utilizes the stage to impress upon the people of that country the events transpiring, and which have transpired in the history of the world, and especially that which pertains to the Chinaman's own country. The history of every locality has its comedy, its pantomime, its melodrama, and, perhaps, its tragedy. Though the history of Ross Township cannot be said to be highly sensational, yet, in all the phases of the drama, it has had its representation.

The history of the township dates back to comparatively an early period. While whole counties to the north and west were, as yet, without a single inhabitant, and while the site of the now great city of Chicago was yet a marsh, this part of the State was beginning to show signs of population.

Indeed, in one sense of the word, it may be said that the territory now known as Ross Township also embraced that city. At the first meeting of the County Commissioners, in 1823, the county was divided into four townships, or voting precincts, the south and east parts being called the townships of Fairfield, Pike and Wayne, and the settlements about the north branch of Brouillett's Creek receiving the name of Carroll. The territory embraced by Carroll Township consisted of parts of Edgar and Embarrass, all of Young America, Ross and Prairie, and all of the territory north to an indefinite point. The fact is, none of the counties north were organized for some years after. In 1826, the county of Vermilion was organized, and became cumbered with the territory now embraced in Iroquois, Kankakee, Will and Cook; and thenceforth the boundaries of this township were somewhat more clearly defined.

On the west side of the north branch of Brouillett's Creek, the first permanent settlement was made in 1825, by William Trimble, from Kentucky. He settled in the east part of what is now known as Ross Township, near the Prairie Township line. This was two years after the county was organized, and about eight years after the first settlement was made in the county. Five or six years before, Capt. Truman Flackman, Lambert Bona, Remember Blackman, Peter Allen, George Beckwith, Seymour Treat and Francis Whitcomb

had made up an exploring party to the Vermilion River, four miles west of Danville, to prospect for salt. Salt was found and Treat was left in possession of the lands, about the point at which the salt-springs had been discovered. Most of these persons were from this vicinity or further south, on what was termed the North Arm of the prairie. The design of these men was to erect, at the point named, works for the manufacture of salt. The enterprise was ultimately carried out by other parties. By the time that Mr. Trimble settled here, a few families had located at the "Salt Works," and a few more on the Little Vermilion. Besides these, the county of Vermilion was a "desert waste." To the east, quite a number of settlements had been made; and on the south, or the North Arm, a number of families had settled, some of whom had entered land. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Trimble was on the borders of civilization. There were plenty of Indians still in the country, and though their headquarters were at other points, they often came to this vicinity to hunt. They were quite friendly, and did not seem disposed to interfere with the settlers, except occasionally to steal a pig, and, if it were a dead one, they seemed quite as well satisfied. The squaws were not notorious cooks, or, rather, they were not notorious for cleanliness. The only culinary process with which they seemed to be acquainted was that of boiling. Wheat, corn—green or ripe—the entrails of a sheep, deer or pig, and a few herbs, thrown together into a kettle, were, when boiled, a common diet. After the mess was well mixed by ebullition, it was partaken of by dipping wooden spoons into the pot in which it was cooked. Mr. Trimble continued to reside here about twenty-seven years, when he removed to Texas, where he died a year ago. None of the family now reside in the county.

About two years after Trimble's settlement, Frank Lowry came from Kentucky and settled near Trimble's. He had lived, for a short time, on the North Arm. The farm settled by him was afterward owned by John Somerville, and is now in the possession of Charles Caraway. Lowry resided here about three years, sold out to John Somerville and removed to Piatt County. Somerville was also from Kentucky. He came to this place in 1830, and bought out the claim of Lowry. Some years after, he removed, with his family, to Oregon, where he lived, with his children, until about ten years ago, when he returned to Bloomfield, saying that he "had come back to be buried by the side of his wife," who had died before his removal. Not long after his return, his wish was granted, and the faithful couple lie side by side, awaiting the morning of the resurrection, when they will be re-united on the shore of the newer and better country. Somerville and Trimble both took part in the campaign against the Indians in 1832.

Enos Martin was a son-in-law of Somerville, having married one of his daughters. He lived with his father, Joshua Martin, on what was afterward known as the Stage farm, in Edgar Township. When Somerville and his family removed to Oregon, Martin accompanied them. Horatio Blanchard is

now the longest resident of the township, having lived on the same place, just east of the village of Chrisman, since the year 1835. Five years before, he had removed from Ohio, and settled in Prairie Township, only a few miles east of his present home. Mr. Blanchard has been a close observer of all that has passed in this vicinity, and, having a remarkable memory, especially as regards the earlier events, we are able to congratulate our readers that whatever is here recorded is as reliable as it is possible at this date to obtain it. Mr. Blanchard says that, when he came to the township, there were not exceeding a half-dozen families, scattered up and down the edge of the timber, among which were the ones named, and a few others, whose names appear further on. He says that all lived in very humble style, and were satisfied with the simple necessities of life. He describes society, though quite rude and simple, as being much more cordial and neighborly than at present. When a hog or a beef was butchered, all of the neighbors were remembered with a piece. When a cabin or a stable was to be raised, everybody for miles around was asked and expected to work all day, or until it was completed, without pay; and, were a neighbor, by accident, missed in the invitations, he would consider himself slighted; and the other party, on the discovery of the omission, would feel himself bound to apologize. Sometimes, however, when such a mistake occurred, the neglected party would reason that "certainly Mr. A did not mean to slight him, and would feel sorry if he were not present to give his assistance and cheer on the occasion," and would, accordingly, mount his horse and be among the first on the ground, to find that his reasoning had been well based, and that he was among the most welcome. Such occasions were universally enlivened by imbibitions of the "beverage that, while it cheers, also inebriates." He also says that styles of clothing then in fashion would now appear quite novel. Buckskin pantaloons were quite common, and coonskin caps, with the highly-decorative tail hanging down the back, a la Crockett, were to be seen. Almost every man was the shoemaker for his family, and manufacture of this class was but little superior to the moccasins in use by their red neighbors, the Indians. Farming was done mostly by oxen, and many were too poor even to own a team or wagon. Mr. Blanchard relates that, to obtain money with which to pay for his land, he made several trips to Chicago, on foot, to work for Gurdon S. Hubbard, in the erection of the first brick building that was ever put up in that city. At that time, there were not a dozen families on the road from this point to the then village. Each of the families, however, constituted a hotel or tavern, in connection with farming operations; and the traveler was always sure of a welcome, with fare consisting of corn-bread, bacon and milk. Indeed, at the time of which we write, though all did not charge for such entertainment, every cabin was open; and nobody was suspected of being a tramp, but was welcomed and treated to the best the house could afford. Mr. Blanchard is now seventy-four years of age, but bids fair to turn another score, as he is quite as lively as most men of fifty.

Augustus Wyatt was one of the earliest settlers in the township. He came from Virginia, and settled here in 1830. In 1832, he volunteered in the service of the United States as a soldier, to rid the State of the presence of Black Hawk, mentioned in a general way elsewhere, and more particularly with reference to this county in the history of Grand View Township. Mr. Wyatt died soon after his return from that expedition. A son of Mr. Wyatt now resides near the village of Hume.

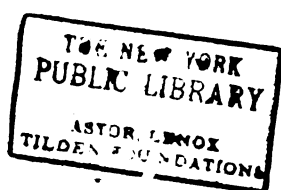
Thomas Holden also arrived about 1830. He was a native of Kentucky, and had lived there till he was well advanced in life. He lived here until his death, which occurred many years ago, being one of the very few old men who seek the hardships, excitements and privations of a pioneer life. Edgar County, in this regard, presents a very different aspect from what it did forty years ago. Then the proportion of aged people was comparatively small; now the proportionate number is as great as is found in other localities.

None of the Holden family, to our knowledge, now reside in the county. Joshua Van Fleet was a carpenter, or what was then called a "framer." After a few years, subsequent to the first settlements, the character of the buildings in this vicinity changed very greatly, the little log-cabins giving place to the more pretentious frame structures. In the building of these, Mr. Van Fleet was a skillful workman. This class of buildings, in vogue for a quarter of a century—from about 1835 till 1860—was of heavy, hard-wood timbers, hewed and framed together with mortise and tenon, and fastened together with wooden pins. Many of the buildings constructed in this vicinity during the first part of the period named bear Mr. Van Fleet's marks. Van Fleet was a native of the East, but of what State we are unable to inform our readers. He removed from this county to Coles County a good many years ago, where he has since died. None of the family now reside here.

Christopher Ward, a brother-in-law of John Somerville, lived in this township three or four years. He was an early settler in the vicinity of Logan, coming to that place about 1830, and residing there till 1844, the date of his removal to Ross Township. While a resident here, he studied medicine under Dr. Hopkins, of Baldwinville, and, on the completion of his studies, he removed to Piatt County. He has since become one of the leading physicians of that county, and, from his practice, has become wealthy. In the early times of this locality, though it was comparatively a "sickly" region, it was scarcely a good location for a physician. Almost every new importation from the hilly country of the East or South was sure to have a siege of the chills and fever, or "ager" as it was commonly termed; and, until the new arrivals had become thoroughly acclimated, they were more or less liable to attacks of the "shakes." This disease, though exceedingly annoying, and rendering its subject sick in the extreme, was not considered a very dangerous one, and was seldom fatal. It usually attacked its victim in the fall of the year, at the time the rank vegetation of this region began to decay. There were three marked stages to the



L. A. Brown
(DECEASED)
PARIS



disease, the cold, the hot and the sweating, all of which were usually completed and a return expected in forty-eight hours. During the first stage, the patient experienced excessive cold, which no amount of artificial heat could counteract, his teeth chattering and his limbs shaking all the while, as if frozen. In the second stage, the covering, which had been heaped upon the sufferer, was kicked off, and the windows raised, the patient the meantime being consumed with a burning fever. The fever finally terminated by the afflicted party breaking out in a profuse sweat, which was the third stage. After this, the patient arose from his bed, and went about his usual avocations; and, with the exception of being a little weakened by his conflicts with his relentless enemy, he seemed as well as usual for the next twenty-four to thirty-six hours. On the second day, however, at about the same hour, the streaks of cold would again commence meandering up and down the victim's spine, preparatory to another attack; and, though he might brace himself against his adversary, or however much his friends, might encourage or ridicule, yet he was soon in his grasp, and submissive to his chilling embraces.

"We remember as though it were but yesterday, or scarce so long ago," says one of our informants, "our first initiation into the mysteries of this queer complaint. We had just come from the hills of Pennsylvania, where the disease is almost unknown. We had arrived in the spring of 1856, and spent a very pleasant summer, with nothing but the best of health. We had written numerous letters to our friends, whom we had left behind, describing our new home, and making frequent allusions to the healthfulness of the country. We had been warned of this disease, and it was with congratulation that we reflected that we should escape. But alas to human calculations! about the 1st of October, one member of the family showed unmistakable symptoms of the disorder, and in a few days we were all shaking.

"I was helping a neighbor to peel and cut apples, preparatory to drying the same in a building erected for the purpose, called the 'dry-house.'

"This dry-house was heated, I believe, to a temperature of about two hundred degrees. I had sometimes ridiculed the other members of the family for giving way to the influence of what I called simply imagination. One day, when the weather was quite warm, I had thrown off my coat to be more comfortable. All at once I began to feel chilly; and I imagined that there was a change in the weather, and made some observations to see whether the wind had not shifted to the north. Directly I became so chilly that I drew on my coat and buttoned it up tight. Still I was cold, though the other men were working in their shirt-sleeves. Some of them noticing my blue look and observing that I had donned my coat, asked me if I 'wa'n't gittin' the ager?' and though I scouted the idea, I half suspected they were right. I grew colder and colder, and finally began to shake, but still I held on, resisting the advances of my tormentor. At length a happy thought came into my mind. I remembered the dry-house, and made an excuse to go there. I opened the door,

entered the overheated room and shut myself in. I was sure of demonstrating one thing, either that I had the ague, or that I could, with a strong will aided by the excessive heat, withstand its assault. The atmosphere was almost suffocating, but my teeth continued to chatter. Though the big stove was red-hot I stuffed it fuller of fuel, until the apples on the drawers almost baked, but I kept on shivering. I held on to the chair, till it seemed I would break it with my agitation. It was all in vain; I was racked and shaken till I was thoroughly convinced that I was undergoing a double penalty for the ridicule I had heaped upon other victims. After a couple of hours, I found the weather somewhat changed, and then not only could I endure the weather, but I longed for the snow-banks of old Pennsylvania's midwinters."

Sometimes remedies were taken, and sometimes the disease was allowed to "wear itself out." Finally, quinine began to be used to break the periodicity, and thus the disease was brought under control.

Of late years, the lands being all occupied and drained, and but comparatively little vegetation being allowed to go to decay, the disease has become very rare.

Joseph Munn was from one of the Eastern States. He came here about 1835, and lived five or six years when he removed to Douglas County, where he has since died.

The foregoing embraces about all who came during the first ten years, and who settled in the edge of the timber. As in all parts of the county and State, the little fringes of timber were selected first, no one supposing that the prairies, which are now considered the best land, would ever be settled. The early residents of the township were all from the heavily-wooded States East and South, and had never had any experience with the prairie. They had seen their fathers clear away the forests, preparatory to planting, and quite naturally followed their examples. It was argued, too, by some, that as the prairies would not produce trees, therefore the land must be of a weak nature and would doubtless soon wear out, though a crop or two might be obtained therefrom. Then, too, it certainly did look a little lonesome and bleak, as compared with their old homes in Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia.

The first to venture any distance out on the prairie was Abram Smith, who moved to the township in about 1840. He entered the land, owned later by Matthias Chrisman, and now the site of the village bearing that name. Smith resided here until 1851, when he sold out to Mr. Chrisman and removed to Oregon. He afterward returned and settled in Bloomington, Ind. It is said that Smith was a little peculiar in some respects, one of his peculiarities being in the marvelous yarns which he told in regard to himself. Among numerous other stories, the following is a fair sample from his prolific brain: "Some years before moving to these parts," he relates, "I was living in a small town in Tennessee. One night, just about the time that I was thinking of retiring, suddenly the cry of fire resounded through the streets, and all outside was commotion and

alarm. Quicker than it takes to tell it, I had jerked on my boots and, without hat or coat, was at the scene of destruction. I never knew, before that night, how strong I was. Excitement sometimes paralyzes a man; but, in my case, it seems rather to add strength, or at least to bring out whatever I possess. I saw at once that it was my friend's hardware store, and my friendship to him seemed rather to add to the excitement. Without stopping a moment to think, I ran into the burning building and seized upon the first object that met my sight. I seized and carried it out and across the street; and then I realized what I had done. The burden which I had carried was a bag of shot, and, by actual measurement, there were in the bag four bushels of shot. Afterward, it was discovered that where I had trod on the brick pavement the bricks were considerably sunken in the ground, from the great weight that lay on my shoulders. I could scarcely believe it myself, but, as several persons had seen the feat performed, there could be no doubt." The above is sufficient. We will not stop to relate how he cured his wife of a liver disease, and numberless other yarns. Mr. Blanchard has heard them so often that he verily believes that Smith, having repeated them so many times, actually thought them true.

In 1844, Elijah Bacon and his son-in-law, Joseph Conover, came from New York and settled here. Both are dead, the former having passed away two years ago and the latter nearly twenty. Mr. Bacon was an enthusiastic fruit-grower, and was the earliest to plant the finer varieties of evergreens in this part of the State, or of the whole State. He raised fine grapes and manufactured a superior wine therefrom.

No other permanent settlements of importance are remembered than those already given, prior to the date last named; but about this time, and within the next few years, quite a number of new faces might have been seen in Ross Township.

In 1851, Matthias Chrisman came to the farm formerly owned by Smith. He thinks that, at the time of his arrival here, there were twenty or more families in the township, among the more prominent of which were Elijah Bacon, Robert Knuckles, William Wyatt, Zachary Riley, John R. Green, Charles Clark, James Gaines, John Somerville, Johnson Ross, Benjamin Dixon, Calvin Reynolds, Silas Dixon, Eugene Hault, Matthew Hault, Jacob Wyatt and Robert Swank. All except the last four were living along the creek, in the eastern part of the township, while the Haults, Swank and Jacob Wyatt had settled at the little grove in the west part, called Cherry Point. Somerville moved, the next year, to Oregon. Quite a number of the above list will be recognized as present residents, having earned the title of "old settlers," though the date of their coming to the township was comparatively recent. A number of them have also earned the title of "good citizen" in addition to designation of "well-to-do." Mr. Gaines is doubtless the wealthiest citizen of the township, and, perhaps, in the county.

The township was organized as a separate precinct in 1857, being one of the original "thirteen" to accept the township organization act. The legal

voters met, according to previous notice, on the 7th of April of the year named, and elected Joshua Garnes as Moderator; Johnson Ross and William Adams were appointed Judges of Election, and Barret Smith and T. A. Tuttle, Clerks. The result of the ballot was the election of John R. Green as Supervisor; Franklin F. Barber, Clerk; Robert Swank, Overseer of the Poor; C. A. Clark, Michael Kizer and William Adams, Commissioners of Highways; Girard M. Osborn and Joseph Doherty, Constables, and James Gaines, Assessor.

The township is supposed, by some, to have been so named in honor of Johnson Ross, an old settler and one of the Judges of the first election; but the honor is disclaimed by him, and it is known definitely that the name was given by James Gaines, in honor of the county by the same name in the State of Ohio, from which Mr. Gaines had removed. Ross County, Ohio, is one of the oldest settled in that State, and its county seat—Chillicothe—was one of the earliest organized towns in the State.

Perhaps the most important public actions taken by the township, in an organized capacity, were those by which the location of the Paris & Danville, and the Indianapolis & Decatur Railroads were secured through this section. The latter road had really been located and much work done a number of years before, but the panic of 1857 coming on, work was suspended and the organization of the same was disbanded. In 1870, the Legislature of the State having previously passed an act favorably to voting township aid to railroad corporations, a company was formed for the completion of this line, provided the townships through which it was located should render substantial assistance. Among others, Ross Township voted for the scheme and agreed to subscribe \$12,000. This action took place in 1869, the terms being that the road should be completed by 1873. The provisions agreed to by the company being complied with, the proper authorities issued the said amount of bonds to the corporation as stipulated. This, however, did not give this section an outlet to Chicago, and it was not long before a scheme was started by which that desirable end should be accomplished. The Paris & Danville Railroad to connect with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois line at Danville was incorporated, and township aid solicited. To this line, Ross Township contributed most liberally, donating \$50,000 in May, 1870. The vote by which this was done was very close, being only one majority in its favor. Both of these roads are comparatively new; but their prospects for becoming popular and well-patronized lines, it is said, are quite flattering. The management of the roads at this point is such, in both cases, as to render them popular.

The present officers of the township are as follows; C. T. Caraway, Supervisor; William S. Waltrip, Clerk; John Mitchell, Collector; Allen Warner, Assessor; Joseph Weaver and Daniel Rogers, Justices of the Peace; J. P. Crawford and J. Elsbury, Constables; and L. W. Stigleman, Benjamin Dickson and Amos Watson, Commissioners of Highways. The number of

voters in the township exceeds three hundred, though that number of votes has never been polled.

EDUCATIONAL.

The subject of education has, from an early date, received a good deal of attention in this township. Even before the law authorizing a system of public schools was in force, the pioneers of Ross Township took steps toward the education of the youth in the primary branches of learning. Comparatively few of the early settlers were men of letters. Most of them had been children when the matter of book-learning in the States where they were brought up was yet considered a matter of minor importance. And yet, these people seemed to fully realize the losses they had sustained in the neglect of their own schooling, and were, therefore, anxious to do the next best thing, by making amends in the case of their children. It will be found by consulting the map that the belt of timber which lies along Brouillett's Creek is mostly in the adjoining township of Prairie. Within, and along this timber, the first settlers located. The center of population was, therefore, in reality east of what is now fixed as the eastern boundary of this township. The timber strip was not then, as since 1857, divided by any arbitrary line, and a school for one portion was the school for the whole settlement. It was, indeed, a single settlement, and matters of public consequence were common to the whole region about the creek. This, then, will explain why for a number of years after the first settlements were made in what are now the bounds of Ross, there were no school-houses here, they being built nearer the center of population which was east of the creek and the present east line of the township. The first school was kept in a little log building about two miles east of Chrisman, in the year 1836. The pioneer teacher was a man by the name of Haines, but as in the case of Melchisedec, priest and king of Salem, we are unable to state whence he came or whither he went. No records of certificates granted were then kept, as no such document was required, so we are unable to inform our readers as to Prof. Haines' qualifications. It is quite certain that the requirements of the school of the pioneers were not such as exist at present. A story is related in this connection that will not be considered out of place.

Soon after the new school law came into force, in 1855, one of the provisions of which was that a teacher should not only have a certificate of good moral character, but that he must obtain from the School Commissioner license, in which the said officer certified that the would-be pedagogue was qualified to teach specified common branches—a certain young man, aspiring to pedagogic honors, went from this township down to Paris to obtain that very necessary instrument, the certificate; but, much to his chagrin, failed to pass muster and was rejected. With sorrowing steps he returned to his school, which, by the way, he had already opened, and for a few days revolved in his mind the best course to pursue under the embarrassing circumstances. He was almost on the point of giving up his school, and thus proclaiming to the neigh-

borhood his lack of ability, when he was struck by a happy thought. He would call in one of the Directors, who, by the way, was a man of good sense, but somewhat rough in manners and appearance. The young man would have the Director see the school, and certify, from a personal inspection, to the Commissioner, the teacher's ability to conduct a common school. Accordingly, the lessons were "fixed up," as many teachers too early learn to prepare for an occasion, and the school was in readiness for the dignitary's approval and recommendation. The morning came, and with it the Director. He took his seat, and began his inventory, as the teacher began the exercises of the day. They had but just begun to be favorably impressed with each other, when, pop! a report like that of a pistol resounded through the room, and at the same moment a ball of tow, as large as an ounce musket-ball and almost as hard, bounced from the bald pate of the Director. Of course, nobody knew from whence the volley came (nobody ever does know anything of the origin of such offenses); but the impression made on the mind of the dignitary was exceedingly bad. A great outburst followed this mishap; but order was finally restored, and the duties of the schoolroom proceeded. The little episode was nearly forgotten, when another charge, from another quarter, and of a different character, took effect in the teacher's eye. It had been observed that the School Director's son had been for the last quarter of an hour industriously chewing, as a cow chews her cud, a large wad of paper; and, after the professor received the charge of pulp, his other eye noticed that the youngster had ceased his ruminating, and, for the first time in a week, was intently studying his elementary spelling-book, though he also noticed that the book was upside down. Of course, as he was the Director's son, it would not do to investigate, and the master complacently raked the pulp out of his eye, and tried to proceed in his efforts to impress his visitor. At this point, the official, quite disgusted, arose to go; but the young man detained him, and unfolded to him his wish for a recommendation for a certificate to the Commissioner. The Director, at first, protested stoutly; but finally the persuasions of the young man prevailed, and he consented to recommend him, provided he could put it in his own phraseology. He then took a pen, wrote, sealed and delivered to the young man the following certificate:

"To the School Commissioner of Edgar County: This certifies that the bearer is competent to teach a common school in Carroll Township and nowhere else, and a d——d common one at that."

The second term of school taught in this vicinity was by Thomas Murphy, who, it will be remembered by some of the older citizens, was afterward killed by the falling of a tree.

A couple of years after the first school-building was erected, another was found necessary in the north part of the settlement, and this, too, was east of the creek. The creek, though somewhat of a natural barrier to those on the opposite side, to school advantages, did not prove such to the pioneer children.

It was quite unfashionable, in those times, for children to wear shoes in summer; and for the boys and girls to wade the cool waters of the little stream, it was an enjoyable exercise. In the winter the ice formed a natural bridge, across which they passed to and fro in safety most of the time.

It was not until 1847 that a school-building was erected in this township. This was a little frame structure, put up on the site of old an schoolhouse, now occupied as a dwelling by James Tucker. The little building stood a few years, and was then burned down, after which, what is now called the "Old School-house," and occupied by Mr. Tucker, was erected. A few years later, school-houses were erected further up the creek, and also at Cherry Point, the settlements having so grown that neither one nor two would longer answer the demands. At present no township in the county offers better facilities for the education of the youth than does this; and in the matter of schoolhouses, especially the one at Chrisman, no more substantial and better adapted to the purpose for which it was designed can be found in this part of the State.

PATRIOTISM.

The war of 1861-65 called out the patriotism of this township to an extent equaled by but few localities in this loyal State. The alarm of war, and the cry that the country was in danger of destruction, was but just uttered, when brave and true men all over the State were seen flying to the nearest recruiting station to enlist for "three years or during the war." The idea that 75,000 men could crush the rebellion in three months was soon found to be a great mistake, and no locality seemed more fully to realize this than Ross Township, for it seemed that almost every man, whether able-bodied or otherwise, was inspired with the idea that his services were needed by the Government for this trying occasion. Farmers left their plows, mechanics their benches, and preachers their pulpits, to assist in the gigantic struggle already upon us. Most of those who enlisted from this township went in the Twenty-fifth, Fifty-fourth, Sixty-sixth and Seventy-ninth Regiments Volunteer Infantry; and of Company A, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, fully one-half enlisted from this township. Time and space do not permit, in this place, even a mention of names of all who thus unselfishly sacrificed the comforts of home, friends and relatives to do battle for their country's honor.* Among those who not only sacrificed the ordinary comforts of home, but who actually laid down their lives during the struggle will be remembered:

Frank Canady, Garard McKee, John Shance, Capt. Charles A. Clark, Marion Osborn, Perry Lake, John Freegon, Thomas Lane, Emmet Dennis, V. Holden, Harvey Kizer, Henry Bacon, William Richards, John Ryon, Benjamin Buckingham, William H. Williams, Newton Johnson and David Green. Most of the above were killed in actual conflict, a few died of wounds or of

*On another page the history of these regiments and a full list of all of the volunteers from this township is given.

disease contracted while in the service, and the last named, David Green, suffered a double death by starvation in Libby Prison.

It was a heavy and a precious sacrifice, well worthy of the great cause which they represented, and to their names all honor is due.

DESCRIPTION.

Ross Township is bounded on the north by Vermilion County, on the east by Prairie Township, on the south by Edgar, and on the west by Young America.

It is the only township in the county whose area is co-extensive with a Congressional town. It is described in the Congressional survey as Town 16 north, Range 12 west. It is crossed by the north branch of Brouillett Creek, which flows from the northwestern to the southeastern part, to unite with another branch of the same. The main branch of the creek rises in the township of Young America, and flows through the southwestern part of Ross Township. These two branches afford fine stock water for the farms near which they pass.

This is one the richest and most productive sections of land in the county. Some portions that, in the early times, were considered swampy, by drainage are coming to be considered the best, as it is the richest land in the township. Corn, wheat, rye, oats and other vegetables common to this latitude, are produced in abundance. Considerable attention is given to the raising of stock, and hogs are raised in large numbers.

VILLAGE OF CHRISMAN.

It would be an easy task to weave a little story, similar to the one written by Washington Irving about the Hero of the Catskills, and have it pertain to almost any number of little nooks in this part of the country. The changes which come to localities in the State of Illinois are far greater. But for the reason that fact is stranger than fiction, and much more interesting, the material for such a legend lies in plenty around this locality. Our ancient friend, in the story, has his nap of twenty years, and upon awaking is puzzled to make out his surroundings. During his sleep, he has dreamed of wonderful noises, somewhat resembling thunder, but is afterward informed that, while he slept, a war had taken place and these sounds were, doubtless, the reports of cannon. Within the last twenty years we, too, have had a war, and we look in vain for friendly faces that, ere that struggle, we were wont to look upon. In the war of '76, during which the Hero of Sleepy Hollow still slumbered on, three millions of people threw off the yoke of a tyrant government and became a free people. During our late war, a like number of bondsmen doffed their shackles and now are free. On arriving at the little village, where Van Winkle had formerly lived, he was puzzled at its changed appearance; but how much more must he have been befogged had he come to the formerly familiar spot where only Abram Smith's house had stood, to find a little city, all new and clean, as

if having but just been made and set down on the prairie. Had he been acquainted with Abram Smith's penchant for big yarns, he must have imagined that this was one of them materialized. Then, here he would have remembered the cross-roads, along which an occasional teamster drove his wagon load of produce on his way to market. Now, he sees in their places an iron cross-roads, along which hourly the locomotives, to which are attached the monster vehicles, each carrying many times the amount formerly moved by the best teams as he recollects them. The tavern where he formerly got his drinks, and lounged the live-long day, must be lacking in this story, for the reason that it was created after the nap began. The village of Chrisman was laid out for Matthias Chrisman from the old Smith farm, by H. W. Guthrie, Deputy County Surveyor, August 5, 1872. It will not be hard for the reader to determine, by a reference to the date of the opening of the two railroads, to which allusion has already been made, what has been the cause of the growth and prosperity of the place. In former times, towns were founded at points where some natural advantage, such as water-power, water navigation, salt-springs, or mineral beds of some kind were known to exist. Now, a railroad is projected through a good country; and, in a few years, on what was the desolate prairie or the wilderness of timber, appears a line of cities and towns. It is not strange, therefore, with two railroads completed near the same time, and crossing at one of the finest sites on either of the lines, that the proprietor of the land at this point should realize that a town was not only a possibility, but an absolute necessity. Neither were speculators, tradesmen or mechanics slow to perceive that this would be a first-class place for business. With a fine country about it, already settled and producing large amounts of grain and stock, and demanding in turn farm machinery, food and clothing, and with two good outlets for produce, and connections with the larger cities from which to obtain supplies, it would require but a poor prophet to predict that this was bound to be a trading-point of considerable prominence. But, perhaps, its warmest friends hardly dreamed that within six years the town would contain nearly a thousand inhabitants, and rival, in importance, the county seat itself. The first building erected in the village was by Samuel Kenton, in the fall of 1872. This was a storehouse, and was occupied by Jacob Brant and C. A. Smith in one part of the building, with a stock of dry goods and groceries; and in the other part by Messrs. Boles & Son with a stock of drugs. These gentlemen, then, were the pioneers in business of this place. The building of which we write was that now occupied by J. R. Sousley in the grocery trade, and by S. W. Thayer with dry goods.

Alexander Clark also built the same fall a store into which Stanfield and Mitchell put into one part dry goods and groceries; and Stubbs, Rafferty and Johns occupied the other part with hardware. The building is still occupied by Stanfield & Co., with drugs and groceries. It is difficult to remember, even at this date, the order in which improvements were made, subsequent to those

already mentioned. So rapidly did the buildings arise, that travelers on the road, after an absence of only a few weeks, were surprised to notice the altered appearance of the town. Foundations were laid, and in a fortnight, what had been a vacant lot was now an inclosed house, seemingly almost ready for occupancy. The sound of ax, hammer and saw scarcely ceased day or night during the season. During that fall, it is remembered with certainty that Watson Murdock, William Carnes, A. B. Gibbs, Josephus Stanfield, C. A. Smith, James and John Boles, N. Y. Nelson and the Earnhart brothers made improvements of various kinds. The last named built the first blacksmith-shop in the place.

As soon as the stations were located, and people began to settle at the place, demands began to arise for postal, educational and church accommodations. Heretofore Bloomfield, though somewhat distant, had served the people of this vicinity with postal facilities; but when business began to open at the station, the Government established a post office here. The first mail was received at this point, on the 4th of November, 1872, with C. A. Smith as first Postmaster. Mr. Smith has continued to hold the position to the present time, making his administration of affairs agreeable to all creeds and political parties. The next year the building was continued with unabated vigor. Though the panic was then full upon us, it seemed only to inspire the people with more zeal. Like Abram Smith, who had been the former proprietor of the site, the people seemed to feel that, though a great excitement may have the effect of paralyzing some persons, on these it had an opposite effect, and the saws rasped sharper, and the blows of the ax and hammer fell faster and resounded louder than before.

Within two years, it was found that the population had increased to over three hundred, and a movement was put on foot to incorporate the village. A petition of the requisite number of legal voters was presented to the County Judge; and, by him an election was ordered to determine the question, whether the village should be organized, and Judges appointed for the same. The returns of the election being canvassed by the Judge, it was found that a majority of the legal voters favored the scheme, and an election was called for the purpose of choosing officers, March 24, 1874, just a year and a half after the first foundation-stone was laid.

The result of the first election was the choosing of W. T. Hunt, William M. Murdock, John H. Mitchell and Josephus Stanfield, as Trustees, the first named of whom was elected President. The Board have always pursued a liberal policy, and, as a consequence, improvements of a public character are such as correspond with the clean and neat appearance of the village.

During the last part of the period of the history of the place, the town authorities have taken strong grounds on the saloon question, utterly refusing to license dram-shops; and, being backed by a positive temperance sentiment, have been enabled to enforce the ordinances in this regard with effect.

The present Board of Trustees consists of Josephus Stanfield, John Moss, Joseph Weaver, William Roth, N. Y. Nelson and S. W. Thayer, the first named being President. M. Matheney, is Clerk; John Mitchell, Treasurer; D. W. Fouts, Police Magistrate, and J. R. Sousley, Marshal. The present voting population is about one hundred and fifty.

RELIGIOUS.

But few villages of the size and age of Chrisman enjoy the church advantages that it does. Three fine, substantial houses of worship, owned by as many different societies, furnish accommodations of this character for all who desire to avail themselves of them.

The Baptist Church was built in 1873, and is the largest and most commodious, as well as the oldest. The building is 35 by 60 feet in size, and cost \$6,000. The enterprise of organizing and building originated principally with William McMasters, James and John McKee, Lewis Woodyard and J. S. Hartley, the first named of whom was Pastor of the society at the time. This society has drawn somewhat on the old church at Bloomfield, which, with the additions since, constitutes a very large and influential Church, numbering at present nearly two hundred members. Rev. C. B. Seals is the present Pastor. A flourishing Sunday school, of nearly one hundred members, is sustained by the congregation, of which W. S. Waltrip is Superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized a great many years ago, and held meetings in the old schoolhouse; but by the re-organization of the districts, this society was also re-organized as the M. E. Church of Chrisman. In 1875, a number of the leading members, among whom were John S. Wallace, Allen Sly, L. B. Bacon, S. R. Gray, William Kenton and B. F. Waldruff, entered into the work of erecting their neat and handsome house of worship. The building is 32 by 57 feet in size, and cost \$3,500. The minister in charge at the time of dedication was Rev. Robert Stevens. The membership at this time is about sixty persons.

A Sunday school of about seventy-five members has been organized in connection with this Church, of which S. R. Gray is Superintendent. Rev. Granville Lother is Pastor of the Church.

The same year that saw the completion of the M. E. Church, the Universalists of Chrisman began the erection of a house of worship, similar in size and appearance. This building was finished the next year. Its size is 31 by 58 feet, and the cost of erection was \$2,500. The society was organized in 1877, and has increased to about fifty members. Rev. D. P. Bunn is Pastor of the Church, and N. Y. Nelson is Superintendent of the Sunday school.

In addition to the above, the Presbyterians have also organized, and contemplate, at no distant date, the erection of a house of worship. At present, their meetings are held in Camerer's Hall.

The Church was organized in the fall of 1873, by Rev. E. Black, of Tuscola, and Rev. R. D. Van Dursen, of Paris. Among the original members were W. S. Carnes, Harvey Stubbs, E. P. Chestnut and their wives and several other ladies. Rev. A. L. Knox was called as first Pastor. At present, the society is under the charge of Rev. R. A. Mitchell. The present membership, forty-seven. The Sunday school consists of about fifty members, with William Livett as Superintendent.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

While railroads have much to do in the making of towns and building up of institutions, they have had not a little to do in breaking down and removing others. In a peculiar sense is this true of some of the formerly prosperous little villages of this county. Prior to the completion of the lines of railroad through this region, Bloomfield justly claimed to be one of the most prosperous business, religious and social spots in this county. But her former glory has all departed, business, churches and everything having taken to themselves wings and fled to other parts. Not a few of her institutions found a home in Chrisman, notably among which was Bloomfield Lodge, No. 148, A., F. & A. M. For a score of years had the brethren practiced their secret rites, and for a score of years had they spread the "Cement of Brotherly Love and Friendship which unites the building into one common mass." But the building of which we speak was not, as some might conjecture, a structure of bricks and mortar, but "that more glorious building, that house made without hands," of which the affections are the foundation and the material, and whose builder is the Great Architect of the Universe. While in the one case, the influence of railroads can remove, and the elements can destroy, in the other, its foundations are as durable as its builder, and can never be overthrown.

Except Prairie Lodge, at Paris, which was chartered five years before, Bloomfield Lodge is the oldest in the county. It was organized in 1853, and chartered in October of the following year. The first officers of the Lodge were: Thomas Wynn, Master; George K. Larkin, Senior Warden; Perry Calvin, Junior Warden; N. B. Stage, Treasurer; G. Minor, Secretary; O. P. Wilson and William Smick, Deacons; and George Titus. Tiler. J. V. Malone was also a charter member. Of these, Bro. Thomas Wynn, the first Master, still resides near the village of Bloomfield, while Bro. Larkin, who so promptly "paid the craft their wages, when any were due," has long since gone to receive his reward from the Senior Warden of the Lodge Above. Bro. Stage, but a few years ago, "by the benefit of a pass—a pure and blameless life—gained admission to that Celestial Lodge, where the Grand Architect of the Universe presides."

The first work done by the Lodge was the conferring of the degrees on John C. Conrey. Bro. Conrey, too, has long since had revealed to him the mysteries which none but those who pass the veil are permitted to know.

In 1873, permission was granted by the Grand Lodge to change the place of meeting from Bloomfield to Chrisman. John S. Hartley was Worshipful Master at that time, and opened the first Lodge in Chrisman, on December 20, of the year named.

In 1876, the Lodge built one of the finest rooms in the State. The main room is 25x50 feet, and is fitted up in a manner that reflects credit on the institution and on the brethren who meet here.

The present officers of the Lodge are: C. M. Smick, W. M.; William Hartley, S. W.; J. M. Welsh, J. W.; B. F. Waldruff, Treasurer; J. S. Hartley, Secretary; F. W. Bestor, S. D.; W. S. Waltrip, J. D., and Henry Barth, Tiler. The present membership is about seventy-five. Meetings are held on Saturday, on or before each full moon.

Chrisman Lodge, No. 541, I. O. O. F., though not so ancient in its organization as the Masonic body already noticed, is still an important institution of this place. Though organized but five years ago, it has, at this time, a membership of sixty-five, among whom are many of the best citizens of Chrisman and vicinity. The Lodge was instituted February 4, 1874, and the charter granted October 14, of the same year. The officers named in the charter were: C. T. Caraway, N. G.; E. W. Hartley, V. G.; A. B. Gibbs, Secretary, and W. S. Carnes, Treasurer. Anthony W. Marks was also a charter member. The present officers are: A. B. Gibbs, N. G.; J. M. McCullough, V. G.; James Earnhart, Secretary, and Joseph Stanfield, Treasurer.

In connection with this Lodge, there has also been organized a lodge for the benefit of the wives of the brethren. This degree or lodge is called the Rebekah Lodge, from the hospitable maiden spoken of in the twenty-fourth chapter of Genesis, and who was rewarded for her kind treatment of Abraham's servant with the hand of Abraham's son Isaac, and thus became the mother of all of God's chosen people. The chapter is a most interesting one, and the story is well worthy of being the foundation for this beautiful degree. The charter for the Rebekah Lodge was granted November, 1878.

Besides the above, several organizations for temperance work have, at times, existed, but we believe none are in operation at present. However, it is due to the people of Chrisman to say that no more temperate people can be found in any locality than are to be found in this vicinity. If a good reason exists why there are no temperance organizations here, it must be, as we were informed, "there is no more material to work on"—there is not a saloon in the place. Chrisman has had a terrible, though, happily, a brief, experience in the evils entailed by rum. We mentioned, at the beginning, that the history of most communities have in connection their tragedies, and it is just in this relation that it occurs here.

The visitor to this place, in strolling around the village, comes, on the north side of the square, upon a building which, quite naturally, attracts his attention. It is of a one-story frame, in the shape of one of those cheaply-con-

structed storehouses found in all new towns. A glance makes the impression that here has been a fire, as the front end is all torn out, the side battered in, and the chimney thrown down; and he passes on. But on his return, he observes more carefully, and then for the first time perceives the marks of axes, but none of smoke and cinders, always incident to fires. He makes inquiry, and then learns that this has been the scene, not only of tragedy, but of comedy, burlesque and pantomime. As nearly as we could gather, the facts are about these: In 1875, a non-resident was proprietor, in this building, of a drinking and billiard saloon. The place was under the ban of the town authorities and of society; but it was still kept open as a billiard-hall, while the drinking-hole was kept in a back or inner room. A young man, by name James Board, held the high position of clerk in this institution. A young man by the name of Robert Minor, who had just returned from Texas, went with a companion to the place, to spend an hour in the doubtful amusement afforded at the billiard-saloon, and perhaps to cheer themselves with the fluids kept in the back room. During their stay at the place, a dispute arose between Board and Minor, in which the former made allusions to the latter's family relations, which he considered of an insulting nature. Minor asked Board to retract his assertions, and perhaps made some threats. However, the two companions prepared to go, and the trouble seemed to be at an end. Just before going, however, young Minor stepped back into the bar, and again demanded that Board should take it back. Board replied, "Yes, I will take it back!" and stepped behind the counter, drew forth a revolver, and then, without further warning, pointed it at Minor and fired. The ball struck fair in his forehead, and the young man fell to the floor dead.

Board seeing what he had done, and with his revolver bearing on the other parties in the room with a warning not to approach, backed to the door, which he unfastened without taking his eye off them or without lowering the hand that held the pistol, passed out; and, cutting the halter by which a horse which stood there was tied, mounted the same, and before the stupefied friends could recover sufficiently to follow, was far out of sight. In a short time, a number of persons were pursuing the fleeing murderer, but he made good his escape. For several days the whole community was out and hunting for the fugitive. The woods and the prairie, far and near, were searched in vain, but no definite trace of him could be found. The citizens were infuriated. This was what many of them had always predicted of the traffic, though it had come sooner than expected. They were, therefore, in a state of mind bordering on what they so much condemned in others—intemperate. The night following the murder, without apparent preconcerted movement, and yet with much unanimity of purpose, forty or fifty men met at the scene of tragedy; and then, with but few words and with but little attempt at concealment of their designs, commenced the act in our chapter which partakes of the comedy and pantomime. The doors were broken open; bottles and demijohns were smashed; barrels of

whisky and kegs of beer and wine were rolled into the streets, to have the waiting crowd knock in the heads and let out their contents. Liquor ran in torrents and stood in pools, all about; and a looker-on, unacquainted with the cause of this fury, would doubtless have guessed that the actors had partaken liberally, for the destruction of the liquor was only the beginning of the havoc. By this time, the whole front of the building had been torn out; in a moment the billiard-tables had followed the beer-barrels into the street; and men jumped upon them and with axes chopped and battered them to pieces. Other men chopped at the side of the building, and soon siding, studding and plastering gave way to their strokes. Some ascended to the roof, tore off shingles and threw down bricks from the chimney. The destruction was complete, leaving only enough of the building to warn the young men of the community, in words plainer than if painted on the remaining part of the decaying front, "BEWARE OF STRONG DRINK. AT THE LAST IT BITETH LIKE A SERPENT AND STINGETH LIKE AN ADDER."

The proprietor threatened suits for damages sustained; but his threats were answered by expressions, intermingled with only the first syllable of the word. He doubtless concluded that the undertaking would not only be too expensive, but that it was likely to prove unpopular in Edgar County, and he abandoned the idea.

Not only can Chrisman furnish the actors for all sorts of drama, but if needs be can furnish the orchestra. The Chrisman Cornet Band was organized in 1875, since which time the inhabitants of this village have been regaled with music equal to that furnished by bands three times as old. The band consists of twelve pieces, and all of the members are uniformed.

EDUCATIONAL.

No better school facilities exist in Eastern Illinois than those to be found at Chrisman. With one of the most convenient and substantial buildings, and with an excellent corps of teachers, it is not to be wondered at that the inhabitants of this village take pride in showing off their institution of learning. Prior to the erection of their present house, school was kept in Kenton's Hall. Indeed, it seemed quite unwise to build for a time. At the rate the school population increased for the first few years, accommodations that would have been sufficient, when built, would have been cramped a year after. In 1877, the building, now occupied, was completed. It is a solid-looking brick edifice, containing four rooms, and cost \$8,000. The school is under the management of Prof. F. P. Green.

By no means least among the enlightening and elevating influences of a community is a good newspaper, and, as such, deserves to be classed with the pulpit and the rostrum.

The first attempt at newspaper publishing at this point was made by Messrs. Biddlecome & Matheney. The publication was called the Chrisman *Enterprise*,

and the first number made its appearance December 3, 1875, continuing nearly a year. Then the Chrisman *Leader* was issued by Messrs. Jacobs & Thompson for about eighteen months. At the end of the period named the publication was suspended. Messrs. Jacobs & Thompson are now publishing the *Post* at Danville. Soon after the *Leader* ceased to appear, Messrs. Payne & Son started the Chrisman *Progress*, which, at present writing, has been in existence about six months.

VILLAGE OF CHERRY POINT.

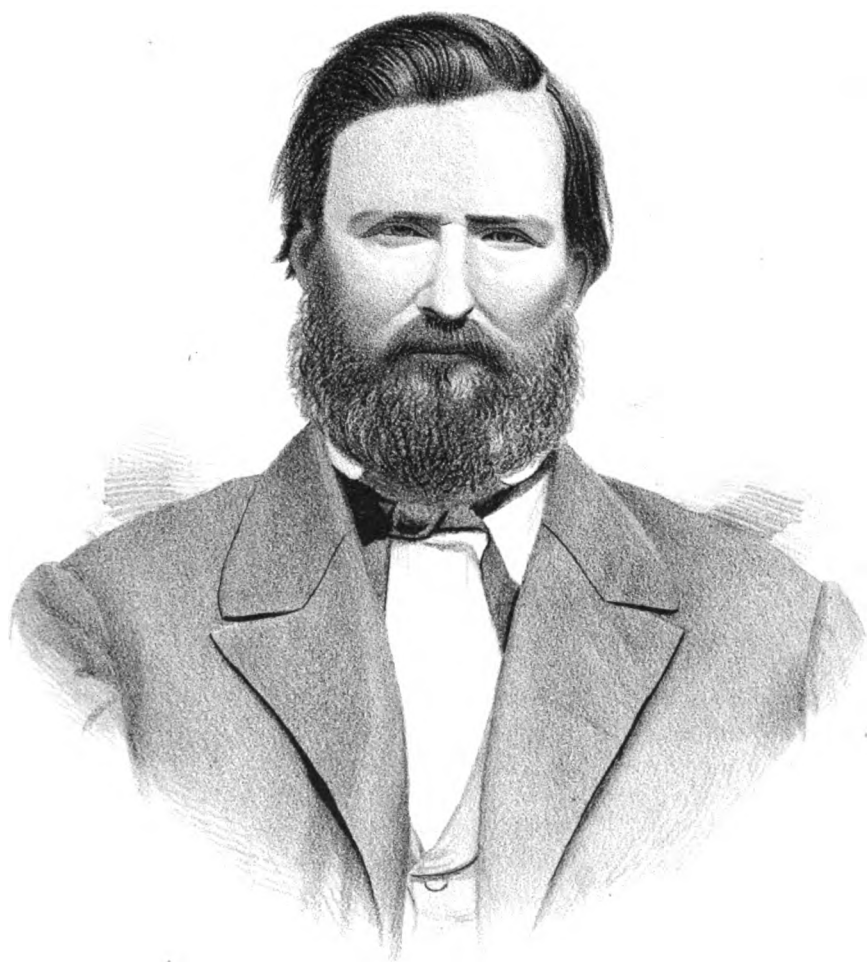
Cherry Point was laid out by Edward Wolcott, County Surveyor, for Sylvester M. Coburn February 1, 1856. The charter for the I. & D. Railroad had been granted and the line located, and there was no doubt in the minds of the people in this neighborhood that a bright future awaited the vicinity of Cherry Point. But the hard times of 1857 coming on, the enterprise failed, and Cherry Point scarcely survived the event.

In 1864, B. F. Waldruff and Theodore Shance opened a blacksmith-shop. At that time there was no other business here. Samuel Richards, a farmer living close to the prospective station, kept the post office. At this time there was no prospect of the road being completed. The war of the rebellion was in progress, and enterprises of this kind were suspended. However, even without a railroad it was considered a good business point, and the war had but closed when it was occupied as such. The country about Cherry Point is of a superior character; and, as it became more and more densely populated, the demand for a store and other kinds of business increased.

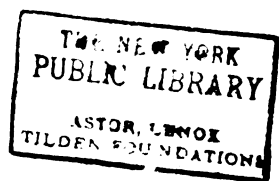
In 1866, C. A. Smith, now of Chrisman, having returned from the war but the year before, came to the place and opened a general store and was appointed Postmaster. Mr. Smith has been Postmaster ever since, holding the office here until 1872, when he removed to Chrisman, and was immediately appointed to the same position there.

In the fall of 1866, I. N. Wells erected a store building, and put in a stock of goods. Other kinds of business gradually appeared, and a few residences were built by different parties, until it assumed the appearance now presented. There are, perhaps, about one hundred inhabitants now residing in the village. In 1873, the long-expected engine, drawing its train, made its appearance, and thus the little hamlet found a communication with the outer world. The M. E. Church, built here in 1870, is one of the neatest edifices of that character, outside of Paris, in the county. It is a substantial frame, 32 by 58 feet in size, and cost nearly \$5,000. Rev. Granville Lothor, Pastor of the Chrisman congregation, also ministers to this Church.

A good school, in which the branches usually taught in the common schools are studied, is sustained.



J. J. MacKinnon
(DECEASED)
HUNTER TP.



SIMS TOWNSHIP.

This division of Edgar County was originally a part of Fairfield Township, which, at its creation in 1823, as one of the first five townships into which the county was divided, included all that country south and west of a point where the line between Ranges 11 and 12 crosses the southern boundary of Congressional Township 15. At the time of the formation of Fairfield Township, only a few settlers had located in what is now Sims Township, and so few were there in 1823 in Fairfield, Pike, Wayne and Carroll that all these were made one election precinct. The large township from which Sims was taken remained unchanged until the June term of the County Commissioners' Court, in 1830, when it was ordered "that all that part of Edgar County lying west of a line beginning on the south side of the county, one mile east of the range line between Ranges 12 and 13, and south of Township 15, be an election precinct called Fairfield Precinct." A year after, the name of the precinct was changed to Grand View. When the change in the bounds of Fairfield Township was first made, it left a new district, including the city of Paris. This new township was given that name, and included the present township of which we are now writing. Under this division the territory remained until Wednesday, March 7, 1837, when, at a meeting of the County Commissioners' Court, it was ordered:

"That all that part of Paris District lying south of the center of Township 13, constitute a new district, for the election of Justices of the Peace and Constables, to be called Marion District."

Elections were to be held at the house of Michael O'Hair. Isaac Elledge, William Brunnell and James R. Low were appointed Judges of Elections, and the district stood organized. It embraced the present confines of Sims Township, and continued until about 1856, when the name was changed to Sims.* The township has several times been attached to Elbridge or Paris Townships, generally for political reasons, and in this position has been a kind of bone of contention. This is now, however, settled, and it will probably be allowed to continue on in peace.

This township is watered mainly by Big Creek, which traverses it from the north to the south, varying considerably from a direct line. Originally, the township was very heavily timbered, nearly all of which has been cut away in the course of time, and cleared fields, covered with a luxuriant growth of farm products take the place where once were

"God's first temples."

Here they stood, grand old oaks, majestic walnuts, stately hickories

"Ere man had learned to hew the shaft and lay the architrave, and spread the roof above them."

* There has been no little difference of opinion regarding the orthography of this word. Several assert it was named in honor of John Clevcs Symmes, one of the early pioneers of Ohio, and founder of colonies there. All maps spell the name as we have. Inquiry being made at the county offices, the Judge of the County Court states that all legal documents use the simpler method, and recognize it as legally correct. Further, the easiest spelling is always preferable, hence it is adopted in this work.

There is something grand and inspiring in a native American forest. It stood here in all its primeval grandeur when white men came first to this region. Huge trees, wood of a choice variety, were sacrificed to the march of civilization as the pioneer carved a home for himself and his family in their domain.—trees that, could they have been preserved till now, would have made their possessor wealthy. Walnuts, whose girth of trunk was so large that an ordinary man could hardly see over them in a horizontal line from his eye when felled, were not uncommon. Hickories, tall and stately, with scarce a flaw, could be found at almost any time. Huge oaks, the monarchs of the forests, were on every hand, spreading an abundant shade on all around.

“ A song to the oak, the brave old oak,
Who hath ruled in the greenwood long;
Here's health and renown to his broad green crown,
And his fifty arms so strong.
There's fear in his frown when the sun goes down,
And the fire in the west fades out,
And he showeth his might on a wild midnight,
When the storms through his branches shout.
Then here's to the oak, the brave old oak,
Who stands in his pride alone;
And still flourish he, a hale, green tree,
When a hundred years are gone !

“ In the days of old, when the spring with cold
Had brightened his branches gray,
Through the grass at his feet crept maidens sweet,
To gather the dew of May.
And on that day, to the rebecks gay,
They frolicked with lovesome swains;
They are gone, they are dead, in the church-yard laid,
But the tree—it still remains.
Then here's to the oak, the brave old oak
Who stands in his pride alone;
And still flourish, he a hale, green tree,
When a hundred years are gone !”

What more true than those words of the poet, and what pleasant memories they recall? However much poetry there might be in “his fifty arms so strong,” it was lost sight of in the practical view entertained for him by the sturdy pioneer. He stood in the path of progress, and must fall.

These dense forests were the home of the Indian in his native life, and were the abodes of wild creatures, which afforded him amusement in the chase, food to eat, or clothing to wear. With the fall of the forest, they, too, came under the same hand, and were compelled to retire or be slain. As this part of Illinois was mostly covered with timber, it afforded a safe retreat for wolves, deer, buffalo, bears and other wild game indigenous to this country. Of these animals, wolves were very plenty when the country was first settled. They were very annoying, as they would destroy small pigs, poultry and tur-

keys. The woods furnished an abundance of mast on which swine could be fattened at a trifling expense. They were obliged to be guarded when small, however, as the wolves soon evinced a decided taste for fresh pork, and did not scruple to take it whenever it was too small or weak to resist their attacks. For this and other reasons, a continual warfare sprung up between them and the pioneers. Wolves were hunted from necessity as well as sport. A hunt was the signal for the gathering of all the people. They were assigned by the leaders to a certain district of country, which they at once surrounded, and gradually drawing in their lines, drove all animals inside the circle toward the center. When the line became sufficiently compact to prevent the escape of any of the victims, a steady fire was opened on them, and continued until all were slain. Sometimes in their frantic efforts to escape, a few would break through the lines, and an exciting time would follow. Deer were often driven into the center, and fell in the common onslaught. These last-named animals furnished much of the flesh used for food in pioneer times. They were abundant in all parts of the western country, particularly along the large streams. When the early French explorers visited the plains of Illinois, they were amazed at the immense herds of deer and buffalo they saw. In the winter months they retired to the more timbered part of the country, where they could subsist on the small twigs and bushes.

Buffalo were never plenty in this part of the State since the advent of the white man. They had been driven from the region watered by the Wabash and its tributaries, and like their former masters, the Indians, were following the wake of the setting sun. But very few bears, also, were ever seen in this region. They had been driven out by the encroaching white men, and were leaving for a region where they were unmolested. Wild turkeys and prairie chickens were as plenty as leaves in the autumn. We have been told by old residents that it was not an uncommon thing, in the fall of the year, when turkeys were very fat from the mast, for them to become so much so they could hardly fly, and if shot in a tree top, would burst on falling, so great was their weight. Prairie chickens furnished an excellent repast. At the present day, no flesh of fowl is more highly prized.

As we have already stated, Big Creek and Clear Creek traverse this township. With their small affluents, they are the only water-courses in its limits. Along their banks the first settlers located, and from their waters was the first power used to turn water-wheels to grind grain. The face of the country in Sims is somewhat diversified. Away from the streams it is rather undulating, while near them it is often quite broken. The soil is excellent, and produces richly. Originally there was not much prairie land in this part of the county.

At first the settlers found it impossible to cultivate it, owing to the strong roots of the grass and the inefficiency of their plows. Hence the early settlements were all made along the timber, and the first fields cleared and plowed therein. The rich soil of the prairie could not be allowed, however, to remain

simply as a pasturage, and, ere long, breaking-plows were invented, which were able to turn the tough sod and allow it to decompose. These prairie-plows were a cumbersome affair compared to the modern contrivances of to-day. It required three or four yoke of oxen to pull one of them through the sod. They did an effectual work, however, in subjugating the Western domain and were the advance guard in their own way. Their more ancient predecessors, the bar-shares, with wooden moldboards were the early friends of the pioneer. They could be used in the porous soil of the timber-land, and were constantly required there. After the breaking-plow came a variety of others, each one an improvement on its predecessor, until now the Diamond, the Cary, and others equally as good, seem to stand at the climax of these tillers of the soil.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The early settlers of Sims Township came principally from Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas. Their coming, settlement and their privations endured are the interesting parts of these pages, and to them we will devote the remainder of this history. The first settlers in Sims Township were Jacob and Thomas Rhoades, who, with their families, came from Kentucky as early as 1819 or 1820. Mr. Hall Sims, who came to what is now Elbridge Township in March, 1821, mentions Thomas Rhoades as living in Elbridge on his arrival. He afterward removed, he says, to near Big Creek. This was done the next year, from the best accounts given. Mr. Rhoades married a daughter of Thomas Foster, one of the pioneers on Sugar Creek. In after years, when the Mormon excitement came over this part of the State, it carried Mr. Rhoades away in its doctrine. He went with them in their journey West, it is stated, and from Utah to California where he became quite wealthy. He was not alone, by any means, in his infatuation for this peculiar sect, as Edgar County furnished several adherents to the church of the "Latter-day Saints." Almost contemporary with them were William Janes, Moses Williams, Aaron, Moses W., and John Darnall, Samuel Wells and William Craig. Mr. William Darnall, now living in Paris, says that when the county was organized, in the spring of 1823, he thinks that Thomas and Jacob Rhoades and Mr. Wells were about the only settlers in this part of the new county. The others came in very shortly after, if indeed, some of them were not already located.

When the first settlers arrived, they found their neighbors were in what is now Hunter Township and on Sugar Creek in Elbridge. It is not likely there was any mill in the county at that date, and they were obliged to go to Palestine or to Terre Haute did they wish to avoid the laborious task of the mortar or grater. Each one of those named came in wagons, crossing the Ohio River at Louisville, or below the mouth of Salt River, thence to Vincennes, thence to Palestine where the land office was at that date, and where they could ascertain about unsold lands and unsettled parts of the State.

It will be interesting to go back, take up each settler, note the incidents connected with his arrival and settlement.

William Janes and Moses Williams came early in 1823. Each entered eighty acres of heavy-timbered land, at the land office at Palestine. Until they could erect a small cabin, they were obliged to crowd in with some one already possessing such a commodity or sleep in their wagons.

The cabin was constructed of unhewn logs, notched at the corners so as to fit closely together. The cracks were then chinked with split oak pieces, and daubed with mud. When dry, the wall was complete. A door was made by cutting out a place in the logs of the required width and height, the upper and lower log being cut only half through. "Jambs," as they were called, were next pinned on; a door made of split slabs, hung on wooden hinges, and fastened with a wooden latch, whose motive power was a leather thong hanging outside through a small gimblet-hole, bored a few inches above the latch. At night, the latch-string could be drawn in, and the door was secure. In pure pioneer times, it always hung out in the daytime, and was, in its silent way, a mute welcomer to all. It gave rise to the old expression, so fraught with cheer and hearty hospitality, and so well remembered by all. "My latch-string is always out," was a synonym for "you are always welcome," and was given with a true pioneer unselfishness. The roof of this humble abode was formed by shortening the logs at the end of the cabin after they reached the eaves, until the last one formed an apex. From one to the other was laid a stout pole, whose ends, like those of the two end-logs first laid above the eaves, projected several feet beyond the walls. Two or three feet farther down, another pole of a similar length was laid on, and so on until the end of the two logs referred to were reached. On these poles, layers of clapboards, "shakes" they were called in many localities, were laid, overlapping each other, and held on by weight-poles, which, in turn, maintained their position by means of short sticks of wood laid lengthwise between them. An aperture was next made in one end of the cabin, similar to the one made for the door and small windows, save that it was much lower and very broad. Stout oak pieces, about two feet in length, were split out, one end placed just inside the aperture, the other reaching outward, where it was crossed by a similar piece as long as the width of the aperture in the wall. These pieces formed a solid pen, and were carried up a little distance, where they were supported by smaller sticks, whose length and size diminished as they neared the top of the chimney. At the top, the opening would be little more than one foot square. These sticks were held in their place by being securely and thoroughly daubed with a mixture of mud and prairie-grass or straw. This mixture was very thickly applied to the inside of the fire-place and chimney; while at the lower portion, flat stones were used for the inner wall and bottom. This completed the fire-place, and a very good one it was, too. Around it, in the evening, the family could gather to discuss their condition and prospects, visit with a neighbor, or entertain a stranger. A

crane was fixed in the inside of it, on which kettles were suspended for the family cooking. Stoves were then not known here, and had they been, the pioneer could not have owned one. The cabin contained one room, which answered all purposes, and often accommodated as many as could find room to sleep on its floor. The furniture was, in many respects, fully in keeping with the other articles of household use. In many cabins, the writer has seen the bedsteads made by inserting a stout pole in one corner of the room, about four feet from one wall and six feet from the other. It was fastened at the bottom in the puncheon floor, did the cabin have one, or in the solid earth; while the top was secured in a pole joist, or in the floor if a loft had been made. About three feet from the lower floor, a pole reaching from this post to the farther wall was placed, one end projecting through between the legs, the other fastened to the post, which, at this height, generally had a stout prong sticking out where a limb had been cut off. From this horizontal pole to the wall, slabs were laid, whose outer ends were supported between the logs comprising the wall. A short pole was commonly laid just inside the post to the wall, to form a counter support. On the slats, the bed was made, sometimes composed of dry grass, over which was fastened a quilt or sheet. If these could not be had, buffalo-skins could, forming a good substitute. Thanks to the provident ideas of the time, the wife had generally supplied herself with an outfit for a bed or two before her entrance on the matrimonial stage. It was then expected of her, and was considered a part of her marriage dowry.

Underneath the bed we have described, a trundle-bed was made for the little ones, which was drawn out at night and shoved under again out of the way in the morning. Often at a height of two feet above the main bed, another would be made, and again another, not unlike the berths in a steamboat. By this means, space was utilized and beds for all provided.

A table made from a long, broad slab split from a large oak-tree, and supported by four stout posts, and not always provided with a cover, several three-legged stools and a few other necessary articles, generally comprised the furniture of the cabin. A spring or creek near by furnished them water until a well could be dug, and frontier life to them was a reality.

Many, however, at first did not enjoy the luxury of even a cabin. They often lived for weeks in their wagon, or in a pole-pen, which at best afforded a very insufficient shelter.

We will now proceed in noticing the settlers already named.

Aaron, Moses W. and John Darnall were young men when they came to Edgar County. They arrived in the spring of 1822, when that county was yet a part of Clark County. John cleared a small farm, and made some improvements during the summer, but unfortunately took what was known as the "Orleans fever," a kind of malarial disease, from which he died. His was probably the first death in this settlement. His brothers had settled at first in what is now Grand View Township, but the next year entered the claim

made by John and moved to it. Here they remained about four years, improving the claim, when they sold out, Aaron going to Embarrass Precinct (then not named), and Moses to Wisconsin. Aaron remained in Embarrass about ten years, when he moved to Edgar Township, where he resided until 1875, when his death occurred. He was all his life a firm Baptist in his religious belief, was a minister in that denomination, sturdily refusing to accept any pay whatever for his ministry, believing it wrong. Moses is yet living and is also a minister in the Free-Will Baptist Church. Thomas Craig, father of Isaac and William, came to Clark County in 1822. The next year, Isaac came to Big Creek settlement and entered a claim. He lived here till after the close of the late war, when he removed to Charleston, Coles County, where he yet resides. He has lived to see the country he found a wilderness, abounding in plenty, and the abode of industry and wealth. William came to the settlement with his brother. He was a resident here many years. In after life, he moved to the west part of the county, where he died.

Samuel Wells came with his family, in 1822, from Kentucky. He settled in the northwest part of the township, and was an active man in after life. He was an ardent admirer of old "By the Eternal!" and would fight for him at a moment's warning. Indeed, he was rather noted for his combative qualities, never stopping to consider the odds, if there were any, against him. Once or twice his impetuosity brought him to grief, as he attacked a man who proved his superior in physical strength and gave him a terrible thrashing. His courage was not daunted, however, and often after he defended his hero against the calumny of his foes. About 1835, he removed to Indiana where he resided until his death. He was, despite his combativeness, an excellent man and a good citizen.

Through the first and second years of settlement the people experienced a good many hardships. The advance-guards of civilization find every obstacle in the path, and are the ones that must make a way. They find no cabin built for their reception—they must build one. They find no cleared field planted for them—they must clear the field and plant it. They find no mill to grind their corn or wheat—they must build it. So on through the entire list of the necessities of life. They are to be provided, and they are the ones to do it.

As far as we have been able to discover, those that settled in the latter part of 1823, after the county was created, and in 1824, are the following:

Mr. ——— Hanly, James Lamasters, James Adams and William Young. Those of 1825 and 1826 were John and Michael O'Hair, Bartley Dixon, Fred Uncel, Robert Downs, Jonathan Newman, Middletown White, Nelson W. Nunnally, and Mike, John and Daniel Ripple. Those coming later were: Thomas McCord, Isaac Neeley, William Laughlin, the Hanks, Lycans and others.

Mr. Hanly came from Kentucky, with a large family. His own household filled his cabin, some asserting now that there were twelve or fourteen children.

James Lamasters brought four sons and four daughters, and settled in the west part of the township. He remained here until his death.

James Adams came from Scott County, Ky., with his family, bringing a small outfit for commencement in the West. Yet, as they were industrious, and worked, they soon made a home in the forest. They built a small cabin, cleared a field, around which they made a brush fence, and soon had a comfortable and provident home. Mr. Adams was for many years a Justice of Peace in this precinct, and was a much-respected man. After a residence here of nearly thirty-five years, he sold his farm and removed to the State of Kansas, where he lived until his death.

William Young came from Kentucky, some assert as early as 1823, and located on Big Creek. Here he opened a farm, and lived a useful, quiet life until his death, some three years ago. He had seen, as few others were allowed to see, the town grow from a population of a few families to be filled with people enjoying all the comforts of life.

Michael and John O'Hair came, one in 1825, the other in 1830. The latter is yet living, over eighty years of age. Michael was one of the most prominent men in the county in after years. He was for some time an officer in his own township, and for two terms Sheriff of the county. At his house the first township meeting was held, and through his influence was the precinct kept separate. At a meeting of old settlers, in the summer of 1873, Mr. O'Hair was called upon to narrate his early experiences here. This was preserved in one of the local papers, and is worth repeating. He said :

"I was born in Montgomery County, Ky., on the 10th of July, 1801, and was married on the 16th of November, 1820. In October, 1825, I started for Illinois. All of my goods were soon made ready for the long journey. I was the owner of four common horses. Two of them were rigged with pack-saddles, and upon them I loaded all my worldly goods. The other two were used to pack myself, wife and two children. Thus equipped, we started for the 'Far West,' and on the 28th day of October, 1825, I landed on what is now my farm, five miles south of Paris, on Big Creek. On the place there were about three acres of cleared land; the balance of the region roundabout was heavy timber. I immediately examined my finances, and found I had a fraction over one hundred dollars in silver, which I used in entering the first 'eighty' I ever owned. I at once proceeded with my own hands to clear up my land for cultivation. I hardly ever hired my work done, for hands were scarce, and I had no means to pay them. There was a small cabin on the three acres that were cleared, that I occupied as my residence for sixteen years.

"On my arrival in my new home in this county, I found the following persons, who had preceded me a year or two to Big Creek :

"Thomas Rhoades, Jacob Rhoades, John House, William Janes, Elijah Elledge, Samuel Handley, Thomas O'Hair (a half-brother), Fred. Uncell, Aaron Darnall and brother, who were then "baching" it, and Mike, John and Daniel

Ripple. These were the families that constituted the first settlement on Big Creek. The above named are all dead, except Aaron Darnall, who is now living near Bloomfield, in this county." It is well to note that some of these named were not residents of Sims Township, at that time not created, but were included in the Big Creek settlement.

"There was," continues Mr. O'Hair, "a settlement east of me, on the waters of Sugar Creek. Among the settlers were Hall Sims, Thomas Foster, John Elliott, the Knights, Rays and Ewings. Mr. Sims is the only living man in his township that was a grown man when I came to this country.

"We labored under many difficulties and inconveniences, as was usual in those days. I have lived to see them pass away."

Mr. O'Hair's portrait appears elsewhere in these pages, and in the biographical part of this work the reader will find a history of his life.

Fred Uncel built the first water-mill in this part of the county. It was on the east fork of Big Creek, about five miles south of Paris. Before this was erected, the settlers went to Mr. Andrew B. Ray's mill on Sugar Creek, referred to in the history of Elbridge Township, or used the mortar or grater. These appliances are the oldest known for grinding or crushing corn. The mortar is referred to in the Bible, while the grater is as old as America. The mortar was made by burning a concave hollow in a stump or block of wood, for which a pestle was made. In the end of the pestle an iron wedge was often fixed to give it more weight. The cavity would be partly filled with corn, and crushed by pounding it with the pestle. Often this was made very heavy, and rigged to a crossbeam with a sweep. The grater was made by simply punching an old pan full of holes from the inside with a nail, leaving the ragged pieces of tin on the outside. Against these the corn, when well dried, would be vigorously rubbed until worn to the cob. This was not easy work, by any means, and generally fell to the male members of the household at the close of a day's labor. It was not the kind of entertainment the boys favored for a winter's evening; but boys do not always get the privilege of disposing of their surplus time, and, notwithstanding their protestations, it was either grate or go hungry.

About 1826, a double-wheel mill was built in this township, which did service for some time.

Bartley Dixon brought his family from Kentucky. He built a cabin on Big Creek and cleared out a farm. He afterward purchased one of the mills in this locality, which he ran for many years. It became known as "Dixon's Mill," and had a good trade. He remained in the township till his death.

Another mill in this township was owned and run by Robert Downs, Jr., who came with his father when only a boy. His father came from Kentucky, and was a resident of this township several years. Robert, Jr., ran the mill in this neighborhood about fifteen years, when he removed to Kansas, in the west part of the county, where he managed a steam-mill, quite an improvement over his old water-mill. He remained here five or six years, when he returned to

the old place and resumed control of the mill there. He is now running a steam saw and grist mill and managing his farm. His mill is known far and near by the name of its owner.

Jonathan Newman brought his family from the blue-grass region, entering a claim on Big Creek, where he built a cabin, and in time made a good farm. He lived in the south part of the township. After a residence of a little over ten years, he sold out and went to Clark County.

Middletown White brought his family from Kentucky in 1826 or 1827, and located in this neighborhood. He was in indigent circumstances when he came, but, by industry and prudence, accumulated a good fortune. He died many years ago. At one time, during his early life here, he lost a child under very distressing circumstances. He had a small drove of hogs, which, as was then customary, were allowed to run wild in the woods, fattening on the mast found there. In the herd was an old sow, rather savage in her nature, but not considered dangerous. She was allowed to wander about the place, often coming to the cabin to pick up stray particles of food thrown out in the kitchen slops. One day she came up as usual, and, during a momentary absence of Mrs. White, entered the cabin, seized the baby in her teeth and started to run away with it. Its cries brought the mother immediately to its relief, and before the brute had gone far it was made to drop the precious burden. It was thought at first the infant's clothing had protected it, but it was found otherwise, and after a few days' suffering, the little one passed away. What the feelings of the father and mother were can only be imagined. The father immediately shot the hog on learning of its work, and ever after had a strong aversion to such animals.

Nelson W. Nunnally was prominently known in the early educational efforts made in this settlement. He was a teacher, and as such exercised no little influence. It is hardly probable that he was a resident in this township in the sense the others were; but owing to the position he held, he is deserving of more than a passing notice. He lived many years in Grand View Township. He was a member of the Legislature two or three terms, and was rather a prominent and active man all his life. It will be noticed in this narrative several names appear not mentioned by Michael O'Hair in his speech. He seems to give only the settlers in his own neighborhood. He mentions Mike, John and Daniel Ripple as living here on his arrival. They were from Kentucky, near the Sandy Salt Works, in that State. Each brought a family and squatted in true pioneer style. All cleared farms, which, in after years, they sold and removed to Clark County.

William Laughlin came in 1829, and for four years lived in Paris Township. He then obtained a farm on Big Creek, where he resided until his death, in March, 1861.

Isaac Neeley came in 1830, and located near the town line. He is still living on his old homestead.

Old Mr. Gregg settled first in this community, probably before 1830. He afterward removed to Grand View Township, where he died.

Thomas McCord came from Tennessee in 1833, and located in Coles County, where he lived two years. He then came to this precinct, where he resided until about two years ago, when he removed to Paris, where he now lives. He states that when he came there was not a sawed board to be had unless it was one a settler had brought. As Paris was the only town in the county then, it contained all the shops, stores, offices, etc., and to it they came for all produce needed by themselves.

Mr. McCord hauled a great many goods for the merchants from Louisville and Cincinnati. The journey was a long and tiresome one, and required two or three weeks' time. After, as the country began to settle, roads were made and the time of the journey lessened. Mr. McCord says when the road from Paris to Springfield was made, the surveyor was followed by two men with an ox-team and plow and a furrow plowed all the way—102 miles. Persons could follow this and not get lost.

The others mentioned were early settlers in this settlement, but as their experiences are almost analogous to those described, we will not repeat it, and pass to other parts of the history.

The narrative brings us down to the Black Hawk war. The Winnebago war of 1827 was too far north, and of too short a duration, to cause any widespread apprehension. It had hardly passed out of the minds of the people when the news of Black Hawk's invasion, as it was termed, brought dormant fears into life, and the call for volunteers was responded to with great promptness on the part of the settlers. In Edgar County, nearly three hundred men enlisted. They were divided into four companies, and marched to the conflict without delay. Sims Township furnished quite a number of men for this expedition. Each man was required to furnish his own provision until they could reach the Government stores; he also furnished his own rifle and ammunition, and horse, if he wanted one. Robert N. Griffin was Captain of one company of infantry and Samuel Brimberry of a rifle company. The Indians were tolerably well prepared for the war, and prolonged it several months, more by their tactics exhibited in avoiding the whites, than in open conflict. Whatever may be said about this war, the Indians were certainly not alone to blame. Black Hawk stoutly contested the right of the whites occupying the site of his village, one endeared to him and his followers by all the ties of humanity. Here for more than one hundred years had been the home of his nation. Washed on one side by the majestic waters of the Mississippi, over which the evening sun cast a fiery glow, on the other by the rippling, limpid waters of Rock River struggling between the dark, forest-clad islands which obstructed its channel, was the home of his ancestors—the graves of his kindred. On this romantic spot, washed by these two rivers, lived for many generations the tribe of which Black Hawk was now chieftain. Loath to give it to the whites,

whom he saw day by day encroaching on the domain of the red man and denying the validity of the treaty of 1804, he refused to live on the western shore of the "Father of Waters," and with an army of 300 warriors recrossed the stream, attempted to retake the home of his youth. White power was stronger than he, and refused to go. In the end, he and his tribe were conquered, himself taken prisoner, and after an imprisonment and trip through the domain of the white man, to show to him how futile the attempt would be for him to conquer them, he was returned to his nation, where he lived in peace and quiet until his death.

The close of this war insured peace to the inhabitants of Illinois. Black Hawk was captured late in the summer of 1832, which event ending hostilities, the troops were, as soon after as practicable, discharged and returned to their homes.

From this time forward until the war with Mexico, an uninterrupted period of peace existed. Settlers came in with great rapidity until the collapse of the great internal improvement system, which checked them only for a short time. This is more particularly referred to elsewhere in this volume, and repetition here is not necessary. That had, however, hardly been settled, and the wheels of progress been fairly started, when the war with Mexico opened. This was brought about by the resistance of the Mexican Government to the annexation of Texas to the United States. The citizens of that empire becoming tired of the puerile government afforded by the Mexicans, seceded, and, by their own request, were allowed to become an integral part of the American Union. As early as 1836, residents from the States had been desirous of this step, but as the Mexican Government had repeatedly notified the American Congress that such a step would be considered and treated as a cause of war, nothing definite had been done.

The question entered into the presidential election of 1844. The ascendancy of Polk to the chief executive chair of the United States was construed as a popular approval of the step, and Congress hesitated no longer.

In the war which followed, Illinois furnished six regiments of infantry, in addition to the cavalry; hence in the last war, the number of the regiments began at the seventh and continued. Enough men presented themselves for enlistment in this struggle to have filled six more regiments, but were not needed, and, much to their chagrin and disappointment, were refused. The capital of Mexico fell late in the summer of 1847, practically closing the war, though the treaty of peace was not consummated until February 2, 1848.

The return from this war was followed by a series of years of unalloyed peace and prosperity. Railroads began to appear in various parts of the West. The dormant energies of this system of improving the country, received a great awakening about 1852. The project of completing the Illinois Central Railroad awoke the people to a realization of what it would do for them, and the pushing forward of great Eastern thoroughfares to the West, gave an additional value to

lands and land products. The inhabitants of Sims Township profited by these advances in civilization, though not on the direct line of any one of them.

During the war of the rebellion, several of her yeomanry went forth in the defense of their country. Some of these never returned, and sleep now in an unknown soldier's grave. Others came back maimed or marked for life, while still many others returned strengthened in their love for American institutions. Since that time the progress of the township has been forward. The completion of the Paris & Danville Railroad, in 1875, gave a direct outlet to the North and South, and an easy means of communication with the East and West. It also gave birth to the villages of Oliver and Swango, each of which will be noticed hereafter. We will now retrace our steps in our story, and notice what has been the

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS

life of the township. As was stated on a preceding page, Mr. Nunnally was one of the earliest teachers here. He was not a resident of this township in the same sense as those mentioned as settlers; yet he came here as a teacher of their children and exerted a wide influence.

The early schools of the neighborhood would hardly compare with those of to-day. An improvement has been steadily carried on here, as well as elsewhere, and juveniles of to-day receive the benefit of a training largely built on the experience of their parents.

The first schoolhouses were built of unhewn, round logs. A door was cut in one end, a fire-place opposite, a window on each side gave light, a clapboard roof, and puncheon floor completing the building. The furniture was primitive, like its surroundings. Slab seats, without backs; a broken-back chair or three-legged stool served as a seat for the master; and a desk made from a long slab, supported by horizontal pegs driven into auger-holes in the wall, completed the outfits. They were often built without a single piece of iron being used. The smaller scholars thumbed an elementary spelling-book what time they were not in mischief, or "saying" their lessons. These were generally heard once or twice per day, sometimes oftener, and consisted, at first, of simply attempting the recital of the alphabet, "on" and "off" the book. After a term or two, this would be mastered, and spelling simple words began. When he got as far as "b-a-k-e-r," baker, he was allowed a first reader, and from that to a second and third. After awhile, the arithmetic came in, writing with a quill-pen began, and, having safely passed these stages, the common school was complete. By these means, only a limited education was obtained. Pupils learned to read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was considered enough to fit them for the ordinary pursuits of life. In early times, it was all that the boys or girls could get time to learn; but yet many affirm that education is enough for any ordinary occupation, especially farming. Such persons seem to forget that the world is moving onward, and that progress is made in farming, as in every other branch of industry. An intelligent farmer, who studies his

profession as a physician or lawyer does his, is just as certain to succeed and reap an abundant reward.

The time the first schoolhouse was built in the Big Creek neighborhood is not well settled now. Only one or two were built here prior to the Black Hawk war. This may be true, but it is pretty certain there were several terms of school taught previous to that event. They were generally in an unfinished or unused cabin, or in the room of some one's house who had such a room to spare. Michael O'Hair was among the foremost residents to advocate and aid in supporting a common school. At that date, each parent paid in proportion to the number of children he sent. This pay commonly consisted in peltries, coonskins, beeswax, or any article he could use in barter.

The first law in Illinois, favoring the establishment of a system of common schools, was introduced to the Assembly of 1824-25 by Joseph Duncan, then a Senator, afterward Governor. The provisions of this bill were, however, in advance of their time. They favored taxation, an idea not then well entertained by the masses, and, at the next session, the law was virtually repealed. The people preferred to pay tuition, or do without education, even if the burden fell upon the wealthy class of citizens. In 1844-45, the subject was again revived, and a better class of schoolhouses appeared over the country, Sims Township sharing in the general advance. In 1855, the foundations of the present system were laid, and since that time vast progress has been made in education. As the general discussion of this subject belongs to the history of the county, rather than to any township, the reader is referred to that part of the work, where he will find it more fully explained.

The advent of the new system brought a new order of things with it. New frame houses took the place of the log houses of the pioneer period, and education in all its phases is to-day well sustained here.

The religious life of this settlement was, in one sense, co-equal with the educational. Before churches were built, the cabins of the settlers afforded shelter to those who chose to gather together on the Sabbath Day for religious worship. This was the common practice in pioneer days. As soon as a schoolhouse was built that could be used, and in many places was all the public house erected. They were also accustomed to go a long distance to church. In the Big Creek settlement, those who desired to attend divine worship came to Paris, or went to the old Liberty Meeting-house near the present town of Elbridge. Others went to a church in Grand View. By such means no church was built in Sims for a number of years after the town was settled. At present there is one, controlled by the Disciples, while near Nevins, in Elbridge, is another of the same denomination. At these and the churches in Paris, most of the people attend. Occasionally, services are held in schoolhouses by ministers of different denominations, who find some of their people here; while it is a common affair for the pastors of churches in Paris, or in the vicinity of Sims, to hold Sabbath afternoon services in the schoolhouses.

THE VILLAGES.

At present, there are but two in Sims Township, both the result of the Paris and Danville Railroad. The largest of these,

OLIVER,

was started in 1875, under the name of Big Siding. Mr. Oliver Davis, living in the immediate vicinity, took an active part in starting a village here, and in honor of him the name was changed. A store and post office were opened, a few dwellings erected, and the village life begun. Mr. Charles Link began making charcoal soon after. To this business he has also added that of making staves. The timber is very abundant in this vicinity, and affords him an excellent trade.

The store and post office are now conducted by Mr. G. W. Shafer, who, about a year ago, purchased the store from Mr. M. S. Brewer.

The school is maintained by the township, the town not being large enough to form a district. No church has been erected.

The village has not yet been surveyed, and lots are sold simply from the land as entered by sections.

SWANGO

consists at present only of a store and post office. The store was built by Mr. Jesse Swango, who owned the land on which it is situated, and who took considerable interest in the building of the Paris & Danville Railroad. The station received its name from him. There is no survey of a village here. The store and post office accommodates the inhabitants in the vicinity, who thereby avoid going to Paris for small errands. Mr. Swango ships considerable grain from this place, and may in time get a town. The store is now kept by Mr. D. W. Walls, who is also Postmaster.

STRATTON TOWNSHIP.

Every American reader is familiar with the romantic tale of Rip Van Winkle as told by Washington Irving, which recites the strange adventures that befell the long sleeper in the Catskill Mountains, only to serve as a prelude to the surprise that fell upon him when he awoke no longer the loyal subject of George III, but the free and sovereign citizen of this great republic, then for a decade of years or more piloting its way in "the full tide of successful experiment." Could some of the early settlers of Illinois, who came to it fifty years ago, and after spending a year or two in the wilderness, have fallen asleep and prolonged their nap until now, then awaking to a full realization of all the changes that have taken place, we doubt not but their surprise would be even greater than that of poor Rip Van Winkle. The forests and prairies, then undisturbed and unbroken except by wild beasts, reptiles, birds and Indians, now the abodes of white men, and all the concomitants of civilization—the grand

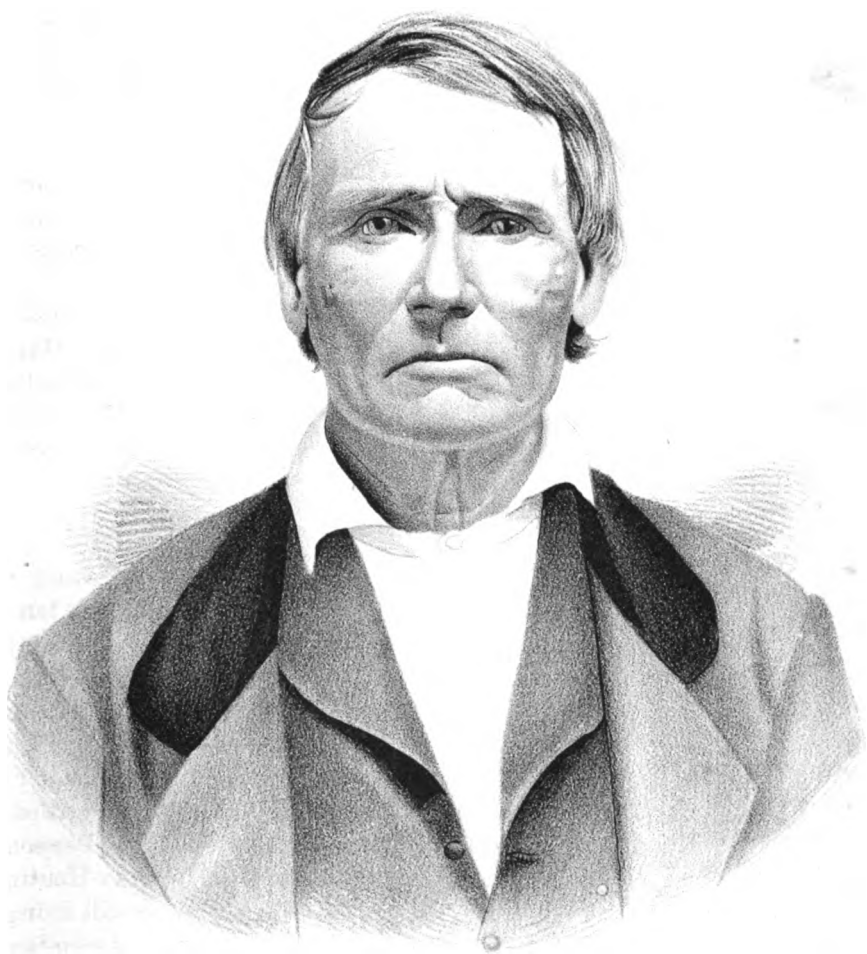
transformation is far more wonderful than in the little village of the Catskills. Especially is this true of the township heading this chapter, as well as every other section of the State.

For years after township organization, Stratton bore the honor of containing the first settlement of white men made in Edgar County. More than sixty years ago were settlements made in this town, as originally bounded; and what changes have been wrought in that period, go ask the Mayos, Blackburns, Simses, Scotts, Darnalls, and the few others still remaining, whose memories run back to the early times. This township took its name from John Stratton, one of the five first white settlers in this section of the country, and who is said by some to have been the first white man "who ate his dinner in his own house on this side of the Wabash." This assertion will probably admit of some modification, and his settlement confined to Edgar County, instead of this side of the Wabash. He located in the territory now embraced in Hunter Township. Some time after township organization, a new town was made between Stratton and Brouillett (most of the territory comprising it being taken from Stratton) and named Hunter, for one of its estimable citizens, John Hunter, Esq. This division gave to Hunter Township the honor that had originally belonged to Stratton, that of the first settlement in the county. Stratton was from Kentucky, and for many years was an honored citizen of the "North Arm" settlement; but as his history is given in Hunter Township we will not repeat it here.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement made in Stratton Township, as bounded at present, is supposed to have been made by Daniel Lane in the spring of 1818, whose land lay partly in this and partly in Hunter Township, where he is more particularly referred to.

Edward Purcell was probably the next to locate in this township. He was born in Knox County, Ind., and came to Edgar County in the fall of 1818, and has been dead a number of years, but has a son living near the village of Vermilion. Mr. Mings now lives on the place where he originally settled. William Van Houtin, James Farnham, Chancy Adkins and John Van Dewson came from New York, and settled in this township in 1818-19. Van Houtin died here years ago, but has two sons, Benjamin and Thomas, who are still living here, enterprising men of the community. James Farnham was a son-in-law of Van Houtin. He has been dead some time, but has several sons still living. Adkins came to the town with the Van Houtins, and after remaining here a number of years, sold out and removed North, perhaps to Wisconsin. Van Dewson came also with the above named, and was a brother-in-law of Adkins, and he and Adkins moved away together. Isaac Sandford settled in the south part of Stratton, and was the richest man in the neighborhood. He came also from New York, in the fall of 1819, and has been dead many years. He was Captain of the company formed in Stratton and Elbridge Townships in the



Michael Barr

(DECEASED)

GRAND VIEW TP.



Black Hawk campaign. A son, Hiram Sanford, is still living in Paris, and has always been an enterprising, stirring business man.

Col. J. M. Blackburn was born in Bourbon County, Ky. His parents were from Pennsylvania; were opposed to slavery, and when Kentucky adopted a Constitution admitting slavery, they removed to Ohio, where they remained until 1816, when they emigrated to Knox County, Ind., settling in that portion that afterward became a part of Sullivan County. The elder Blackburn died in 1817, but his wife lived to be ninety years of age. Col. Blackburn, after the death of his father, came here, to look at the land and to enter land for the benefit of his father's children. During that trip, he entered the land upon which he now lives. In August, 1820, he came again to Edgar County, built a cabin and a stable, and dug a well on the land; returned to Indiana, and the next year moved to the county, and settled on the place where he still lives. He is upward of eighty years of age, in apparent good health, and an active memory for his years. He says that Col. Mayo, of Paris, is the only man now alive who was living here when he came to the county in 1820. There are a few who were children then, but "he and Mayo are the only two old stagers left." Col. Blackburn's first wife was Miss Cassandra Widener, who is supposed to have been the first citizen white child born in the State of Indiana. Her father's (John Widener's) family was one of five, viz., John Widener, Col. Small, Dr. Curtandall, Col. Snapp and William Hogue, who came from the James River country, Virginia, in the latter part of the last century, and settled at Post St. Vincent, as Vincennes was then called, and were the first American citizens who settled in Indiana, Post St. Vincent being, at the time, the only settlement, camp or post in what is now the "Hoosier" State. And there his wife was born, in February, 1798. Blackburn took an active part in the Black Hawk war, as noted further on in this chapter. He has always been an active man in the community, full of energy and enterprise, and succeeded in accumulating a fine property. The Colonel sometimes entertains his friends with the following

PANTHER STORY.

When the seat of government was moved from Vandalia to Springfield, there was no road or trace from this section of the country to the new capital, and a movement was at once inaugurated, the object of which was the laying-out of a public highway from Paris to Springfield. Amos Williams was appointed to make the survey, and went to Springfield with his "surveying traps," chain-carriers, etc., started at that point to run a line to Paris, but not allowing sufficiently for the variation of the compass, struck the Sugar Creek timber a mile and a half northeast of Paris. He switched off to the southward, however, when he found where he was, and finally got his line into the town. He had planted a stake about three feet high every forty rods along the line to note its location, and on the prairies these stakes were not quite as high as the grass, and, consequently, the route was not easily followed. The route as sur-

veyed led through the timber bordering the two branches of the Embarrass River, and also the Big and Little Okaw Rivers. A day was appointed when the citizens of Edgar County would turn out en masse and cut a road through the timber named, dig down the banks of the streams so that teams could cross, and make their way through the timber. The appointed day came, bringing with it but three men to do the work, viz., Col. Blackburn, Samuel Vance, and David Crosier. After waiting long enough to find that they comprised the crowd of workmen, they started out, determined to cut the road through themselves. Each man was mounted and carried a little sack of corn to feed his horse, and also carried a lunch for himself. They cut through the timber of the two Embarrass Rivers and the Big Okaw, and it was seventeen miles across the prairie to the next or Little Okaw timber, and the afternoon fast wearing away. It was with much difficulty they could follow the route over the prairie by the stakes, which, as before observed, were not as high as the prairie grass. Night overtook them when not more than half way between the two Okaw timbers. (The panthers will come in by and by.) After looking about for a camping-place, they could find nothing better than to "squat" in the middle of the prairie. Vance and Crosier "hobbled" their horses, so that they could not get off, fed them the corn they had with them, while Blackburn intended, before going to sleep, to tie his bridle around his wrist, so that, should his horse become restless, he would awake him, but dropped to sleep without doing so. After attending to their horses and feeding them, they sat down on the ground back to back and talked awhile, when, being much fatigued from their day's work, they all fell asleep. Sometime during the night, Blackburn was awakened by the neighing of a horse, and, springing to his feet, found his animal gone, having dropped off to sleep without fastening his bridle to his arm as he had intended, as above stated. He mounted Crosier's horse and started back on the trace, thinking he would soon overtake his own, but, arriving back at the Big Okaw timber without seeing anything of it, gave up the chase, concluding, however, to search through the timber, and to keep a lookout, lest he had passed it on the prairie before reaching the timber. When they had passed through this timber in the afternoon, they had noticed on the margin of the prairie adjoining it, quite a number of piles of prairie-grass half as big as an ordinary hay-cock, but had not paid a great deal of attention to them; they had also noticed an old dead hickory-tree standing by the "trace" on fire, and burning up toward the top. This served as a way-mark, a kind of beacon-light, to guide him across the prairie through the darkness. At this burning tree he made him a torch, with which he rode through the bottom and the timber, and along the margin of the prairie looking for his horse. He finally came to where another large hickory had been shivered by a bolt of lightning, and literally torn into splinters. Here he replenished his torch, and, turning away from the tree, he discovered a panther, one of the largest he ever saw, scarcely ten feet from him, its eyes shining like two

balls of fire. His horse had not yet seen it. Turning toward it, he shouted, Charge! and spurred directly at it. The animal jumped to one side, as if attempting a flank movement, but he wheeled his horse with the rapidity he used to do in the Black Hawk campaign, but Mr. Panther had "fallen back in good order" and disappeared. Thinking he might still be lurking near, and knowing the mortal fear of wild animals of fire, he set his torch to the old splintered hickory and soon had a considerable bonfire, and by this remained until the welcome light of day. Not finding his own horse, he returned to the place where he had left Crosier and Vance, told them the story of the panther, after which they went on and finished the road, then started on their return home. Having now but two horses, it was necessary to "ride and tie," that is, to take it by spells walking. When they got back to the Big Okaw timber, he and Crosier concluded to examine some of the piles of prairie-grass, there being quite a number in the vicinity. He was walking at the time, and carrying the one gun they had with them, while Vance and Crosier were carrying the tools they had used in making the road. They examined five of the grass-piles alluded to. In the first pile was a fawn partly devoured; in the next, a full-grown deer also partly eaten; in the third, another fawn; in the fourth, a raccoon, and in the fifth, a wild turkey, or rather skeleton, for nothing was left but the bones and wing-feathers, while the stench of the place was equally strong, and very similar to the animal cages of Van Amburgh's menagerie. Thinking it rather an unhealthy place to loiter, they retreated as fast as circumstances would permit. (Our readers will think, perhaps, that this is not much of a panther story after all; but we have not opened all their cages yet.) Some months after the occurrence above related, some one (he never knew to whom he was indebted for it) sent Col. Blackburn a Kaskaskia paper containing an account of a party of hunters going out from that town, and "where the Springfield and Paris trace crossed the Big Okaw timber, had killed seventeen full-grown panthers." This was the interesting little family, or a part of it, that Col. Blackburn had spent the night with there but a few months before. It is his opinion, and doubtless it is a correct one, that the piles of grass was the family pantry, and contained provisions laid up by the panthers for future use.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Hiram Newlon came from Virginia and settled in Stratton Township in 1824. He and his wife are both still living and in good health for their time of life. He is in good circumstances, and one of the prosperous farmers of the country. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace. A. G. Fitzgerald came from Meade County, Ky., in 1825, and settled about a mile east of Col. Blackburn's, and very near to the center of the township. He is still living. Though he came from Kentucky here, he is a native of North Carolina. He is a brother-in-law of Col. Morrison, his wife being a sister to Morrison. Col. D. A. Morrison was also from Meade County, Ky., and came to

this township in November, 1826. He rented land the first year, and the next November settled where he now lives. His farm is just in the center of the township, and here he has lived for over half a century. He has been quite a stock-raiser, and also quite a dealer in that line. George King came from New York in 1825. After remaining here a number of years he removed to Wisconsin, where he became quite a noted man, serving with some distinction in the Legislature of the Badger State. Solomon Douthard was from some of the Eastern States, and settled here in 1827. He sold out and moved West, and there died.

George Board came from Bourbon County, Ky., and settled in Stratton Township in 1822. He died on the place of his original settlement many years ago; has a son living in Terre Haute, and another somewhere in the Wabash Valley. He was the first Coroner of Edgar County, and filled the office almost from the time of the county's organization to his death. Matthew R. Scott, mentioned in the list of early settlers of Brouillett Township, first settled in this neighborhood, but did not remain long, when he sold out and removed to the place where he now lives. Edward Wheeler, another of the early settlers of Brouillett, located here first, where he remained but a short time. Thomas Cox, a son-in-law of William Van Houtin, came from the same place that Van Houtin came from, and settled in this town in 1827. He died on his original settlement about three years ago. Garrett Harrison settled about one mile from Blackburn's in 1824-25; remained but a few years, when he sold out and moved away. Richard Kimbrough settled in the town in 1825, and is alluded to as one of the early school-teachers. Samuel Trogdon, mentioned as one of the early comers in Elbridge Township, after remaining there a few years removed to this town, where he died in 1840. George and Abram Welsh were among the early settlers of Stratton. George came here in 1824 and bought out John Lowry. He has been dead thirty years or more. Rev. Samuel McGee was one of the early preachers, and was from Tennessee. He came here in 1825, and is mentioned further in connection with the early church history. James Cummins came in the spring of 1830, and entered the land where the town of Vermilion now stands. He was from Kentucky, and a brother, Robert Cummins, came here with him. James Cummins sold out to James S. Vermilion, who came out that fall and was also from Kentucky.

Hon. George W. Rives, now of Paris, was from Virginia, and came here in 1839, looking after lands belonging to his father, and liked the country so well that he remained. He is a son of Hon. Joseph Rives, who served two or three terms in the Congress of the United States from Virginia. Hon. William C. Rives was a brother to Joseph, and was for some time in the United States Senate, and was also Minister to France under President Jackson. John C. Rives, another member of the family, was for years editor of the *Congressional Globe*. Hon. George W. Rives settled, as above stated, in Stratton, where he

married Col. Mayo's youngest sister, and where he lived until 1851, when he removed to Paris. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. He has also served three terms in the State Legislature and eight years as County Clerk, and was the first United States Assessor appointed for this district by Abraham Lincoln. As a coincidence in his public life, he served in the first session of the Legislature after both the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and of 1869-70.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

As frequently noted in this work, there were plenty of Indians in this section of the country when white people first came here. But, as much has already been said on the subject, we will not repeat it, but, with a few words in regard to the Black Hawk war, will pass on to other matters. Blackburn was Colonel of the militia of the county when the war assumed its most violent aspect, and in that capacity was called upon by the Governor for four companies (200 men). He received his orders on Saturday, and so rapidly did he push forward his recruiting that on the Monday week following he marched for the front, with the full complement of men. Of the eight townships in the county at that time, each formed a militia company for the regular drills, and from each two companies he called for a company of volunteers. The townships of Stratton and Elbridge made one company; all volunteered as privates. After the complement was made up, the company proceeded to elect its officers, with the following result: J. M. Blackburn, Captain; Isaac Sanford, First Lieutenant, and Aloysius Brown, Second Lieutenant. Upon the arrival of "our army in Flanders," they elected field officers, and Blackburn was elected Colonel of the regiment (other officers of the regiment have been given in another chapter), and Isaac Sanford was elected Captain of the Stratton and Elbridge company, in his place. In the election for "field officers," Blackburn, Mayo and Sanford were candidates for Colonel, and Blackburn, receiving a majority, was elected to the position. The regiment was known as the "First Regiment of Illinois Mounted Volunteers," and was out about ninety days. It participated in most of the fighting after it arrived in the field, and was present at the battle of Bad Ax.

Game of all kinds was plenty here at the first settlement of the country. Deer and wild turkeys, bears and other species of birds and animals were abundant. Prairie wolves were more than plenty. Col. Blackburn describes a wolf-hunt he and nine others had one day in midwinter, when the snow was deep. They would start up a wolf, gallop after it, and the man with the fastest horse would knock the wolf down with a club. By the middle of the afternoon they had killed ten and he had knocked down nine of them. He had a good horse, was fond of the sport, and when a wolf was started, he says it was kill wolf or kill horse. The wolves were the great pests of the people, as it was almost impossible to raise pigs or lambs on account of them. Col. Blackburn says he

has often shot prairie chickens from his door, and caught wolves in a pen in his corn-field.

Col. Mayo and John Stratton brought the first lot of sheep from Kentucky introduced in Edgar County. It consisted of 130 head, which they sold at \$2 apiece to people in this section who wished to embark in the business of raising sheep. Col. Blackburn says he mowed the first timothy meadow in the county, and sold the first load of timothy hay ever sold in Paris. It took him and a hired hand all day to cut and cure a load, and put it on the wagon, and took him with two yoke of cattle another day to haul it to Paris, and then he would get \$2 for the load. He sold the first lot of fat cattle sold in the county. It consisted of twenty head, principally two, three and four year old steers, and for the lot he got two \$100 United States notes. The buyers took them to White River and shipped them to New Orleans.

FIRST SHOPS, ROADS, OFFICERS, ETC.

Michael Step was one of the first blacksmiths in the township. It is thought by some, however, that there was a shop before him, down on or near Sandford's farm, though the name of the man who kept it is now forgotten. Samuel Trogdon also was a blacksmith, and kept a shop early in this neighborhood. The first settlers in this part of the country went to mill at Shakers-town, near Vincennes, Ind. Afterward a mill was built near the mouth of Brouillett's Creek, which transferred the custom to that locality, as noted in the history of Hunter and Brouillett Townships. And these outside mills, as they might be termed, were the sources of supply, until a mill was built at Vermilion, which now supplies the demands of a large section of country. A hatter's shop was opened in this township at a very early day, and was the first institution of the kind in the county. It was carried on by James and Thomas Butler, who settled about a mile east of where Col. Morrison now lives. They sold out in a few years and moved away. The first regularly laid out road through the township was from Paris to Durgis Ferry, on the Wabash River. From Blackburn's Cemetery to Paris, that old original road is still used. The next road was one striking off from the one just mentioned and running to Terre Haute.

The first Justice of the Peace in the town was Hiram Newlon, who held the office so long ago that no one can tell when he was first appointed. Josiah Harrison was also one of the early Justices of the town, probably the next after Newlon. The present Justices are John Duck and James Castle. When the county adopted township organization, Stratton and Hunter being then all one town, John Hunter, now of the latter, was elected the first Supervisor from Stratton Township, and was chosen Chairman or President of the Board of Supervisors. The present Supervisor is Benjamin Allen, and David Mason is Town Clerk. A full history of the formation of Hunter Township (which was made mostly from Stratton and leaving it fractional in size) is given in

the chapter devoted to that town, to which those curious on the subject are referred.

Hiram Sandford, a son of Isaac Sandford, and an esteemed citizen of Paris, is supposed to be the first white child born in Stratton Township. The first death was the wife of a man named Laswell, who died in 1821, and was buried near Col. Blackburn's, and where the beautiful little burying-ground known as Blackburn Cemetery has since been laid out and deeded to the neighborhood by him. When this lady died, Blackburn went to a workman, who lived seven miles distant, for a coffin. The man worked on it all night, and finished it the next morning, when Blackburn carried it home before him on his horse. Another cemetery was laid out on the Sanford farm, and still another, at the Christian Church at Little Grove. The first wedding that occurred in the township is not remembered. That there has been "marrying and giving in marriage," the present population is *prima-facie* evidence.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The first school in Stratton was probably taught by Richard Kimbrough in the winter of 1825-26, in the schoolhouse that stood on Trogdon's farm, and is supposed by some to have been the first schoolhouse erected in the county. William Doning taught a school soon after this in the schoolhouse that stood near Blackburn's. He was a good, honest old Kentuckian, who had been educated under the old dispensation; had learned to spell from Dillworth's old speller, and perhaps had never seen any other. In such words as half and calf, it gave the "l" its full sound, and ge-o-graph'y was spelled thus, with the accent on the third syllable. As stated, the schoolhouse near Trogdon's was the first schoolhouse in the township, and the one at Blackburn's was the next. The latter was torn down last fall, after having served as a schoolhouse for over forty years. The town has now seven schoolhouses and seven districts, besides the village of Vermilion, in all of which excellent schools are maintained for the usual term of months each year. In a word, the schools of Stratton are in a flourishing state and liberally patronized.

Rev. Samuel McGee is one of the first preachers remembered in Stratton Township. He was from Tennessee, and came to the settlement as early as 1825. Rev. Mr. Ward came a few years later. They first preached the New Light doctrine, but is what is now the Christian Church belief. The Little Grove Church was built under the administration of Rev. Mr. McGee, and was one of the first church edifices built in the county. The society was originally formed in a schoolhouse at Sassafras Grove, about 1832-33, and the first church built in 1834-35. It was a frame building, 36x40 feet, and in this edifice they worshiped until 1864, a new house was built, 30x40 feet, at a cost of \$800. They have had no regular Pastor since the Rev. J. G. Burroughs, who was with them about three years ago. David Kimbrough and A. G. Fitzgerald are Elders in the Church, and conduct religious services. There is at this time a membership

of fifty, though it has had as high as three hundred members, but many have died and moved away.

Blackberry Chapel, of the M. E. Church, was built about eight or ten years ago. Rev. Mr. Dillon was the first preacher. The Church membership is small, it being merely a neighborhood organization. Rev. Mr. Hedges is the present Pastor. He has in charge this Church, and the "North Arm" Church, that at Vermilion, together with one or two others. The Church history will be again alluded to in the history of the village of Vermilion. Col. Blackburn says he is the only one now alive of the first members of the Presbyterian Church in Paris. Though he was not one of the original organizers of it, he became a member at the first meeting after its formation.

TOPOGRAPHY, POLITICS, ETC.

Stratton Township is generally rather level, though sufficiently rolling to drain well. It has no water-courses of any consequence, Coal Creek and one or two other small branches running through it. The town is pretty well diversified between timber and prairie, the former, perhaps, predominating. It is traversed from east to west by the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, which has proved of great value to the town and its inhabitants, both in giving them a market at home, and in moving the large quantities of grain and stock produced in the neighborhood. As a full history of this road is given in the general county history, we will not go into details of it in this chapter. Stratton is bounded on the north by Hunter Township, on the west by Paris, on the south by Elbridge, and on the east by the State of Indiana, and, as elsewhere stated, is only about two-thirds the size of a Congressional town.

Politically, Stratton is one of the Republican strongholds of this Democratic county. In the early days, and when Whigs and Democrats were the two great political parties, it was Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party, it has been of that color on the questions of the day, giving usually some 200 Republican majority. In the late war, no township of its population turned out more soldiers. As an example of their loyalty: A son of Col. Morrison's, a son-in-law, a brother-in-law and two hired men left at one time for the army. This left him alone, and at the time he had 1,500 head of sheep and about 80 head of cattle on hand, and no one but himself to take care of them. In our war record, in another department of this work, will be found the names of all who went from this township, as well as all who went from the county.

THE VILLAGES.

Vermilion, a village of several hundred inhabitants, is situated on the I. & St. L. R. R., about eight miles east of Paris. It was surveyed and laid out by Edward Wolcott, County Surveyor, in 1856, for James S. Vermilion, the proprietor of the land. But few lots were sold, one of which was bought by Abram Showalter, and on it he hired Vermilion to build him a storehouse and

residence. Showalter opened a store in it about 1856-57, and the house is now occupied as a saddle and harness shop by John Rafferty. A post office was established in 1860-61, and Christopher Showalter was the first Postmaster. The present Postmaster is A. J. Boyer. Quite an extensive business is carried on here in grain. J. C. Besier, Sims and Burns all handle grain, and a large amount is annually shipped from this point. There are two large grain warehouses, capable of storing some 20,000 bushels of grain. One belongs to J. C. Besier and the other to Burns. Vermilion is also a large shipping-point of stock, principally hogs. A large flouring-mill was built in 1861 by Henderson Burson at a cost of about \$23,000. It is a five-story frame building, with three runs of buhrs, and is capable of doing a much larger business than the demands of the country at present require. It is rented by Thomas Parrott, who runs it but little over half the time, we are told.

A summary of the present business of Vermilion is about as follows: Two dry goods stores, Christopher Showalter and J. C. Besier; two drug stores, William Valker and Dr. Ferris; two grocery stores, Samuel Dancy and A. J. Boyer, the latter is Postmaster; agricultural store, millinery store, blacksmith-shops, harness and saddle shops, wagon-shops, house carpenters and joiners, and shoe-shops, butcher-shops, etc., etc. It is quite a business town, live and wide-awake, and its citizens energetic and prosperous. Several very handsome brick buildings, a number of elegant churches, and an excellent public school-building are ornaments to the place.

The first school taught in the village of Vermilion was by Edward Eldridge, and the first schoolhouse built in the town was sold some years ago to the Universalist Church. The present elegant brick was erected in 1870, at a cost of about \$5,000. It is modern in its arrangements, well-furnished and well-adapted to school purposes. The school at present is in charge of Prof. Chilcoat. Thus it will be seen that the little village is well-supplied with educational facilities, and none need be deprived of these benefits.

The first church built in the village was by the United Brethren, and was built about 1856. It cost originally about \$500, and is now occupied by the Missionary Baptists, they having bought it. The present elegant brick church of the United Brethren was built at a cost of about \$2,500. The present preacher is Rev. Mr. Peters, who has in his charge a large and flourishing membership. The Pastor of the Baptist Church is Rev. Jarrett Riley, with a membership of some thirty or forty. The M. E. Church was built in the summer of 1865. The foundation of it was built with brick from the old brick church that stood on the Sandford farm, and the body of the building is a frame, the whole costing about \$1,500. Rev. Mr. Hedges is the Pastor, with a large and flourishing membership. A brick church, and the one referred to, was built on Sandford's farm about 1842, and belonged to the M. E. Church. It was the second church edifice in the township. As already noted, the Universalist Church was originally built for a schoolhouse, and

bought by the Church when the new schoolhouse was built. They remodeled it, and made quite a handsome little church of it. They have no regular Pastor, and but a small membership. Rev. Mr. Bunn was their last Pastor.

Both the Masons and Odd Fellows are represented here by flourishing Lodges: Stratton Lodge, No. 408, A., F. & A. M., was organized in January, 1863. The first officers were D. A. Morrison, Worshipful Master; Nathan Sanford, Senior Warden; F. T. D. Vale, Junior Warden, and Ira K. Elliott, Secretary. The present officers are as follows: Charles A. Sisk, Worshipful Master; William M. Tweeding, Senior Warden; O. N. Kountz, Junior Warden, and D. A. Kimbrough, Secretary, with sixty members.

Lecture Lodge, No. 563, I. O. O. F., was organized January 13, 1875. L. P. Besier was the first Noble Grand; C. A. Sisk, Vice Grand; and J. A. Castle, Secretary. The present officers are G. A. Kimbrough, Noble Grand; J. E. Mason, Vice Grand, and S. J. Sheppard, Secretary. In connection with the Masonic fraternity, they own an elegant hall worth about \$3,000. It is a brick edifice, and the lower part is owned by Showalter, while the upper story belongs to the Masons and Odd Fellows. The latter organization was organized in the village under the following circumstances: Something more than four years ago a man named William Given, a minister of the United Brethren Church, advertised to deliver a lecture at Vermilion, on the baleful influences exercised by secret societies. All secret organizations were included in the reverend brother's ecclesiastical condemnation, but Masonry and Odd Fellowship particularly were, in the slang of the period, to be "sat down on." He had once been a Mason, or, more properly speaking, belonged to the Order—a true Mason he never had been. He was a member of the lodge at Vermilion, and just before the lecture made a request to withdraw from the lodge, on the grounds that "his Church was opposed to secret societies." After his lecture was over, Col. Morrison, a leading member of the Masons, said to Mr. L. P. Besier, whom he knew to be an Odd Fellow, "Why don't you start a lodge of Odd Fellows; now is a good time to do it." Said he, "We have no place to meet." Morrison told him he would use his influence with the Masons for the Odd Fellows to have the use of their hall six months, rent free. Besier went to work, and in a few days their lodge was organized; and to-day they have a flourishing body of sixty members or more. Another proof that these mighty institutions, embracing almost every people under the sun, cannot be disturbed by the puny opposition of a few religious fanatics.

Vermilion was incorporated as a village April 1, 1872, and the following Board of Trustees elected, viz., D. A. Kimbrough, James Frazier, Geo. W. Tilley, R. B. Wright and W. A. Koho. The Board organized by electing D. A. Kimbrough, President, and George W. Tilley, Clerk. The present Board are William M. Meadows, F. T. D. Vale, G. W. Sims, C. H. Showalter and M. Whitehead. William M. Meadows is President of the Board; J. J. Swain, Clerk; John Rafferty, Police Magistrate. As already stated, Vermil-

ion was laid out by James S. Vermilion, and received its name from him. The original plat embraced the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 12, Town 13 north, Range 11 west, and since its first laying-out several additions have been made, until the little town covers considerable space.

THE VILLAGE OF KENTUCKY.

This village was surveyed and laid out by J. Mayo, Deputy Surveyor for C. B. Jones, County Surveyor, for Isaiah Welsh, the owner of the land embraced in the original plat, and is on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 11, Town 13 north, Range 11 west. The plat is recorded November 23, 1854. An addition was made to the village of Kentucky August 30, 1866, by D. A. Morrison, being a part of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Town 13 north, Range 11 west, and was surveyed by Lewis Wallace, County Surveyor.

Kentucky at one time was quite a little village, with two or three small stores and groceries. James Gordon kept the first store, and, perhaps, the largest the town ever had about 1866-67. He continued in business about a year, when he sold out and went to the village of Redmon. A man named Henderson also kept a small store, and another of the name of Ewing. The railroad put in a side-track, and for a time much grain and stock were shipped from the place. A depot was put up by Morrison at his own expense, and a grain warehouse. Morrison and Allen built a saw-mill here and operated it for ten or twelve years, then sold it for a stave-factory. After changing hands a few more times, it took fire and was burned to the ground.

But after Vermilion was laid out, the glory of Kentucky began to wane. It grew more rapidly than the latter ever had, and is, perhaps, the most eligible site for a town. The trains quit stopping at Kentucky, and finally removed the side-track. Morrison tore down the depot building which he had himself built and hauled it away. Those who had been in business there sought other fields, and the place that knew the village of Kentucky, now knows it no more.
Passe.

BROUILLETT TOWNSHIP.

Historically speaking, Brouillett holds a front place among the townships of Edgar County, with a record running back nearly threescore of years. Yes, almost sixty years have dissolved in the mists of the past since the echoes of the woodman's ax first resounded through the lofty forests of Brouillett, as he felled the trees for his cabin, or cleared away the timber for a "patch" of corn or garden "truck." Its forests and prairies, where erst the red man trapped the wolf or pursued the bounding deer, are now fertile fields, dotted here and there with lordly mansions, while the Indian yell has died away forever on this side of the Father of Waters. The young men have grown old, and the old men are in their graves, who first saw it in its pristine beauty and joined

hands to reduce it from a waste, howling wilderness to its present highly-cultivated state.

Brouillett Township occupies a place in the eastern range of towns, and is bounded on the east by the State of Indiana, on the north by Prairie Township, on the west by Edgar, on the south by Hunter, and is about one tier of sections short of a full Congressional township. It is pretty well divided between prairie and woodland; is rather level, except along the margin of Brouillett's Creek, the north fork of which meanders diagonally through its center. Most of the woodland is rather thin soil, but is covered, or was at the time of early settlement, with a fine growth of white and black oak, hickory, elm, ash, and a light sprinkle of walnut along the edge of the prairies. The old Indian boundary line passes between this and Edgar Township, and is more particularly referred to in the general county history. No railroad tracks mar the sacred soil of Brouillett, neither are there any cities or large towns within its borders, but wholly oblivious as to the wickedness of the great cities of the outside world, its quiet citizens move on in the even tenor of their ways, engaged in agricultural and domestic pursuits.

EARLY HISTORY AND SETTLEMENT.

Robert J. Scott, Sr., the oldest settler living, perhaps, in Brouillett Township at the present day, came from the Buckeye State in 1825. In March of that year he came to Illinois on a trip of inspection, and among other points visited was Edgar County. Paris, this lovely little city of the plain, he says, upon his arrival he found to contain some ten or twelve newly-built log cabins, covered with "clapboards," or "shakes," as the "Yankees" called them. There was quite a settlement on the "North Arm" of Grand Prairie, which runs into this section of the county, and contains the site of the first settlement, not only of Edgar County, but the first settlement made in the eastern part of the State, as noticed in another page. Being highly pleased with the country he had seen, he returned to his old home in Ohio, to make immediate preparations for immigrating to Illinois. In August following his first visit, he removed to Edgar County, bringing with him his family, and also his mother and her family. The latter consisted of his mother (his father having previously died) and two sons and two daughters, while his own family consisted of his wife and five children. They came by water to Terre Haute, making the voyage in a boat built by Mr. Scott himself, and from there to the place of their settlement, in a wagon. For a time, they occupied a cabin on the "North Arm" Prairie, owned by Aloysius Brown. They were nearly all sick on their arrival, and the elder Mrs. Scott died within a week after their coming to the settlement. In addition to the sickness in his mother's family, and her death, four of his own children, says Mr. Scott, "had the ague every day for three months," nor did he escape altogether, but occasionally joined in the "shake" himself. But when the swallows took their flight to the "south-

land," and the cold breezes burdened with the snowflakes came down from the north, it, like the yellow plague of the Southern States, disappeared. In those early times, the ague was one of the natural foes to be met with in the wilds of Illinois. During the fall and winter, Mr. Scott built a cabin in the forks of Brouillett's Creek, into which he moved with his family in January, 1826, and where he has since resided. For more than fifty years he has occupied this place without change, except the erection of more elegant and commodious buildings. He says that when he settled on his present farm, his nearest neighbors were Wells Morgan and a Mr. Carlin, who lived northwest of his place, in what is now Edgar Township, and about two and a half miles distant, while two or three miles further away lived Judge William Lowry, Col. Wm. Wyatt, and a few others who had settled there in 1824. In the spring of 1827, Matthew R. Scott and John Fuller settled on lands adjoining Robert Scott, and they, as well as himself, being in rather limited circumstances, did most of their farm work with a partnership team. M. R. Scott lived in Stratton Township a year or two before he settled here. He is one of the honored and respected citizens of this township.

The Joneses and Samuel Littlefield were from the pine forests of Maine, and settled in Hunter Township early as 1819, where they are mentioned among the early comers to that neighborhood. They spent their first winter West in Terre Haute, and in the spring of 1819, crossed the raging Wabash and settled in Hunter, as above stated. They resided there until 1826, when they removed to Brouillett Township and settled permanently. Jacob Jones was a man of some prominence, and possessed considerable property. He died in 1851, in the neighborhood where he had settled more than a quarter of a century before. Samuel Jones was his son, and came to the West at the same time, but located first in Vigo County, Ind., and while living there made the first brick ever made in that county, and with which the first brick house was built in Terre Haute. He removed to Brouillett Township in 1826, and entered the land where his son, Z. T. Jones, now lives. He died in 1876. Richard Jones, a younger son of Jacob Jones, settled north of the others, in what is now Prairie Township, and is noticed further in the history of that town. Littlefield was a son-in-law of Jacob Jones, and removed to this section with the Joneses. He was quite a noted man in the community, and owned a large body of land. His death occurred in 1845, but his widow still survives at the ripe old age of fourscore years; and a son, Thomas B. Littlefield, lives in the neighborhood. Sylvester Barker is also a son-in-law of Jacob Jones, and hails from the granite hills of New Hampshire. He came to the Western country in 1816 and stopped at the future city of Terre Haute, then a feeble settlement of two or three cabins, standing in the shadow of the walls of Fort Harrison. Here he remained until 1826, except short visits now and then at Fort Harrison, when the unpleasant proximity of hostile savages rendered a residence beyond its frowning battlements perilous in the extreme. He settled in Prairie

Township in 1826, and the next year removed into Brouillett Township, where he lived until 1839, then removed to Paris, and has since resided there, spending the evening of his days in peace and comfort.

In 1850, Mr. Barker went to California, making the trip overland. In making the overland trip to the Pacific coast, during the gold fever, it was the custom for about four men to band together and make up a team between them. This was not only for company and convenience, but for safety, as affording the better means of protection. Barker's partners on the long, dreary trip were his son, J. H. Vance and Henry Hignot. While they did not make an immense fortune in the Golden State, they perhaps made a little more, for the time they remained, than they would have made on their farms for the same period. Samuel Jones crossed the plains in 1849, at the first breaking-out of the gold fever, and was very successful in his mining operations, digging out as much as \$1,000 in ore in two days. The lead, however, did not long hold out at that rate.

Mr. Barker has in his possession a pencil-drawing of old Fort Harrison, which is said to be a very true and correct representation of the old fort, where the early settlers were often forced to take shelter, when that most horrible of all cries to the pioneer—"Indians!"—was wont to startle the community. It stood about three miles above the present railroad bridge, on the Indiana side of the Wabash River, and was built of heavy timber. The council house, which was about forty feet square, stood just outside of the walls of the Fort, and was the scene of many a powwow between the red man and his pale-face neighbors, when the doughty warriors thrilled their audience with their fiery, native eloquence. It shows also a number of huts where the Indians used to stay when they came to the Fort to exchange their furs for powder and "fire-water." A squad of Indians came there once in midwinter, during a very cold spell of weather, to barter their furs to a Frenchman named Pierre Brouillett, an Indian trader from Vincennes, who made this a stopping-place a part of the season. Next morning one of the Indians was found dead, and upon investigation, a verdict was rendered that the Indian had come to his death from drinking so much of the Wabash, in order to get a little of old Brouillett's whisky, that the "water had congealed in his stomach, thus producing congestion of the bowels"—a learned decision for that day and time, and one that will doubtless startle the medical savants of the present day.

Edward Wheeler was also a son-in-law of Jacob Jones. He came from New York to the North Arm settlement in 1822, a young man, and married Narissa Jones, the family living at the time in Hunter Township. After marriage, he took his bride to New York, where they remained until 1830, when they returned to Illinois and settled in Brouillett Township. Their marriage is elsewhere noticed as the first occurring in Hunter Township. A son, Andrew Y. Wheeler, lives in the neighborhood and is one of the liberal-spirited citizens of the town. He donated the land on which Mount Carmel Church stands, as elsewhere noted.

Among the early settlers of this town, in addition to those already noticed, we may mention the following, most of whom settled here previous to 1830: Jonathan and Sanborn Basford; David Light, Godfrey, Isaac and Abraham Wilkins. — Coffman, Enos and Thomas Hobbs, James Murphy, Thomas Evans, John S. Brown, William Allen, William Hurst, Daniel and Lewis Camerer, John Clarke, Jesse Moore, William C. Trimble, John Wilson, John Somerville, Enos Martin, William Beard, Stephen Parker and a brother, Augustus Wyatt, Reuben Lowry and Joseph Barkley. The Buckeye State gave the settlement Godfrey, Isaac and Abraham Wilkins, John Clarke, — Coffman, Daniel and Lewis Camerer, William Hurst, David Light, Simon Camerer, and perhaps others who are entitled to rank as old settlers. Godfrey and Isaac Wilkins were brothers, and settled here in 1829. Abraham Wilkins was a son of Godfrey Wilkins, and settled in the neighborhood about 1837, where he still lives. His father died here many years ago. Isaac Wilkins removed to the city of Paris, and died about 1864-65. — Coffman came to the township in 1828, where he still lives. Hurst settled here in 1826, and had a large family, but all have removed to other sections, and none are now living in the town. The old gentleman died about 1865. John Clarke settled in Brouillett in 1829, and married a daughter of Godfrey Wilkins. He bought eighty acres of land of Sylvester Barker, upon which he built a carding machine in 1841. It was propelled by horse-power, and was for carding wool into rolls. These were spun by the wives and daughters, and woven into cloth for the family clothing. We are thus particular in describing the process, because the young people of the present day are totally ignorant of this home employment of the early times, and our modern girls, we doubt not, know as little of the "big wheel" and loom their mothers and grandmothers were so familiar with, as the Hottentots know of the Ten Commandments. Clarke died some twenty years ago, on the place where he built his carding machine. The Camerers, though coming to this settlement from Ohio, were originally from Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Clermont County, Ohio, in 1809, settling there in the midst of the Indians, then very plenty in that section of the country. They remained in Ohio until 1830, when they removed to Illinois and settled in Brouillett Township. At that time there was but one county organized north of Edgar County, and the earliest settlers in Brouillett had been located four or five years. Daniel Camerer died upon his original farm, in 1850, at the age of seventy-one years, and his wife six years later, at the age of seventy-two years. Lewis Camerer died in 1855, in the same log house he built when he first came to the township. David Light came in 1837, and after living in the town several years, removed to Prairie Township, where at present he resides. He tells the following story of an encounter he had with a wolf in the early days, when wolves were a spontaneous growth in the country: Hearing a young calf in his yard making a noise as if in distress, he went out to see what was the matter, and found a wolf making hostile demonstrations toward

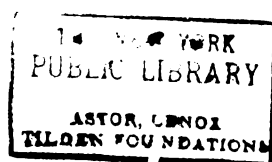
it. As the wolf attempted to jump through a crack of the fence, he caught it by its hind legs and essayed to knock its head against the fence, but every time he gave it a backward swing for that purpose his dog would catch hold of it, which made too heavy a load to swing both. The wolf finally got his hand in its mouth, and from its bite his hand is still crippled. Mr. Light has two or three sons living in the neighborhood where he first settled.

Sanborn Basford and his father, Jonathan Basford, were from the Green Mountains of Vermont. They came to Brouillett Township in 1828. The elder Basford, it seems, was in poor health, and died at the house of Samuel Jones, in a few years after moving into the township. They had located first in Indiana, near the Illinois line, but remained there only a short time, when they came to this town. After the death of his father, Sanborn Basford removed to Missouri, where he was still living at last accounts of him. Enos Hobbs was from Tennessee, and had a son named Thomas, who served in Captain Mayo's company during the Black Hawk war. Thomas removed to Missouri, and was living at Trenton three years ago, since which time nothing has been heard of him. His father brought to this section a very fine race-horse, of the "Brimmer" stock. He was considered very fast—the horse was, not Hobbs—for that remote period, when such feats as have been performed by Longfellow, Goldsmith Maid, Rarus, and a host of other celebrities of the turf, were not dreamed of. But then he was a hero of the times, and Hobbs used to make many races with him. The Hobbsses came to the town about 1828, and the old gentleman, as well as his son, removed to Missouri many years ago, and there died. James Murphy came from the Old Dominion, the home of statesmen and the birthplace of Presidents. He is among the first settlers of this township, where he lived some years, and then sold out, removed to Missouri, where he died several years ago. William Allen is another Virginian, and settled in Brouillett in 1828–29, but removed into Ross Township, a few miles west of Chrisman, about six years, remaining there about four years, then removed into the village of Chrisman, where he now lives, a hearty old gentleman, seventy-five years of age.

From old Kentucky, famous for its fine stock, pretty women and good whiskey, came the following sturdy pioneers, and made settlements in this township: Thomas Evans, George W. Haws, John Brown, William C. Trimble, John Wilson, John Somerville and Jesse Moore. Thomas Evans settled here in 1827, and remained a good citizen of the town until about fifteen years ago, when he removed to Kansas and there died. He had an uncle who was one of the early settlers of this township. His first name is not remembered, nor the exact date of his settlement. He died at Charleston where he was at the time engaged in some kind of business, but his family were living in this township. John S. Brown came here with his father about 1826, and is still living. George W. Haws came to the settlement in 1833, and is one of the largest land-owners in the township. In coming from Kentucky to Indiana,



A. B. Austin, Sr
(DECEASED)
PARIS



his father, mother and five children rode two horses and carried all their earthly possessions. After remaining there some years, they came to Edgar County, as stated above, in 1833, driving through from Indiana in a wagon drawn by oxen, with two horses hitched in front of them. He is still living in the town, one of its solid farmers. William C. Trimble came in 1826, and made a settlement where he lived several years, and then moved away, it is believed, to Missouri, where he died many years ago. He served in Mayo's company in the Black Hawk campaign. John Wilson and John Somerville came to the settlement in 1826, and both were Black Hawk soldiers in 1832, and served under Capt Mayo. Some years ago, both moved to Oregon but whether still living or not, we are unable to say. Enos Martin is another Black Hawk soldier, and settled in Brouillett in 1827. He died here many years ago, but where he came from we failed to learn. Jesse Moore is a native of Scott County, Ky., and settled in this neighborhood in 1831, where he lived for more than forty years on one farm. He now owns a large farm in Edgar Township, and resides in the village of Chrisman. His wife's family, the Morgans, are early settlers of the county, and mentioned in the history of Edgar Township. Joseph Barkley and the Parkers were among the early settlers of Brouillett Township. The former settled here in 1827, and served in the Black Hawk war. He died in the town many years ago. Stephen Parker and his brother, C. L. Parker, came in about 1829-30, and made settlements. Stephen is still living, but his brother has been dead a number of years.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The foregoing pages comprise the history of Brouillett Township and the settlements made in the territory now embraced within its borders previous to the Black Hawk war. In the wake of the retiring savages came immigrants in such numbers as to preclude the possibility of mentioning all in the order of their coming, or to give the localities from which they came. They poured in by hundreds, and soon there was not a half or quarter section of land to be found in the town. Previous to the Black Hawk war, settlements were confined principally to the eastern border of the county and along the Wabash River. West of the old Indian boundary, Illinois was a wilderness except here and there, on what was called the Sangamon Trace, a grove of timber in which some hardy pioneer had squatted. From Mr. Scott we learned that when he came to the country, in 1825, there was quite a settlement over on the Wabash. York, Darwin and Palestine, Ill., Terre Haute and Vincennes, Ind., were considerable villages. Danville, Ill., was quite a village, and soon after attained to the dignity of a county seat, becoming a place of considerable prominence. From a communication written by Robert J. Scott, Sr., we extract the following information pertaining to the early history as according to his recollection of it. He says: "The people were generally friendly and sociable. It was not uncommon for a man to go four or five miles to help his neighbor raise a

cabin, and sometimes, if he heard of it, he went without further notice. Log rollings were common in the timbered sections. Another custom prevailed at public gatherings. People thought it no harm to have a little whisky, and of the inebriating beverage some partook freely." The phase of society was not in the least exalted, as we learn that many paid little respect to the Sabbath, but made it a day of hunting, fishing and other amusements. This, however, we have noticed to be usually the case in a new country, and Brouillett was no exception to the general rule. Many of the first comers are often a class of extremely hard characters, while the next importation following them are a hardy, worthy class, from which the bone and sinew of the country is derived, and the best citizens produced. Again quoting from Mr. Scott's communication, we give the following: "I will here observe that I believe that a majority of the early settlers were of very limited circumstances, from the fact that so many of them resided on the public lands for years before they became freeholders. The most unpleasant feeling that existed among the people was occasioned by unprincipled scamps who would rather rob the poor than work themselves, coming in and purchasing lands upon which honest, industrious men had made good improvements. Such scamps seldom prospered; their neighborhood was but little courted, but rather neglected, or refused altogether." But after the close of the Black Hawk war, which ended forever the reign of the red man in the Prairie State, a great change came over the scene in this section. Emigrants came in rapidly, a better class of buildings were erected, and far more attention paid to improving and cultivating the land. Schools and churches were organized, society gradually improved, and the foundation laid for the civilization and refinement which have ever been a strong and distinguishing characteristic of Brouillett Township.

But many years passed before all the comforts and luxuries of the older settled States were to be had on these wild frontiers. The hard times of Illinois, still remembered by many, and which reached their culmination about 1837-38, began to dawn at the close of, if not previous to, the Black Hawk war. For years during these hard times, the prices for produce, grain, pork, labor, etc., scarcely deserved to be mentioned as an equivalent for these commodities. Wheat sold as low as $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel; corn often for 10 cents per bushel. A good cow and calf, we are informed, could be bought for \$10, a good horse for \$40, and the best of farm hands could be hired for \$8 and \$10 per month. All other items were in the same proportion, and other branches of business on a par with the facts mentioned. So that, for a long period, in this portion of Illinois, the pioneer's road was a hard one to travel.

THE INDIANS.

There were plenty of Indians in the Wabash Valley, as elsewhere noticed in this work, even after the close of the war of 1832. But after the star of Black Hawk had ingloriously sunk on the field of Bad Axe, they troubled the

whites but little in this section, beyond stealing little things occasionally when opportunity offered. Mrs. Barker tells of a large number encamping at her father's, Jacob Jones, one night, and the young people went down to the encampment during the evening to have some fun, taking with them a quart bottle filled with fire-water, for the purpose of "stirring up the lions." To the great annoyance of the family, they succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. Like the wild beast, when he has tasted blood, they had got a taste of the liquor, and all night long they howled around the house, begging for more "fire-water." A young warrior "took a shine" to Mr. Jones' youngest daughter, and sought her of her father, for his squaw. He made his appearance at her father's house, dressed in the most grotesque style, but which, doubtless, to the untutored mind of the savage, inspired his companions with as much awe as the modern hotel clerk with his hair parted in the middle, used to inspire Mark Twain, and offered Mr. Jones two ponies for "the white squaw." Upon being refused, he went away in a melancholy mood, and apparently very much surprised that so generous an offer should be most emphatically declined. Before passing, we will state that the young lady—Miss Experience Jones—who inspired the brawny warrior with the tender passion, afterward married a gentleman named Craig, and, as the story-writers say, lived happy ever afterward. The following citizens of Brouillett Township shouldered their guns and marched to the front when Black Hawk dug up the hatchet and donned his war-paint: Simon Camerer, Matthew R. Scott, Thomas Hobbs, William C. Trimble, John Wilson, John Somerville, Enos Martin, Augustus Wyatt, Reuben Lowry, William Bond and Joseph Barkley, and served in Captain Mayo's company.

Pierre Brouillett, the Indian trader, after the discontinuance of Fort Harrison, established a trading-point at the mouth of Brouillett's Creek, where, for a number of years, he kept a kind of store, and exchanged trinkets with the Indians for furs. But time rolled on, and the period came when the red man took up his line of march westward, with the star of empire. The prairies of Brouillett, the ravines and hills, the forests and breaks, where, long years ago, he hunted the wolf and panther, and pursued his game, have changed into productive farms and happy homes. His war-whoop and his death-song have long since died away, his council-fires are extinguished, and he himself lives only in fire-side stories.

The township received its name from the old Indian trader, Pierre Brouillett, mentioned above. After establishing the trading-post at the mouth of the creek, as already noticed, he explored the creek and gave to it his name, which is properly spelled Brouillett, and not Bruellett, as it appears on the county maps. Hon. A. J. Hunter, while on a visit to Vincennes, two years ago, met with a grandson of Monsieur Brouillett, from whom he learned the particulars given above, of his exploring and naming the creek, and the correct spelling of the name, which Mr. Hunter noted down at the time. Thus, at township

organization, when overlooking the vocabulary of names, this one was called after the creek, Brouillett.

Robert J. Scott, Sr., was the first Justice of the Peace in Brouillett Township, and was commissioned as such as soon, almost, as he settled in the country. At present the township officers are as follows: J. Murphy, Supervisor, John Legg and C. S. Reed, Justices of the Peace. The mill facilities, for years after the first settling up of Brouillett, were very limited. A saw and grist mill were built at the forks of Brouillett's Creek at an early day, and proved a great convenience to the people. But as the country filled up, it could not supply the increasing demand, and the people were forced sometimes to go twenty and thirty miles to Eugene and Armsburg to mill. Usually, in summer-time, the journey was made perforce at night, on account of the "green-heads," a fly that was so annoying to stock they could not travel by day in any peace. In 1825, says Mr. Scott, the wheat crop was good, but there was no demand for it beyond home consumption. There were no manufacturing-mills then, and no way of getting wheat to market but to haul it to Chicago, Louisville or Cincinnati in wagons. Hence there was little raised by the people, except for their individual use. The first store, or the first goods sold in the town, was by Samuel Littlefield, who opened a small store in his own house for the accommodation of his neighbors, about 1838-39, and after a year or two built a house especially for store purposes, in which he did business until failing health forced him to retire from active life. Edward Nanee kept a blacksmith-shop in the town as early as 1836, and was, perhaps, the first.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The first sermon preached in the township was by Rev. W. J. Mayo, the father of Col. Mayo, of Paris, who was a Methodist minister. He used to come up and preach to the heathen of Brouillett—as Mrs. Barker expressed it—and used the residence of the Barkers for holding religious services, before the building of churches. The first temple of worship erected in the township was the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the village of Logan. It was begun in 1845, but the work progressed rather slowly, and it was not completed until 1847. Rev. William Cliff, an Englishman, was the first preacher. The Church is in quite a flourishing condition, was entirely remodeled in 1868, and presents a very handsome and imposing appearance.

The Sugar Grove Church, located in the eastern part of the town, and belonging to the Protestant Methodists, was built in 1853, under the pastorate of Rev. Jerry Williams, who dedicated it to the worship of God, upon its completion. It is quite a handsome frame building, with a flourishing society and a good Sunday school. Mount Carmel Church is located near the center of the town, and was built by the United Brethren, about five years ago, and on its completion was dedicated by Bishop Edwards. The land upon which the church stands was donated by Andrew Y. Wheeler, a son of Edward Wheeler,

one of the early settlers of the township. It is an elegant frame building, and has a large congregation for a country church, with a flourishing Sunday school.

Attention was paid to education at an early day. The first school in the township was taught in a cabin belonging to Samuel Littlefield. He and Robert J. Scott hired a man to teach by the month, and all the neighbors who had children old enough, and felt disposed to do so, patronized the school, and paid for the time, at the rate of so much per month. The first schoolhouse in Brouillett was built about 1833, and Christopher Ward was the first teacher to occupy it. From that time to the present, educational facilities have increased and developed, until they are sufficient to afford every child a good common-school education at the public expense. The early settlers, in many cases deprived of the advantages of education, took steps to secure to their children that which they themselves had lost, and almost their first move after becoming permanently located was in the direction of schools. So that to-day no township in the county, perhaps, is better provided with good schools, comfortable schoolhouses and efficient teachers than this.

John K. Jones, a son of Samuel Jones, was the first white child born in the town, and was born in March, 1827. Leonard Barker was born December 6, 1827, and was perhaps the second birth that took place in the settlement. Abraham Wilkins and Hannah Littlefield is supposed to have been the first marriage in Brouillett. While speaking of weddings, Sylvester Barker, mentioned as one of the early settlers, and as a son-in-law of Mr. Jones, though married in Hunter Township, before his removal to Brouillett, bought the first marriage license issued from the Clerk's office of Edgar County. As to the first who crossed over the dark river, from this township, we have been unable to ascertain. But the little grave-yards here and there bear their silent record that many have gone to the land of death during the fifty-odd years that have passed since the first settlements were made in this section.

In the years gone by, when the two great political parties of the country were known as Whigs and Democrats, Brouillett was one of the Whig strongholds. But when the old Whig party was swallowed up by that of the Republican, the town became about as strongly Republican as it had been Whig before, until the last year or two, the divisions of politics have so bewildered many individuals they scarcely know upon which plank of the political platform they stand. In the war of the rebellion, no town of its population did a better part than this in turning out soldiers. Abner Hostetter recruited a company, of which many were from this township. Capt. Hostetter died in the army, and was succeeded by Capt. Sprague, who was killed in battle. Sprague came home on a furlough and spent some time with his friends, and before leaving again for the front took dinner at Mr. Barker's, in Paris. In a week from that time, the gallant Captain fell to rise no more. The following are a few of the names from this township: W. W. Light, Company G, Twenty-eighth Illinois

Infantry ; A. Y. Wheeler, Company G, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry ; a son of Thomas Scott, whose first name we failed to learn ; S. H. Light, Company A, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, in which he served over four years, and during several years' residence in Kansas, previous to the war of the rebellion, he assisted in putting down the notorious border war of that period, which was occasioned by that phase of the slavery question known as the *Missouri Compromise*. Dr. James P. Slaughter served in Company C, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers. Many other citizens from this town were in the army during the rebellion, but their names we failed to obtain.

THE VILLAGE OF LOGAN.

This little hamlet, scarcely aspiring to the dignity of a village, is situated a little south of the center of the township, and consists merely of a store, post office, physician, church and some half-dozen residences. It was surveyed and laid out in May, 1853, by B. F. Lodge, County Surveyor, for Isaac Wilkins and John Jones, the proprietors of the land upon which it was located. The plat embraces the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Town 15, Range 11, and a part of west half of southeast quarter of Section 14, Town and Range as above of Isaac Wilkins, and a part of east half of northwest quarter of Section 23, same town and range, of John Jones, which was divided into lots and laid out with streets and alleys, "for the benefit of the people forever," and the plat recorded May 21, 1853.

The only store in the place is carried on by John E. Roberts & Co., the firm consisting of J. E. and P. B. Roberts and I. D. Sayre, who do an extensive business for so small a village. They succeeded Adams Brothers in 1876, and since then, under the present firm name, have been the only merchants here, or even in the township. They also keep the post office in their establishment. Dr. James P. Slaughter is a physician of considerable merit. "What's in a name," sang the bard of Stratford-on-Avon, and though the Doctor is Slaughter by name, he is not in the least addicted to slaughtering his patients, but may be termed a very successful practitioner. After leaving the army, where he served some three years, he attended college at Crawfordsville, Ind., and afterward studied medicine and graduated at one of the medical colleges at Louisville, Ky. He has been practicing in this vicinity since 1873. The M. E. Church of Logan has been noticed in the church history of the township. This, together with the half-dozen or so pretty residences, comprises the history of the little hamlet of Logan.

We find upon the records in the clerk's office a plat of the village of Brouillettville, but no one seems to remember anything about it. It was surveyed and laid out by Brown Wilson, County Surveyor, for Robert Shields, the owner of the land, and embraced the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 25, of Town 15 north, Range 11 west, which is included in the present town of Brouillett ; the plat is recorded July 14, 1837. The main street

was 66 feet wide, running north and south, and the cross streets 33 feet, and alleys 12 feet. Beyond this record, we could learn nothing of this village. There is no trace of it left to tell where it stood, if, indeed, it ever stood anywhere but on paper.

EMBARRASS TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the middle of the extreme western part of Edgar County, and is, at its nearest part, nine miles from Paris, the county seat. It contains forty-four sections of Congressional Towns 14 and 15 north, and 13 and 14 west. It is bounded on the west by Coles and Douglas Counties, and on the north, east and south by Shiloh, Buck and Kansas Townships. It is crossed from southeast to northwest and west by Catfish Creek, a branch of the Embarrass River, into which it empties after leaving the township, forming a junction with that river in Coles County, eight or ten miles west of the township line. The creek, it is said, derives its euphonious name from the catching of a monster catfish by Thomas Dohhette, one of the earliest settlers of this region.

The Embarrass River, from which the name of the township is taken, is the largest river in Southeastern Illinois. It rises near the center of Champaign County, and, pursuing a general southerly direction, passes through Douglas, Coles, Cumberland, Jasper, Crawford and Lawrence Counties, and empties into the Wabash a few miles south of Vincennes. Embarrass Township is the only one in the county entirely drained by this river; therefore the propriety of calling the township by that name. In former years, the name was pronounced almost universally "Ambro," or "Ambrah," accenting on the first syllable, but the more modern pronunciation is in accordance with the English method.

The Paris & Decatur Railroad, mentioned more at length on another page, was built in 1871, and affords communication with the county seat and other points along its line, and also an outlet for the products of this portion of the county. It crosses the township from east to west, in almost a direct line.

About one-third of the township was formerly covered with timber, but the early pioneers considerably reduced that proportion. All of the earliest settlers located primarily along the stream of water, and a number of them actually *cleared* the land covered by the timber to make themselves farms. The best of the land is outside of the timber belt, though there is but little of it which can be termed poor. The prairie produces the best corn, while it is claimed the timber farms are the best for wheat. Large crops of both these standard grains are raised.

Like other early-settled portions of the county, the vicinity of Catfish Creek was occupied mainly by southern people, from the State of Kentucky; but later Ohio and the Eastern States sent a large proportion.

John Crist is said to have been the first settler in the township. But few now living remember him, as he removed to Texas a couple of years after locating here. He built a little cabin, but made no improvement of any consequence

besides, as he supported himself and family by hunting. This was, to a man with but little means with which to improve land, an easy method of providing for the household. Deer, turkeys, prairie-hens and other game were as plenty as domestic animals and fowls are now. It would be a poor marksman that could not bring in enough game in a day to last a family a week. Crist had it all his own way for a year or two. His nearest neighbors were eight or ten miles away, over on the Embarrass, in Coles County. South of him, at the head of the North Fork of the Embarrass, lived a few families—the Boyers, Pinnells and Wait—and these were distant a dozen miles, at least. Not a soul lived in all the territory now known as Buck, and as for the country north, you could have traveled forty miles without coming upon the track of a human being, either white or red; for the Indians, like the whites, stuck close to the timber, which afforded them the most of their living.

But Mr. Crist did not long remain in undisputed possession of all this vast hunting-ground, as he had evidently hoped to do, for, in a year or two after locating here, several other families unloaded their wagons near him, built cabins and began farming, hunting and catching big catfish, to the no small disgust of Mr. Crist. He soon began to feel himself somewhat cramped for room, and, when about five families had permanently settled, he sold out his little improvement and went where he imagined he might spend his years in peace, unmolested by the report of any other hunter's rifle. In 1828, Benjamin Wayne, Nathaniel Wayne, Thomas Darnall and Isaac, Joel and Thomas Dohhette made their appearance at Catfish.

The first-named of these was also a noted hunter. He it was who bought out the claim of Crist. He, with all others named, was from Kentucky, though all were not from the same part of that State. Wayne had a faculty, or a weakness it may have been, for telling marvelous stories about his hunting expeditions. It was nothing for him (in his words) to bring down two or three deer at one shot, and to send a rifle-ball through the heads of a dozen wild turkeys that happened to be roosting on a limb in range with his eye was a feat which he boasted but few could perform beside himself. He was as great on pulling teeth as on killing turkeys. He claimed to have extracted with an old pair of pullicans, in his time, no less than three bushels of molars. He died a year or so after his settlement here.

Nathaniel Wayne was not a relative of Benjamin. This Wayne was a hotel-keeper, or, rather, a "tavern-keeper," as they were then called. The Wayne Tavern was a small double log house, which, most of the residents of the town will remember, stood, until four or five years ago, near the timber, at the crossing of the Springfield road. Doubtless, it will strike some of our readers as a singular place, as well as an unpropitious time, for the erection of a hotel. Within an area of a hundred square miles there were not more than three families, including his own; but this road was the highway over which numerous emigrant-wagons passed daily, and to accommodate this class of

travel, Mr. Wayne erected such an extensive house, and called it a tavern. Mr. Wayne removed to Wisconsin thirty or more years ago, where he has since died. The Dohhettes were three brothers, who fell in love with the Wayne family (that is, the Benjamin Wayne family), and married the most of them. Wayne had three daughters, and marriageable maidens were scarce in this country then—so were young men. So it is not to be wondered at that the affinity mentioned should culminate in the espousal of the three couples. We do not know whether the preliminary arrangements were in process at the same time, or not, but presume they were. If so, the reader is left to imagine the amount of billing and cooing there was going on at one time in Old Man Wayne's little cabin; how the three boys all rode the same old gray mare back and forth from the Dohhette house to that of Wayne; how the bridal outfits of the three prospective ribs were gotten up with so much care from the homespun linsey-woolsey, and the future benedicts were in a quandary how to procure the extra blue jeans for so important an occasion; and the many other details which must have been in those early times intensely interesting. Weddings were not such exclusive affairs as we now find them. No one would think of getting married without inviting all of the neighbors, and no greater affront could be put upon one than to omit him from the list of invitations.

In 1832, one of the Dohhette boys—Thomas, we believe—accompanied the regiment raised in this part of the State to rid the country of the presence of Black Hawk and his allies. None of any of these families now live in the county, all having removed to other parts.

Thomas Darnall will be recognized as one of the pioneers of Grand View. After residing there for about six years, he removed to this part of the county, and lived here until his death, which occurred nearly forty years ago. Aaron Darnall was a son of the above, and settled in this township at the same time. He was a preacher of the Gospel, and followed that profession here and at other places until three years since, when he died in Edgar Township.

Joseph Smart settled in the southeastern part of the township, at the head of Catfish Creek. He had also formerly lived in Grand View for a short time, but doubtless finding himself crowded (there being then fifteen or twenty families in that township), concluded to find a place where he would have room commensurate with his strength. Nor did he long experience that freedom which he desired, but moved again in about 1855, this time to Wisconsin. Mr. Smart was a native of Kentucky. He came to Embarrass Township in 1829.

In 1830, James Scott settled at the head of Catfish Creek. He was also from Kentucky. Mr. Scott is said to have been one of the best informed men in the country in his time. He was not a great orator, but from an extensive reading had become well posted in history, literature and the sciences. He took especial pleasure in the higher mathematics, and algebra, geometry and astronomy were his favorite studies. As he increased in years his passion for these studies grew more and more intense, and when he was unable to move

about, he was seldom seen without one of these favorite works in his hand. For a number of years before his death, he was the only man in this part of the State who believed in the feasibility of crossing this country with railroads, and who predicted that they would be built through this section. He died thirty years ago. A son of his still resides here, and a daughter lives in the village of Redmon. Another Kentuckian, James Flack, now living near the village of Dudley, came in about 1830. Mr. Flack has always been counted one of the most reliable men of this part of the county, both financially and morally. The first Methodist Church in the western part of the county was organized at his house, and the meetings of the same were held there until a building was erected, Mr. Flack being the Class-Leader. His ideas of the religion of peace, however, did not prevent his taking his gun on his shoulder to pursue the fleeing Sacs under Black Hawk, in 1832. Mr. Flack believed with Jackson, then President of the United States, in peace, even if he had to fight for it. Another soldier in the Black Hawk war was Henry Ousley. He and his son William came from Kentucky and settled here a year or two before the Indian trouble. He died here near thirty years since. William Ousley was one of the most highly respected citizens in this part of the county, and the manner and causes leading to his death are of most mournful character. He had suffered for a great many years from asthma, during nearly all of which time he had not been able to lie down to sleep an hour. Life was, therefore, a great burden, which he seemed unable longer to bear. A year before his death he began "setting his house in order" by paying all of his debts, making repairs about his farm and house, and then, when all was arranged to his satisfaction, caused his own death by swallowing poison. A two-ounce vial of laudanum found by his side after his death, told the story of his years of constant suffering. In his pocket was found a written paper in which he recounted his sufferings, and in which he stated that he had contemplated this act just a year before, and that he had only just completed his arrangements for his demise.

George Roberts and L. R. Noel were also soldiers in the war of 1832. They were brothers-in-law, both having married daughters of James Scott. Roberts died three years ago in Paris, to which place he had removed. The other members of the family still reside there. Roberts was from Kentucky.

Col. Noel was a good business man and filled several important positions of honor and trust, among which was that of Receiver of the Land Office at Danville. This office he filled for eight years. He was also a member of the State Legislature, being elected to the Upper House. He died some years since at Perryville, Ind. He was a native of Kentucky.

James Wilkinson, mentioned in Grand View as being the first bridegroom in that section in 1823, came with his family to this settlement in 1831, and resided here four years. At the end of that period he removed to Texas. The Lone Star country the next year (1836) rebelled against Mexico, and for some time a kind of guerrilla warfare was kept up between Texas and the govern-

ment of Mexico. Mr. Wilkinson enlisted in the Texan army to fight the "Greasers." While engaged in this, he contracted a disease from which he never recovered. After a residence in Texas of eight years, which saw the annexation of that country to the United States as one of the members of this country, Mr. Wilkinson returned to this county, and both he and his wife died.

William Blood, Joseph Bradbury, Jacob Housel, Isaac Keller, and the Hollis brothers were all old settlers, coming to this township during the years 1832-36.

Blood is an Englishman. He still resides near the village of Warrington.

Bradbury, a brother-in-law of Blood, now resides in Paris, where he has lived twelve or fifteen years. We believe he is also a native of England.

Jacob Housel died about fifteen years ago. His two sons, Eli and Frank, are well known in this part of the county. Eli lives on the old homestead. They were natives of New Jersey.

Isaac Keller was from Kentucky, formerly, but had lived a couple of years in the vicinity of Big Creek where he had located, about 1830. Mr. Keller died many years since—probably thirty-five. John Keller, a son of the above, is a minister in the Christian Church.

Zadoc, William and Henson Hollis were "Buckeye" men. William resides at Oakland; the others are dead.

About 1838, quite a delegation arrived from Ohio. Samuel and Milton Burt (father and son), Levi D. Gillis and Richard Turley were relatives, and came out to this place together. We believe Turley and Gillis were both sons-in-law of the elder Burt. Samuel Burt has been dead about thirty years. Milton resides in Paris, and is the proprietor of the Exchange Mill, in that city. Turley continues to reside in the township. Gillis died some twenty years since, but his widow and sons are still here. Henry Jarvis was one of the earliest settlers of this section. He died many years ago and left a large family, who have since all moved to other parts.

This is surely one of the most prolific regions in the State. We had learned of one family of twenty-three, and another of twenty-four, but now cometh Thornton Lansdown, who saith he "can see that last and two better." Doubtless Lansdown, had he lived until the present, would have been a "granger" ignoring the small merchants and middle-men. They could do so much better buying directly from the manufacturers, hats, shoes, calico and all kinds of eatables not produced on the farm. School-books could be bought by the dozen, at a good discount; and when the circus came along it would be so much cheaper to buy a family ticket. It was somewhat amusing to hear the teacher call the roll in the evening—three Lansdowns to one of every other name. It took four baskets to carry the dinner.

But time and space will not allow us to introduce more of these old pioneers. It would be pleasant to do so, but most of those coming after the last date named are mentioned in the biographical part of this work. The township

continued to increase in population by immigration, as rapidly as other portions of the county.

At the organization of the county, this part of the county was named Fairfield Precinct, with its voting-place at Paris; but about the date of our last arrival, which was some ten years after the location of the pioneer, Crist, and fourteen after the organization of the county, a voting-place was established in the midst of the Catfish settlement. This order of things was kept up with little variation until 1856, when the township of Embarrass was formed, with bounds co-extensive with what we now find them. By that time, the population of the township had increased to nearly four hundred, and the number of voters to about one hundred.

The first township meeting for the election of officers and other business was held April 7, 1857, at which the following persons were elected to the respective offices: Charles Brown, Supervisor; James B. Downs, Assessor; Jabel Bandy, Collector; William Hollis, Clerk; William Ousley and William McCord, Justices of the Peace; Joseph and Robert E. Smith, Constables; David Smith, Moses Burnett and Henson Hollis, Road Commissioners, and Alexander Wilson, Overseer of the Poor. The township, at the last date given, was all occupied either by actual settlers or by speculators, but many of the large farms have been divided to accommodate additional settlers; also two thriving little towns have sprung up within its borders, so that now we find the population of the township more than trebled. The population, as given in the census of 1870, was 1,250; but from the number of votes cast at some of the recent elections, it is safe to put the estimate at not less than 1,600. The highest number of votes cast has been 320. The present township officers are: W. M. Casteel, Supervisor; Peter Chesrown, Assessor; T. A. Buckler, Collector; George W. Brown, Clerk; Charles Merkle, Eli Honsel and Thomas Ferguson, Commissioners of Highways; Charles Merkle and Jesse Borton, Justices of the Peace, and George Kees and Andrew Hambleton, Constables.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first attempt at a system of instruction for the youth of this neighborhood was made in 1834. There were then about fifteen families scattered up and down the creek, and though some of them were illy situated as to circumstances and location, to avail themselves of the advantages of a school, they nevertheless organized it, and the school was voted a great success. We very much doubt if the children in these days had the poor advantages of the pioneer children, that they would do as well, educationally, as did they of the olden time. The honor of being the pioneer educator of this section is said to belong to Edward Brown. The school was taught in an unoccupied cabin, and was attended by fifteen or twenty scholars. It may be guessed that the character of the instruction was of the most rudimentary kind, being simply a little spelling, reading and writing. A year or two later, a tempo-

rary log cabin was erected for the purposes of education and religious meetings. This building was erected on the mutual-assistance plan, the neighbors meeting together on an appointed day bringing with them such tools, axes, saws and hammers as they happened to possess, and putting it up without the help of architect, plans or details. In this humble temple of learning, we are credibly informed, Samuel Wood first essayed to "wield the birch and ferule" and "teach the young ideas how to shoot." This school was located near the timber, near what is still known as the "Smart Place," and near where the United Brethren Church now stands. The schools, prior to 1855, were, in the main, taught by subscription. A dollar to a dollar and a half was the usual amount paid as tuition for a term of three months for one pupil, and if several children were sent from one family—like the Lansdowns—the price was discounted a little. Included in the price of tuition was board, which the teacher obtained at the different cabin residences in the neighborhood, squatting on each family for a week at a time. When teachers began to receive wages sufficient to enable them to contract board at a single house for the term, some of the old pioneers took offense at the plan, construing this into an insinuation that their establishments were not of the high-toned character to suit the fastidious teacher.

Edward Eggleston, in one of his works, entitled the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," describes the methods and customs pertaining to an imaginary locality in an adjoining State, which, with the change of a few names and an increase in respectability of the characters, might well fit the old-time schools of this region.

A wonderful change for the better has come to this part of the county in methods of instruction, in schoolhouses and in the interest manifested in the education of the children. The old idea, as Eggleston expresses it, "Lickin' and Larnin', Lickin' and Larnin'," has given place to the improved methods as taught in institutes and normal schools; and the true meaning of the word educate—to lead out—is made the object of the school. The little old log cabins, with puncheon seats and oiled-paper windows, have long since been transformed into hog-pens or grain-bins, and are scarcely considered good enough for the modern pig and his feed; and, in their places, we find the neat, white modern schoolhouses, dotting the prairie all over, with comfortable seats and desks, blackboards, and all the comforts and conveniences adapted to the wants of the school.

RELIGIOUS.

As early as 1832, a class of the Methodist Episcopal denomination was organized here, with James Flack, William Ousley and James Jarvis, their wives, and Mildred Keller and Sarah Keller as members. Preaching was had occasionally, sometimes in the grove, and at other times in the schoolhouse. Class-meetings were held in the dwellings of the members. Rev. Mr. Lane is remembered as the first preacher to minister to the congregation.

Five or six years after the organization of the class, through the influence of John McReynolds, the building since used by the society was erected. The society honored Mr. McReynolds by naming the building "The McReynolds Chapel." This Church has prospered well and done a great deal of good in this community. Rev. A. P. Forsyth, Member-elect to Congress from this district, has preached for the Church occasionally for the last few years. Rev. W. C. Lacey is present Pastor.

The Baptist Church, at Monca's Point, though on the line between this and Coles County, draws much of its support from Embarrass Township. The Church was founded about forty years ago by Rev. John Shields, an eccentric though earnest and successful preacher of that denomination. A story is related of a brother of the divine that will bear mentioning. The brother, Robert by name, was far from being pious, and, though often pleaded with and prayed for by his reverend brother, continued his crooked ways, to the no small regret and mortification of his pious relatives. On one occasion, some strange preacher, coming to the neighborhood, happened to be introduced to this "black sheep," as he was called. They had heard of the Rev. John Shields, as his reputation for piety and sound doctrine were not confined to Edgar County; and one of the clergymen remarked that he had heard of him before. Robert replied that "probably it was his brother of whom they had heard the good report." The minister then said, "There are two of you, then; and are you both preachers?" Robert, determined to support the good impression already made, replied in the affirmative. "Of what denomination are you?" further queried the divine. Bob, seeing himself now cornered, and his conscience not allowing him to further impose on his pious friends, replied, laughing: "Oh, John he preaches Souls' Salvation, and I preach H—I and D—nation!" This society, many years ago, built for its use a small frame house of worship, in which the meetings were held until about two years ago, when their present substantial edifice was erected. Rev. Andrew Patton is the present Pastor.

The United Brethren organized a Church of that denomination, in the eastern part of the township, about fifteen years ago, and built a church edifice five or six years after. This has been an important organization here, and is the mother of the church at Redmon.

This denomination also have a church in the western part of the township, about a mile west of the village of Isabel, of which Rev. Samuel Ross is Pastor.

The history of any locality is said to be incomplete without a tragedy; and in this particular Embarrass Township answers the demand, one of a very disgusting and aggravated character having taken place here a few years ago. A respectable citizen, by the name of B. Wood, was murdered under circumstances which naturally caused the greatest excitement and indignation. Mr. Wood had employed a young man to assist him in his farm labors, and between

them there seemed to be nothing but the most cordial feeling; though subsequent events prove that there must have been some powerful incentive to the commission of so heinous a crime as that of the one taking the other's life. The season was well advanced, when it was noticed that Mr. Wood was absent from home. Upon inquiry, the balance of the Wood family, including the laborer, professed ignorance of his whereabouts. Strict search and due inquiry were made for him far and near, in which the man who was subsequently convicted of his death joined, but he could nowhere be found. Some time after Mr. Wood's disappearance, some one, in passing along the road, noticed a dog in the adjacent field scratching at something, as though he was in search of some animal burrowed there. Upon coming nearer, what was his horror in finding that the object of the dog's search was the body of Mr. Wood! It was afterward proven that the laborer had shot him, buried him here, and, to conceal the spot, had plowed over the grave. The man was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. Mrs. Wood was also arrested as an accomplice, but the evidence adduced failed to convict her, and she was set at liberty.

VILLAGE OF ISABEL.

No township in the county can boast of so many villages as Embarrass, as it contains no less than five.

The location of the Paris & Decatur Railroad was the signal for a system of town-building; and, indeed, in the case of those located in this township, it seemed to be a part of the scheme, as the incorporators of the railroad were largely interested in the real estate constituting the town plats.

The land on which the town of Isabel now stands was formerly owned by John Stokes, who subsequently sold to James M. Sherman. In 1868, John Corzine came from Ohio, bought the land and moved to the farm the next year. The railroad was not then thought of, and the only public attraction peculiar to this locality was the little village of New Athens adjacent.

In 1871, the road was built, and the next year Messrs. Corzine, Timmons & Housel laid out the town. The platting and surveying were done by George W. Foreman, then County Surveyor, April 8, 1872.

But few ladies are honored in the manner that Mrs. Corzine has been. Queen Victoria, and a few other notables, have namesakes in the shape of towns and cities, but at this moment we cannot recollect, out of the fifteen hundred towns and cities in the State of Illinois, more than five or six named after women. Isabel Corzine's name, therefore, is bound to go down through the ages to come as worthy of having a town named in her honor.

The house now occupied by John Corzine, at the time of the laying out of the town, had already been built nearly twenty years; but the first improvement really made after the town was laid out was by J. W. & C. D. Pearce. This was the store-building now used by L. Bolen. The Pearces had been keeping a store and the post office at Catfish Point, which institutions they moved to

the place, and began business in 1872. These gentlemen have continued in business here most of the time since. John Stokes soon after built a storehouse, and put in a stock of groceries. This house is now vacant. Lewis Kees followed, with a store-building and dwelling-house, and also a grainhouse. This last has since been transformed into a dwelling. Mr. Kees has since removed to Oakland. Then Corzine & Walls built a grain-elevator, and began buying grain. Mr. Corzine had previously bought a little grain on the track.

Dr. J. G. Mulvane came from Ohio and settled here in 1872, and began the practice of medicine. He also built a dwelling and storehouse and put in a stock of drugs. There were, at the time of the founding of the town, two stores, a blacksmith-shop and a dozen other houses in New Athens; most of these have since been moved to Isabel. Prior to 1877, school was kept in a part of a dwelling-house; but during the year mentioned, a neat frame building for school purposes was erected at a cost of about \$500. James Browning is in charge of the school at present. The population of the village has increased to about one hundred, at this writing. Isabel is nicely located in the western part of the township.

VILLAGE OF REDMON.

Redmon, situated in the eastern part of the township, was laid out for J. B. Warnick and Joseph Redmon, after the latter of whom it was named, by George W. Foreman, County Surveyor, January 9, 1872. The first buildings were erected, as nearly as can now be remembered, in the order in which they are mentioned. J. S. Gordon erected the store-building now occupied by him, and opened the first stock of goods, though, in reality, one house now occupied by D. B. Fitts, had been built a number of years before the town was thought of.

Very soon after the improvement was made by Gordon, E. B. Thompson and David McCall came and put up a blacksmith-shop, the latter also erecting a dwelling-house.

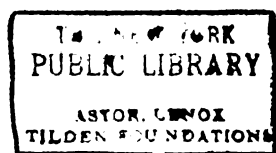
William Roth, now of Chrisman, Philip Ray, John Steele, James Crafton, now of Paris, and William Deem, were amongst the first to erect dwellings. John Mason, also, about the same time built his storehouse. The store now occupied by Stanley Casteel was erected in 1876 by Thomas B. Roth.

James S. Gordon was appointed first Postmaster; and, notwithstanding his political views, they being somewhat in opposition to the party in power, has continued to hold the same under two administrations. The only explanation that any one could give us of this unusual state of affairs was that Mr. Gordon not only gave the Government good satisfaction, but that the inhabitants of the vicinity were also pleased with his administration of postal matters.

The school in this place is held in a hall at present, but a building for educational purposes is contemplated in the near future.



James R. Harding
(DECEASED)
PARIS



The United Brethren of this place, two years ago, erected a very neat and commodious church-building, at an outlay of \$1,300. Of the congregation worshipping here, Rev. Samuel Ross is Pastor.

An organization was effected by the Presbyterians of Redmon and vicinity, last year. They have no church edifice of their own, but expect to build soon. At present their services are held in the United Brethren Church. Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Kansas, is Pastor.

NEW ATHENS.

This was once a thriving little village, situated near the present site of Isabel, but the advent of the railroad through the township blasted the bright anticipations of its proprietors, and it contains only a half-dozen lonesome buildings; and any one passing through the place would be as liable to inquire at one of them "the way to New Athens," as at any other four corners he might find. It was laid out in 1840 by John Potter.

WARRINGTON.

This place has a history similar to that of New Athens. It was laid out in 1851 for John W. Sanders; but the same road that killed Hitesville was the means of its desolation. No business of any kind is done here now; and all that can be said of it is, that "it was a good place for a town," but it still "lacked the one thing needful," in these latter days—a means of trade and communication with the outside world. The village is, or was, situated on the south line of the township.

CAT-FISH.

This was not a regularly laid out town, though considerable business has been done here. There is still a mill, a store and a blacksmith-shop to be seen. The name of the town or hamlet is not legally recorded, but to perpetuate the ancient name, and the event in which Thomas H. Dohhette and an admirable specimen of the piscatorial family figured very largely, we give it as above.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

One morning in May long ago, a young man rode across the Illinois prairies with a friend. They passed on over the boundless expanse, far out of sight of any human habitation, thousands of flowers blooming around them everywhere, their beauty and fragrance surpassing all that they had ever dreamed of floral loveliness and perfume. It seemed as if the whole world had been converted into green grass, blue sky, blooming flowers and glorious sunshine. The scene was one that might have inspired the sweet "Southern" singer, when she wrote—

" Like gladsome gales on Orient seas
With odors blown from isle and coast,
From fragrant shores we felt the breeze
That whispered of the Eden lost.

“ We drank the balm of hidden flowers,
Whose breath was nectar to the heart,
Nor thought we then the rosy hours
With life's May dawn would soon depart.”

Hundred of people, abounding with poetical sentiment, have essayed a description of the great prairies of the West, and made hysteric attempts to portray their feelings when first beholding them. No doubt they were “grand and gorgeous” (the prairies, not the people) in their pristine beauty, before the husbandman came to mar and destroy their loveliness, by turning things (literally) “upside down.” Whether or not the little scene noted at the beginning of this chapter occurred in Prairie Township, long ago, when its territory was the undisputed possession of the gopher and the prairie wolf, we cannot say. We have the authority, however, of a gushing writer of the period, that it did occur somewhere in Illinois, and so we apply it to this section, on the strength of its adaptability. Nearly the entire town is prairie land, and is a part of the Grand Prairie, which, as already stated in this work, extends into Edgar County. There is but little timber, and that along the margin of some of the streams passing through the township. Of these streams, all tributaries of Brouillett's Creek, we may mention Jonathan Creek, Lick Run, Salt Fork, Crab Apple Creek and Bonwell's Branch. Some of them are small, and perhaps wholly dry up in summer, but afford excellent drainage of the land.

Prairie Township lies in the northeast part of Edgar County, and is the very “corner lot” of the county. It is bounded on the north by Vermilion County, on the west by Ross Township, on the south by Brouillett Township and on the east by the State of Indiana. It is one of the best farming districts in this section of the country, and has a large number of highly-cultivated and productive farms. Its fine rolling prairies are especially adapted to agriculture, and the amount of grain annually produced is not equaled, perhaps, by any township in the county. Much attention is paid to stock-raising, many of the farmers carrying this branch of business to a considerable extent.

SETTLEMENT.

Prairie Township, being almost destitute of timber, was not settled as early as some of the other towns and sections, abounding in timber. The pioneers did not believe the prairies would ever be good for anything but cattle range, and hence, the prairies were the last land to be settled. The first cabin erected in Prairie was by Sylvester Barker, whose history is pretty thoroughly given in Brouillett Township. In the spring of 1825, he and a brother-in-law, Richard Jones, and an uncle of his wife, David Wise, located in this town. Mr. Barker's cabin being the first one put up after they came to the place. But owing to the wild nature of the country, and also deeming it sickly, Barker remained but about six months, returning whence he came, and spending the winter at his father-in-law's, Jacob Jones. In the following spring, he located in Brouillett Township, as noted in the history of that town. Their experience in

Prairie was quite interesting, though during most of the time it was also unpleasant. They were young when they settled there, and had but one child, just old and large enough, says Mrs. Barker, to be everywhere and into everything. Mrs. Barker had a long and severe spell of sickness, and, as they had no close neighbors (only two other families in the town, and they some distance off), when Mr. Barker had to leave the house, he would either take the child with him, or tie her to the bedpost until he returned. Mrs. Barker informed us that the opossums were so plenty in the country, and so troublesome they would come in the house while she was sick, get in the victuals, and annoy them very much.

The other two families mentioned, Jones and Wise, remained permanent settlers of Prairie Township. Jones, who was a son of Jacob Jones, an early settler of the county, and noticed in the history of both Hunter and Brouillett Townships, settled on the site of the present town of Scotland. He remained a resident of this township until 1870, when he removed into the city of Paris, where he died about 1873. As stated, Wise was an uncle to Jones, and to Mrs. Barker, and came from the State of Maine. He settled half a mile west of Scotland, and both he and his wife have been dead for years. Their children, too, are all dead, except two sons, one of whom lives in California, and the other at Cherry Point, in this county.

Horatio Blanchard came from Brown County, Ohio, and settled in Prairie Township, in 1830. His original location was on the west side of the town, and he remained here until 1835, when he sold out and removed into Ross Township, where he still lives an enterprising citizen. He lived on one place for about forty-five years. At the close of the Black Hawk war, he walked all the way to Chicago and back, remaining there on this visit several months, and was there at the time the treaty was made with the Indians. The following year he repeated the trip, which was through an almost unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by Indians. The houses were often twenty-five miles apart. While in Chicago on this trip, he helped to build the first brick house erected in the Garden City. His first neighbors, he says, were Daniel and Lewis Camerer, of Brouillett Township, Col. William Wyatt, Judge Lowry, John Wilson, John Hannah, Israel D. Sayres, who lived in other sections of the country around him. He made a trip to Chicago every fall with his team for several years, hauling to that market grain and fruit, and bringing back groceries and salt. He made one trip to Rock Island with his team, via Joliet, taking dried fruit and feathers and, returning via Chicago, brought back to this settlement a load of groceries. When he settled here, game was so plenty that he often shot turkeys and deer from the door of his cabin. He is further noticed in the history of Ross Township.

John Wilson, who was one of the early settlers of Brouillett Township, was from Kentucky, and after living there but a short time, removed to this township. Remaining here a few years, he sold out, and with a large lot of

stock—horses and cattle—went to Oregon, where, at last accounts of him, he was still living, though almost a hundred years old. John Hannah came from Ohio. He went into the late war from this township, at the time an old man in years; came back and soon died from disease contracted while in the service. Daniel Newcomb, Edmund Clarke, John Jackson and Samuel Lowry were also from Kentucky. Clarke is dead, but his widow, and a son or two, are still living in the neighborhood. Newcomb first settled in Brouillett Township; is now dead, but two sons are still living. Lowry was a branch of the Lowry family, mentioned so often in these pages, and moved away years ago. Jackson was one of the early settlers, but has been dead fifteen years or more. Josiah and George Thompson were among the early comers to Prairie Township. Joseph remained but a short time, and removed back South, where he came from. George was his nephew, and bought out Barker, when the latter moved back to Hunter. He has been dead about twelve years, but has a son living here and a daughter in Chrisman. Solomon Smith and Samuel Scott were early settlers in the township. Smith died last fall. Scott has been dead some six years, but has several sons living, who are wealthy. He was a native of Kentucky, but had been living some time in Indiana before coming to Edgar County. He has several sons, as above stated, living in the county still, and a daughter, all of whom are in good circumstances. David Light, another of the early settlers of Brouillett, was also an early settler in this town. His early history is given in the chapter devoted to Brouillett; also his encounter with a wolf is given in that chapter.

This brings the settlement of the township up to a period when people were coming in so rapidly as to render it a difficult matter to keep a record of them. The virtues of the prairies had been discovered, and immigrants were beginning to push out on the broad plains, among the tall grass, and stake out claims and put up cabins, that sometimes could scarcely be seen above the grass, and in every direction might be seen the long teams, usually consisting of three or four yoke of cattle, breaking the prairie land and taking the initiative steps for making the magnificent farms to be found in this locality at the present day.

HISTORICAL FACTS AND EVENTS.

The reader will notice in the map of Edgar County, two lines running through Prairie Township. That one passing through in a northwest direction is called the 10 o'clock line, and the one running a little east of north, the 1 o'clock line, and are the boundaries of a body of land purchased by Gen. Harrison of the Indians, for the United States Government, as noted in another chapter. These lines intersect a short distance north of the county line in Vermilion. The land east of the line, running north and south, was surveyed several years before that on the west side, and by some carelessness, oversight or other cause, the section lines do not "jibe," or make a considerable jog, as will be seen by reference to the county map, and the variation seems to increase

on the west side of the line, as it is laid off to the north, so that by the time the north line of the county is reached, the regular Congressional townships are completed at the line of the queer little corner extending down in Prairie Township, while it takes another tier of sections to complete them on the west side. Hence the north line of the county in the center of Prairie Township (at the little corner) is the north line of Town 16 north, Range 11 west, while the north line of the county is the north line of Town 16 north, Range 12 west. But why the little neck in the extreme northeast corner of Prairie Township was kept to Edgar County, or why the north line of the county was not run straight across from east to west, without making the little corner above described, are conundrums, and we, as well as everybody else, give it up. It is said to be a great annoyance to the people living in this little three-cornered boundary, preventing them from knowing just where they live, almost, whether in Edgar or Vermilion County.

At the March term of the County Commissioners' Court, in the year 1854, it was ordered that an election precinct, to be designated as "Prairie Precinct," be laid off and bounded as follows: Beginning at the county line one mile west of the northwest corner of Town 16 north, Range 11 west; thence south to a point north of Range 12 west; thence east to the State line; thence north with the State line to the northeast corner; thence along the county line to the beginning. And that the place of holding elections in the said precinct be at the house of Henry Mathers. Z. W. Riley and Miller Ingram were appointed Justices of the Peace. At the September term, 1855, precinct boundaries were changed somewhat, as noted in other parts of this history. When the county adopted township organization, in 1856, the boundaries of Prairie Township remained the same as Prairie Precinct. The present Supervisor of the town is Frank Maddock; the Justices of the Peace are M. D. Scott and J. W. McGee.

At one time there was supposed to be salt in Prairie Township. The following story is told of an old Dutchman, who used to live at Fort Harrison, of how he was "taken in" by the Indians. The red men told the Dutchman that there was a salt-spring capable of making much salt, and for his gun, horse and money, they would pilot him to the place, and that the salt was plenty enough to make him independently rich forever. The Dutchman took the bait, and the Indians led him into Prairie Township, on what is called Salt Fork, to a place that seems to have been a kind of deer-lick. It was a basin four or five rods across, tramped down a foot or two below the surface of the surrounding county. Here they put on a kettle of the salt-water to boil, to try the salt-making capacity of it; and, whenever the Dutchman's back was turned, an old squaw, whom the Indians had with them, would throw a handful of salt into the kettle. Thus the test proved satisfactory to the Dutchman, who, according to contract, paid over the promised sum to the Indians. Suffice it, the salt-spring turned out a swindle, and the Dutchman lost his horse, his gun and money;

the Indians proving for once, at any rate, too sharp for their pale-face friends. Since that time the little stream where this incident occurred has been called the Salt Fork instead of North Fork, as before

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

The first school taught in Prairie Township was by Mrs. Nancy Jones, the first wife of Richard Jones, one of the first settlers of the town. She was said to be a most estimable lady, and taught this school in 1830, in her own house, long before there were any schoolhouses built in this section of the county. They then lived where the town of Scotland now stands. The next school taught in the town was several years later, in the west part of the township, and was by a man of the name of Haines. This was the first school in this section, and was patronized by all the people living along the creek, both in Prairie and Ross Townships. Such was the feeble beginning of the schools of Prairie Township, which have since then increased in numbers and character, until they compare favorably with those of any section of the county. The town is laid off into the usual number of school districts, in which have been erected good, commodious school-buildings, furnished with all the modern school furniture, and are well attended by those entitled to their benefits.

The first sermon preached in the township was by an old Dunkard preacher, of the name of Thompson, who used to preach in the settlement at a very early day. The churches of the township are Wesley Chapel, belonging to the M. E. Church, but used at present by the United Brethren, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Baty. The church edifice was built in 1867, under the pastorate of Rev. T. Wiuns, the first M. E. minister on that circuit. This church is also used by the Christians, who have quite a flourishing congregation, in charge of Rev. Mr. Williams. Several of the schoolhouses are also used for religious meetings occasionally, and Sunday schools are maintained in many parts of the town.

Bonwell Post Office was established in 1851, and was located near where Wesley Chapel now stands. Arthur Bonwell was the first Postmaster, and held the office about four years. It was eventually discontinued, after the laying out of Scotland. The railroad crossing the township from east to west, known as the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, is one of the early railroad projects of the State, and was surveyed as the Air-Line Railroad, from Indianapolis to Springfield. But after its survey was made, like many other similar projects, it was dropped, and lay dormant until, a few years ago, it was completed under the above title. The township donated \$1,200 to the building of it. A full history of it is given in the county history, and but a few words are necessary here. The road is of vast benefit to this section, and carries immense quantities of grain, stock and coal. The political aspect of Prairie is a little mixed at present, and it is hard to say just which way the political cat would jump. It was a Whig precinct in the old times of that party's popularity.

In the late war the town did its duty, as will be seen by reference to the war record of the county, found in this work.

THE VILLAGE OF SCOTLAND.

Scotland is a little village of two or three hundred inhabitants, situated on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, about four miles from Chrisman. It was surveyed and laid out by George W. Foreman, County Surveyor, for William Scott, and the plat recorded September 17, 1872. Mr. Scott, one of the most enterprising citizens, and for whom the town is named, donated one-half of the lots embraced in the original plat to the I., D. & S. Railroad, the railroad company selling the lots to individuals. The post office was established here in 1875, having been previously discontinued at Bonwell. A. Burson was appointed Postmaster, and has held the office ever since. William Scott built a flouring-mill here in 1873, which, having changed hands several times, has passed back into his possession. A very handsome and substantial two-story school-building has been erected, and is an ornament to the little village. A graded school is conducted from six to nine months of the year, and well patronized. The land upon which the building stands was donated by Mr. Scott and the I., D. & S. R. R. Company. The present business of Scotland may be summarized as follows: Three dry goods stores, Scott Brothers, H. H. Adams & Bro. and Thomas Hefflefinger; A. Burson, drugs and the post office; one flouring-mill, two blacksmith-shops, two physicians—Drs. Jenkins and Wright. The church history has been given in that of the township.

YOUNG AMERICA TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

On the 9th day of March, 1854, at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, an order was passed creating a precinct in the northwest part of the county, whose name and limits should be as follows:

“Ordered, That an election precinct, to be known as Young America Precinct, be established and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the northwest corner of the county, thence south with the county line to the south part of Township 16, Range 14 west; thence east to the southeast corner of Township 16 north, Range 13 west; thence north two miles; thence east to the west line of Prairie Precinct; thence north to the county line; thence along the county line west to the place of beginning.”

It was also ordered that “the place of holding the election in said precinct be at the house of Perez Barker, and that James Gains, George Reed and Johnson Ross be Judges of Election in said precinct.”

By noticing these outlines on the map, the reader can readily trace the original exterior of the precinct. It then included nearly all of Ross Township and none of what is now Shiloh. Subsequently, when the limits of

Embarrass and Pilot Grove Precincts were changed, and Buck formed from the latter, taking its place both in name and territory, the northern part of these two precincts was attached to Young America. In 1866, when Shiloh Township was formed, it was created from the "south part of Young America and the north part of Buck Townships." So say the records. The erection of Ross and Shiloh Townships left Young America in its present shape and size, which is large enough to admit of another division whenever the settlements justify such a move.

AREA AND GENERAL FEATURES.

The township is six sections wide by eight and one-half long, containing, therefore, fifty-one full sections, or thirty-two thousand six hundred and forty acres.

The township, with the exception of the eastern and northern part, is all prairie. Here and there are a few groves of trees, of various sizes. The largest is Hickory Grove, in the northern part. Near it was made the first settlement in this township, an account of which appears in the historical part of this narrative. In former times, these groves afforded some good timber, which, however, has all been used in the erection of buildings, and is now superseded by an inferior second growth.

Until lately, the prairie portions of Young America were considered untillable, and were allowed to remain open. They were used largely by herders of cattle from other places, who drove their cattle here, herding them in the summer-time, and feeding them in the winter on stalks purchased for that purpose. The same method of raising stock was employed in Shiloh Township, which is largely prairie country in area, and was formerly known as Young America. The prairie here is exceedingly level, and, naturally, affords little drainage. For this reason it was, in the common vernacular of the region, "a rather wet country." The prairie grass grew very rank, holding the water in its thickly-clustered roots and shielding the sun by its heavy growth. Hence, the country was in accord with its description, and did not present a very inviting prospect to the agriculturist. The land had been largely entered by speculators, who knew very well it would one day come under the domain of cultivation, and would be valuable. Time verified their predictions, as the sequel will show.

PAST AND PRESENT.

As has been incidentally mentioned, the first settler in this part of the county located at Hickory Grove. In the year 1820, a man named Helvene Stine came to this grove, began cutting trees, principally for coons or for honey. While engaged in this sport, he got after a good-sized coon, and in cutting down the tree, by some means, he was killed by its falling. He was buried in what was known as the Frazier Grave-yard, in territory now comprised in Vermilion County. He was the first man of whom any record exists as finding and being in this grove. No doubt, he, and other early pioneers, saw Mulberry

Grove and others about this same time, but no record is kept of their going to any of them. It is, however, safe to assume they went there and elsewhere in quest of game.

In 1822, Mr. Daniel Reed came to Hickory Grove, and finding it a desirable place to live, built himself a cabin, and became the first settler in what is now Young America. That was a little while before Edgar County was created, and when the population in this part of the State was not counted by thousands.

At that date, there was no Paris or Danville, and to enter land, Mr. Reed had to go to Palestine, a good many miles south of him, to the land office there. Indians, deer, wolves and other native inhabitants of this part of the West were plenty. The Indians were only troublesome in that they would sometimes steal. Deer made good venison, interspersed with turkey and wild chicken, or with an occasional bear steak or tenderloin. Wolves would not only steal, but would kill. They soon learned the abode of civilization, and not only rendered the night hideous with their incessant howling, but made sad havoc with chicken-roosts or in the pig-pens. They soon learned to be rather partial for tender pork, and when the settler had any such property, he was obliged to guard it until it was large enough to defend itself against this scavenger of the prairie. After the settlements became numerous, successful wolf-hunts were inaugurated, which, in time, drove them from the country. Now, they or deer are a rarity.

Mr. Reed and his family seem to have been alone until, getting tired of his isolated condition, or his family may not have favored the place—at any rate, Mr. Marion Kendall states that when he came to what is now Young America Township there was not a man living in it. He is a native of Stafford County, Va., removing from the “Old Dominion,” with his parents, to Kentucky, in 1814. In 1829, he came on horse-back to Illinois, on a prospecting tour. He remained here nearly a year, returning in 1830 to Kentucky. It was when on this trip, that he came to near Hickory Grove, and concluded to make it his future home. He says there was a pole-cabin; or body of one, about a mile north-west of the grove, but by whom it was built he does not know. He does not refer to Mr. Reed, who had probably left the grove. When Mr. Kendall returned to his home in the Blue-grass State, he married, and, in 1831, returned to Illinois and settled. In the fall of the same year, he was followed by Mr. Conrad Walters, who entered land, and, with the help of his hired man, Mr. Kendall and his father-in-law, Henry Retter, built him a cabin. While this was being built, he lived in the pole-cabin before referred to. His settlement was permanent and was one of the first in the township.

These seem to have been the majority if not all the settlers in this part of Edgar County for some time. Mr. George Reed was here in 1849, when Mr. Jerry Myers came to Mulberry Grove. He states that Mr. Reed and Joseph Culver were in Young America then, and does not recollect any others.

However, there were several families about Hickory Grove, and near, in what is now Vermilion County. They went to Old Horner, or Georgetown, for mail; to Paris or to the mouth of Big Vermilion, twenty miles away, for milling purposes. They did not enjoy many luxuries. They were met by the necessities of life and looked upon them as the chief part of their existence. We will not pause to describe their first homes, first mills, first plows, or anything considered *first* in the pioneer's life; that has been done elsewhere in these pages, and as the frontier life is the same in all parts of the West, one description will apply to all. The settlers expected privation and discomforts; but the hope of a better day ever nerved them to their tasks and kept them cheerful.

The early births and marriages in the community are interesting items and must not be omitted. Such events do not commonly come in the order given above, but the reverse. However, we will state them as they occurred. The first birth here, as far as we have been able to find, was that of Martin Reed, a son of Daniel Reed. The date of this event was not given us.

Two couples seem to come in for the glory as the first married in this community. One informant says that Frank Barnett and Jerusha Walters can justly claim that honor, while another says that John Hildreth, a brother of A. K. Hildreth, and a daughter of Mr. Walters (name not given), were married about three years after the arrival of Mr. W. and his family, and that the honor properly belongs to them. The weight of evidence seems in their favor. In the latter case, we are told the wedding occurred in the log cabin erected for Mr. Walters in 1831, and that the marriage referred to was celebrated in pure pioneer style. A dance was kept up all night.

The occasion of a marriage in pioneer days was made a merry affair. After the ceremony had been performed, to which all the neighbors were invited, and when the old folks had gone home, the cabin was cleared and dancing begun. A good fiddler was always in demand, and was sure to be a welcome personage in a frontier dwelling. His music may not have been very classical; one thing, though, may safely be said, it was stirring.

After the dance was well along, say about 9 or 10 o'clock, a deputation of young women stole off the bride and put her to bed, generally in the loft, where a bed had been provided, covered with clothes of her own manufacture. The young men of the party affected not to notice this proceeding, and no interval was allowed in the dance. As soon as the young ladies had returned, the young men watching their opportunity in like manner disposed of the groom, who was generally a very willing prisoner, and deposited him beside his bride. Often they were remembered with refreshments during the night; and if a "Black Betty" was handy (which was often the case, for whisky was as common a drink then as now, though apparently not so active on the imbiber) it was sent to the bedside of the pair, whereby they might imbibe from its contents did they desire. Whether this was done at the wedding we have mentioned, we are not prepared to say; we are only speaking of weddings in general.

Reference has been made to the number of Indians seen in this part of the country after the whites began to settle. They were generally of the Kickapoo tribe, and were peaceful. They, like the wild animals, felt the encroachment of the white man on their domain, and gradually left the country, following the path of the setting sun. Mr. Mason Kendall remembers seeing about five hundred Indians, who, when on their way to their reservation in the West, stopped in the grove and hunted about a week. Henry Kendall remembers that when he was about eleven years old his father took him to see the trenches they had dug in the ground, in which to properly dry their "jerked beef." This, he says, was nearly twelve years after the Indians had been there. He thinks they were a band of Cherokees, but does not now remember certainly.

A rather historic row of cottonwood-trees stands in this township. They were for many years a landmark here. Some of them are now nearly three feet in diameter. They were planted by Mr. Mason Kendall, in the fall of 1838, on the day Henry Kendall was born. They, and he, are over forty years old.

Mr. Kendall has always been an active man in this township. He built the first store in these parts. It stood near where Mr. G. W. Kendall now resides, and contained the usual miscellaneous assortment of pioneer goods.

He was also the first to introduce successfully the cultivation and growth of clover, timothy and blue grass here. These have in time almost entirely superseded the prairie grass. His son Henry was put in the saddle when nine years of age, to herd cattle. He says he has been there a good deal of the time since.

This narrative brings us down to the time the second influx of emigrants came in. This is the time referred to by Mr. Jerry Myers, who states that when he came to Mulberry Grove the Reed family were living at Hickory Grove, and Joseph Culver at Spring Grove. The others whom we have named he does not mention. They may have been near the boundary of some other township, or just in the edge of what is now Vermilion County, as, in the early days, that was a part of Edgar. Mr. William McNutt states that when he came, in 1854, there were two or three settlers here in addition to those mentioned by Mr. Myers in 1848 or 1849.

Among those of this period, say from 1848 to 1858, may be mentioned Mr. James Orr, who came from Pennsylvania, Henry Ross, Thomas Guthrie and John and William McDonald.

These persons built cabins, opened farms as others had done, but were not obliged to undergo the same privations, as by this time the country was tolerably well settled. Railroads were built to various parts of the West, and were the means of opening this vast domain to the people in the East.

All early settlements were made along the northern and eastern parts of the township. They had not learned the art of properly cultivating the prairies ;

and even if they had, these parts of Young America and Shiloh Townships were so wet they could not be cultivated.

As late as 1870, when a county map was made, and each resident's house located on it, the reader can notice the people lived in the eastern and northern portions entirely. Mr. Hume states that when he came, in 1865, there were no people on the prairie; it was used as a large pasture, immense droves of cattle being herded thereon.

After the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad was opened, in 1872, and people saw that by proper drainage this land could be made profitable, they settled it as if by magic. The building of Hume and Metcalf opened an outlet through the railroad for the disposal of their crops, and not an acre of land was left unclaimed.

Now it is tolerably thickly settled, and will in time be the wealthy part of this township.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Inquiries relating to the first schools and churches in Young America Township, omitting that part now included in Ross Township, develop the fact that the first schoolhouse was erected here in 1861. Some assert this date as incorrect, placing the first one, the "Old Green Schoolhouse" as early as 1854 or 1855. Mr. Hume says that in 1865 there were only three in the whole township. We are inclined to the opinion from all that could be learned, that the first one was erected prior to 1861, for to a certainty school was taught before that date. May be that only the room of a settler's cabin was used. One informant gives the first school teacher's name, saying it was Sarah Henthorn. He also states that the first schoolhouse was erected in 1861, that it stood near Mr. G. W. Kendall's, and that it is now used as a carriage-house. It is very certain that until 1870 or later, only three or four schoolhouses were in this township. It will be remembered, that the population was sparse until 1872, and that but few would be needed. From that date until now, as the people came in and occupied the territory, others were erected as their wants required.

We are informed that Rev. Mr. Winn was the first minister of the Gospel in these parts. What year he came is not now accurately known. He was a Methodist, and with the characteristic promptness of that denomination, followed the pioneer to his frontier home, and endeavored to found a church. His efforts do not appear to have been very successful, for no church of any kind existed in Young America until the erection of one at Palermo, three or four years ago. That, too, is a Baptist, and is now the only one of any denomination, we were told, in the township.

In the eastern part of Young America, persons desiring to attend religious services go to Chrisman. While in other parts occasional meetings are held in schoolhouses, by clergymen of different denominations, who find adherents to their several religious faiths among the people.

Hume and Metcalf may yet see churches built in their midst, a building always betokening good for any town or community.

Leaving the description of the country comprised in Young America, we will devote the remainder of the history to the villages. Of these, there are three in the township, viz., Hume, Metcalf and Palermo.

HUME.

When Mr. E. W. S. Hume located where the village bearing his name now stands, there was not a single habitation near him. He came here in February, 1865, about the close of the late war, and purchased a tract of land on the proposed line of the railroad, which then began to attract some attention to this part of the country, and which has much to do with the settling of the prairies here. In November, Mr. Hume brought his family to their then new home, and opened a farm and began its cultivation.

The present Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad was completed through the north part of the county in 1872.

The next year, Mr. Hume concluded a town could be started here, and laid his plans accordingly. Before he accomplished the object, however, he was joined by Henry C. Moore, Thomas H. McCoughty and H. B. Hammond, whose names appear on the plat as incorporators, filed in the Clerk's office. For them and Mr. Hume, Mr. George W. Foreman laid out the village of Hume early in November, 1873.

There was not a house on the original plat when the survey was made. Persons, however, stood ready to build as soon as good titles to lots could be obtained. O. H. Rogers and brother built the first house on the plat. It is their present store, which they yet occupy. Next, a blacksmith-shop was built by Eben Hathaway, who still fills the part in life described so beautifully in Longfellow's poem. Michael Ewel and W. C. Smith next erected houses here. In the summer of 1874, the hotel was built and the store now occupied by Harry Boon. In 1875, the warehouse appeared. The schoolhouse was one of the first buildings erected. It is yet used; and, as no incorporation has been effected in the village, the school is still under district control. As yet, there is no church here. Those who desire to attend religious services go to the Baptist Church at Palermo.

It will be observed from the foregoing description that the town grew with great rapidity for a year or two. In fact, the whole place was built up in that length of time. The buildings are all new, evidencing the comparatively short existence of the town.

Four stores, two or three shops of various kinds, one hotel, the post office, the depot and warehouse comprise the business part of Hume. It is an excellent shipping point for grain and stock, two or three firms being engaged in that business. Mr. Hume informed us that over one hundred thousand bushels of corn are annually sent from here, while oats and rye are shipped in paying

quantities. He states that but one car-load of wheat has been sent from Hume since he came.

Not long since, a census was taken to ascertain the number of inhabitants, with a view to incorporate the town. The census, no doubt very thorough, as such are apt to be, gave a population of 270. As thirty more than that number are required by the State law, the idea was abandoned for the present.

METCALF.

This village, like Hume, owes its existence to the railroad. It was surveyed by Mr. C. E. Carpenter, early in November, 1874, for Mr. John A. Metcalf, from whom it received its name, and who owned the land on which it is situated. He is an energetic man, one of the early residents here, and, seeing the prospect for a town, immediately acted on his resolution to establish one. Mr. Asaph Rogers opened the first store, which is now kept by Henry Ross. There is but the one in the place. Another was opened, but the trade did not warrant its continuance. A mill was erected here by Mr. — Bomer, to which has since been added an elevator, both of which are now under the control of the Ketchum Brothers. They are doing a good business, as much grain is brought here, especially corn.

The school is out of town, and is under the district control. No church has been erected here.

The town is yet quite small, but enjoys considerable local trade. In addition to the store, mill and elevator and post office there are a few shops of various kinds, supported by the trade of the surrounding farmers.

PALERMO.

This small village, at Hickory Grove, is the oldest in the township. It was begun in 1863 by Mr. Henry Ross, who built a store there and carried a good stock of goods. It was, not long after, joined by another similar enterprise, then a shop or two appeared, and the town was worthy a post office. It had been a kind of central point many years, and mail was brought here as early as the first store, if not a little before. It was at first intended to call the village and post office by the name of the grove; but finding another Hickory Grove in the State, at the suggestion of Mr. C. L. C. Bradfield, the name Palermo was bestowed. We are informed it was named for a Western town. The place has and still enjoys a good local trade. The stores have a good custom, and were it on a railroad it would be more than a rival for its more fortunate neighbors. The school is under district control. The town is not incorporated; even the plat is not recorded.

As has been mentioned, the Baptists have a church here. It was built three or four years since. Its members live in the village and in the adjacent country.

No other denomination, as yet, has any churches in the township, and in Palermo none are necessary. One church, well conducted, is abundant for any ordinary-sized American village.

M'GOWAN.

When the survey for the railroad was made, in 1850, a station, to be named New Harmony, was designated, in the southwest part of the township. The road not being built, no town was platted. When the railroad was completed, in 1872, the growth of Hume and Metcalf put an end to any prospects for a village at New Harmony, and the project was abandoned. However, a stopping-place was made a little west of the old site, and, in honor of one of the principal residents near it, was named McGowan. There is nothing here but a platform.

EDGAR TOWNSHIP.

What would have been appropriate in the introduction to the general history of Edgar County becomes doubly so in introducing to our readers the history of Edgar Township, containing, as it does, a village by the same name—a history of its name.

Gen. John Edgar was a native of Ireland, and, in 1776, at the beginning the American Revolution, was in the service of the British Government as an officer of a naval force on one of the American lakes. During the year named, he brought his wife to this country, and though he still continued in the service of the King, he nevertheless sympathized with the American cause, and many acts of kindness to the enemies of the English are recorded as having their origin in this noble-hearted man. Though he sustained himself until near the close of the war, as a British officer, he was yet suspected of being disloyal. Finally, the British cause became so distasteful to him that he could no longer endure it, and he resigned his office. Soon after his resignation, he removed to Illinois and located at the town of Kaskaskia. He was very wealthy and expended much of his means in building up the place. He built here the finest mansion in the Northwest Territory. Gen. Edgar was a true Irish gentleman, and as such, his fine mansion was always open to rich and poor alike, and while he entertained his wealthy and refined friends in a manner befitting their position, no beggar was ever sent from his door without receiving more than he had reason to expect. He thus endeared himself to all who came to know him, and his reputation for benevolence and hospitality was known far and wide. He brought to Kaskaskia a large stock of goods, and opened up a store for merchandise. He also built there a fine flour-mill, with which he supplied a large share of the New Orleans market. He invested, too, very largely in lands in the southern part of the State. For a number of years, he was the wealthiest man and paid the largest taxes in all of the Northwest. He was a man of liberal education, and, though not learned in the law, was elected Judge, and discharged the duties of the office in a most satisfactory manner. He was also chosen a member of the Legislature of the Northwest Territory when the Assembly met at Chillicothe, Ohio. The United States Government, in a fitting man-

ner, acknowledged his worth and loyalty to the United States, by subsequently appointing him General of the Militia of Illinois, a position which he filled with the utmost dignity, and in which he seemed to take the greatest pride. Gen. Edgar died in 1832, after over a half-century's residence in the State, greatly regretted by all.

An incident is related, which, if true, may explain how the General's resignation of his British commission may have been hastened. While Mr. Edgar was deeply in sympathy with the patriots in their efforts to gain their freedom, his wife was intense in her hatred of the British, and as intensely solicitous of the welfare of the American soldiers. Among the many kind offices performed in their behalf, we cannot forego the following: Three American soldiers had been captured and were held prisoners by the British. These men Mrs. Edgar had arranged to liberate, with instructions to appear at her house on a certain day, when she would furnish them with uniforms and arms, so that they might rejoin the American army. Mistaking the day, however, they appeared when Mrs. Edgar was absent, and the General was at home. The soldiers, not being aware that the General was a British officer, unfolded, without delay, their object. Mr. Edgar's duty to his Government he knew was to return the fugitives to prison, but he being so much in sympathy with the poor fellows, easily convinced himself that he need not interfere with his wife's affairs, and so, instead of remanding them to the tender mercies of a British prison, he procured the necessary outfits and sent them on their way, rejoicing. Unfortunately, the men were recaptured, and upon being pressed for an explanation of their escape and equipment, they divulged the names of their benefactors. This brought fully to light the standing of Gen. Edgar, and he, hearing that this additional proof of his disloyalty to King George was in the hands of his superior officers, at once removed to the West, where he rightly guessed he would be out of the reach of his new enemies, should they attempt his arrest. His patriotic lady remained behind two years, settling up his affairs, and then came on and joined her husband at Kaskaskia. Surely, no more worthy name than that of John Edgar could be bestowed on a county, township or village, and as there are all of these embraced in the one county, we deem it not amiss to suggest that the patriotic Mrs. Edgar share in the honors.

In 1823, when Edgar County was formed, the territory now called by the name of Edgar Township was included in the three townships of Fairfield, Wayne and Carroll, a small portion of the south being within the limits of Fairfield, and the balance being nearly equally divided north and south between Carroll and Wayne, the old State road passing through Bloomfield being the line between the two.

At this time, there was not more than one family in what is now Edgar Township. Joshua Martin had then lived for about a year on what has since been known as the Stage Farm. Mr. Martin kept the post office at his place



Sarsfield Clark
ROSS TP.



until Bloomfield was founded, when it was transferred to that place. William Drake settled very soon after Martin, if not quite as early.

These two names will scarcely be recognized by the more recent inhabitants, as they both died many years ago, and, we believe, none of the family now reside here.

The Lowry family, in the early days of the county, was one of the most important, not only on account of the numbers, but because of respectability and intelligence. William Lowry, who settled in the township in 1823, was Clerk of the Circuit Court of this county at one time. He was often called "Judge Lowry;" but whether he obtained the title of Judge from actual service as such officer, or whether it was bestowed upon him by general consent, we are not informed. Mr. Lowry was Foreman of the first grand jury ever convened in the county.

Reuben Lowry, a son of the above, was reputed in his time with being the swiftest runner in the Wabash Valley. With the Indians, this exercise was a great favorite; and, among the tribe of four or five hundred Kickapoos who came to this neighborhood yearly to hunt, there were some very fleet ones, but it is said Reuben was more than a match for any of them. While making their annual hunting visit to this place, the Indians frequently sent for Reuben to come out and try his speed against some new-found runner who had, doubtless, been in training for some time to match the white boy. But Lowry always came out victorious. The Indians were famous on betting, and would wager something, even if their judgment told them they would lose. On these occasions, they would usually put up a venison ham against a pint of salt; but unless Lowry chose to let his opponent win the race, which he sometimes did to keep his red friends good-natured, they invariably lost the meat. The Lowrys were from Kentucky. We believe they are all gone from here now, having either died or removed to other parts.

During the five years following the advent of the Lowry family, principal among the pioneers of the township were Harrison and Hubbel Sprague, William and Jacob Wyatt, James Marrs and Wells Morgan.

The Spragues were from Vermont. They came with their father, then an elderly man, who died here many years ago. Hubbel Sprague is still a resident of the county.

The Wyatts were an important family in pioneer times, and the name continues to hold a respectable place in this county. William Wyatt was one of the early County Commissioners, which at that time was equivalent to the office of County Judge. He was also a Lieutenant in one of the companies that went from this vicinity to suppress the Indian outrages in Northwestern Illinois in 1832. Several of the Wyatt family still reside in the county.

Wells Morgan was amongst the very early settlers of the township. He was a man well liked by all who knew him. Some of the members of this family reside in the city of Paris.

James Marrs had a reputation that extended quite over this and the adjoining counties. He was the proprietor of the old Steam Point Distillery, which though now, with its proprietor, molders in the dust, is well remembered by the early settlers of this region. The distillery, in the olden time, was the most popular institution in the country, not excepting the church. Indeed, we may well believe the one could scarcely be popular without the other. It is said that Marrs did make good whisky, and the denizens of the neighborhood appreciated it to the fullest extent. Politicians, farmers, lawyers and divines all believed in Mars—not in the red god of war Mars, but the superior dignitary who presided over the mill at Steam Point, that could transform rotten corn into a liquid fit not only for human beings, but for the god of war himself. Was he not a greater than the fabled warrior, who simply stirred up men's passions to fight each other, while the Marrs of Steam Point caused nothing but good feeling and jollity. To say that all the men drank in those days, we are informed on the most reliable authority, is not to overdraw the picture. A man who had no appetite for the product of Marrs' machine, would have been looked on, to say the least, as quite peculiar, if not a fanatic. Very much in the same light would he who would have refrained from washing down his food with a glass of whisky have been regarded, as a man in this age who should neglect to perform his daily ablutions on the outer man. A man who would have been found sneaking around trying to convince the people against the injunction of the Bible itself—"take a little suthin' for the stomach's sake"—that it was a sin to drink Marrs' drops, would have been mobbed. However, they talked temperance, somewhat, even in those days, but there were advocates of temperance, who thought a pint a day would be about the right standard.

In nothing has there been such a wonderful change of sentiment, not only in this community, but all over the county; and as we write we can hardly realize that we are telling the truth, but for the fact that we now see and from the best authority have heard. A good old Deacon in the Bloomfield Baptist Church, as late as 1837, had a nephew who was just starting in the footsteps of pious ancestors and other relatives to preach the Gospel. Of this young minister the Deacon was extremely solicitous that he should fully sustain the splendid reputation of his predecessors in the divine calling. Shortly after embarking in the holy profession, the young minister began to explain some of the scriptural passages which had formerly been supposed not only to give license in the matter of drinking, but to encourage the same as meaning just the opposite. About this time the Washingtonians began to counsel a little moderation, and a society was formed by Abraham Lincoln, at Bloomfield, and the Rev. G. W. Riley, then the young minister to whom we have been alluding, was elected President. This coming to the ears of the good Deacon, the minister's uncle, he called on him, without delay to counsel with him, and to endeavor to show him the error into which he was about to fall. Mr. Riley, however, had taken a new departure and could not be moved, though argued and pleaded with for a

long time. At length, after all scriptural arguments were exhausted, policy and political arguments were brought out. He showed him conclusively that he would certainly injure himself in the estimation of church people, and ended with this assertion: "Why, Garrard, I tell you this thing is designed by the enemies of the Government to overthrow it."

Mr. James Gordon, one of the early pioneers, says that it was considered a very proper thing indeed for a candidate to use liquor for electioneering purposes, and the prospective officer who would not use it freely was sure to remain only prospective. He was elected three times Sheriff of the County, and in each election his success was largely owing to the superior article and quantity distributed.

Be it recorded, however, to the credit of Marrs and his numerous patrons, that beastly drunkenness was not common. Mr. Marrs was an honest distiller, and made whisky out of corn, without the introduction of modern decoctions.

Is not the adulteration of the liquors as practiced by distillers of later times about to work the destruction of the traffic? In forty years, from a universal drinking community has grown an almost universal total abstinence county. In the whole county of Edgar is not an open drinking-shop to-day, and the man who openly advocates the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is looked upon as almost lost to decency.

The old Steam Point Distillery did a thriving business for a few years, but finally cheaper whisky, and a modified view of the liquor question began to lessen the profits of the establishment, and the machinery was removed to Big Creek, in Clark County, in 1832, and ran there for a time. Marrs removed to the West, and died some years ago. The frame of the old gin-mill stood many years after its usefulness (?) had been outlived.

In 1829, a number of families came out from Ohio and Kentucky, and settled in the neighborhood of Bloomfield, and some of the parties soon after founded the town. This was in reality a colony, and their location here proved to be one of the most important events in the history of the township. They were people of much more than ordinary character and intelligence, and their influence on the social and moral interests of this part of the county has been felt to this day. Among those who settled here at that time were James and William Gordon, John and James Riley, Joseph Odey, Samuel McClain, John McKee and Abram Conroy.

Of these, the Riley family has proved to be one of the most important in the county. Of this family of Baptist preachers, the work of preaching the Gospel peculiar to that denomination dates back to the time of Rev. Garrard Riley, grandfather of the already elderly G. W. Riley, now of Paris. The mantle has successively fallen on the sons since his time, and in the third generation, four of the name, sons of Rev. John W. Riley, are proclaiming the same doctrine. Perhaps but few remember the Rev. Garrard Riley, as he lived here but six months when his death occurred. He was a man of ability and of great love

of the cause he advocated. and withal one of the best of men. His loss to the little colony for whom he had preached a few times, and to whom, in the short period, he had greatly endeared himself, was greatly deplored. He died at the age of sixty-two, and was buried at Bloomfield. Rev. John W. Riley is well remembered as a man of a great deal of power and worth as a preacher. He was the first Pastor of the Baptist Church, organized at Bloomfield in 1830. He died at the age of seventy-five.

The country tannery, like the ancient carding machine, is an old-time institution. Not only are skins not tanned at home, but even the animals are sent to the cities to be slaughtered, and the business of preparing leather from the animals' hides is now all transferred to those who carry it on in a very different manner and on a much larger scale. In the early times, almost "every well-regulated community" had its tannery. Farmers killed their own cattle and sheep, took the skins to the tan-yard and had them made into leather, which, after several months, they had returned to them, paying the tanner for his work. Then the farmer, if he was not himself a shoemaker, took his own leather to the shoemaker, who made it up into foot-wear, receiving pay simply for the making of the articles. The gathering of the tan-bark from the newly-cut oak-trees, the grinding of the bark in the mill turned by the old blind horse, the vats and the red mound of worn-out bark, which used to interest us so much, have all gone, being monopolized by the wealthy company or the corporation.

The Gordon Brothers were tanners, and upon their location here, found a good opening for their business. They started the tannery at the village of Bloomfield in 1830, and run it quite successfully for eight years. Then they concluded to quit the business, and no one being desirous of continuing, they sold out the leather on hand, and the tannery ceased to be. James Gordon afterward moved to Paris and kept hotel for awhile. He is still a resident of that city. William, after the closing of the tannery, turned his attention to merchandising.

John McKee was one of the most favorably known citizens of the county. He resided here for almost a half-century, dying here only a year or so ago. He accumulated a large property and died wealthy. Probably no name appears on the county records, as administrator of estates, as often as does that of John McKee. He was a man in whom every one had confidence, and the manner in which he managed affairs intrusted to him, gave satisfaction to all. Samuel, James and John McKee, still residents of this part of the county, are sons of this pioneer. On many of the old and some of the newer maps, may be seen near the middle of the south line of the township, a figure named "Wolf Mound." The name is suggestive of a plentiful pest that formerly preyed upon the pigs and chickens of the pioneers in these parts, and we are informed this mound, now the site of William Mosses' residence, was a favorite burrow for these animals in the early times before the wolf-scalp law was enacted.

Wolf-hunting was not only a favorite sport for pioneers, but on account of the annoyance, they created an absolute necessity, and after the scalp law was passed, it became to some quite a profitable business. A man frequently captured enough of wolf-scalps in a day to pay him for several days' work on the farm. And then there were the grand wolf-hunts, in which all of the neighbors on a certain day, by appointment, would join, and dividing into two opposing companies, would hunt on a wager of a barrel or two of Marrs' essence of corn, for two or three days at a time. A favorite method of hunting these pests, as well as other game, was by what was called the "circular hunt." The territory having been selected where the hunt was to take place, as much of it was surrounded by the hunters as their numbers would indicate, they began riding or walking toward a common center, hallooing and scaring up the animals in front and at their sides, thus heading them toward the point at which the hunt was expected to culminate. After scaring them from their 'hiding-places, the circle began to close up and diminish in extent until at length wolves, rabbits, foxes, and sometimes deer, were literally penned up together, so that by shouting and racing around, it was an easy matter, while they were thus confused, to destroy great numbers of them. At this point, the excitement among the hunters was very great, and the skill displayed was not inconsiderable in the capture of such of the animals as attempted to break through the lines.

Rev. G. W. Riley, now of Paris, remembers taking part in one of these general campaigns against the wolves. He says they were about to thus close up on a number of the animals when a large, old cunning fellow dodged between the feet of the horses and attempted to make good his escape; but the Elder, mounted on a good active horse, well trained to follow the dodgings and turnings of the wolf, was as equally determined to "let no guilty wolf escape," left the ranks of the hunters and swiftly galloped after the retreating canine. He gained on the object of his pursuit, and was in a pretty fair way to make short work of him, and for the purpose was just leveling his gun, when the wolf made a sudden stop in his flight. The horse, becoming a little disconcerted at the sudden action of the wolf, also stopped as suddenly. But the rider had no idea of a halt, and, indeed, the momentum he had acquired in his hasty pursuit would not permit him to stop; so, the next instant, he realized that he was occupying the unclerical position of standing on his head on the back of a wild wolf—a feat that no circus-rider had ever before attempted, and, to our knowledge has never since accomplished. The Elder, however, did not maintain this inverted position but for a moment: the wolf was off again like a shot, and Mr. Riley as soon as possible assumed a proper-standing posture. After hastily looking around to see if his comrades had enjoyed the feat which he had involuntarily performed, he mounted his horse and was again soon in the midst of the general crusade. The short, sharp bark of the wolf is rare now in this part of the country, and a specimen captured now and then is sold as a curiosity.

During the years 1830 to 1833, Ensign Mitchell, Solomon Bond and William Barr came to the township. The first named of these three is still a resident of the township, and is verging on toward a hundred years. Mrs. Mildred Barr, widow of William Barr, still resides in the township. Mr. Barr died twenty-five years ago.

Napoleon B. Stage, Daniel Triplet, now near Cherry Point, and Elisha Holt were also very early settlers. Mr. Holt, it is said, had an idea that a bushel of corn was always worth just 25 cents, and no difference if the demand was great or small, he never asked more or less. In the early times, there was no market of any consequence, except to such as were either moving into or through the country; and if an emigrant stopped at Mr. Holt's door for the purpose of buying a bushel of corn for his horses, though Mr. Holt's neighbors all sold corn at 50 cents, his price was half that; and did his neighbors sell for 10 cents, the crop being large and the demand light, he, nevertheless, replied, "I reckon a bushel of corn is worth about 25 cents, and never let it go for less."

Mr. Stage was one of the most prominent citizens of the township. He lived here until a few years ago, at the time of his death.

RELIGIOUS.

The first church organized in the township was by the Baptists, at Bloomfield, in 1830. The organization was effected by Rev. J. W. Riley, who afterward preached for the congregation for six years. He then removed to Ohio, leaving the Church in charge of his son, G. W., who was then just entering the ministry. Under the pastorate of the Rev. G. W. Riley, the Church prospered well for twelve years. It continued its existence at Bloomfield under various ministers until 1872, when the organization was removed to Chrisman. In the history of that township it receives further notice. This Church, says Rev. G. W. Riley, organized the first Baptist Sunday school in the Wabash Valley, in 1840.

A year after the organization of the Church alluded to, the Anti-Mission Baptists established themselves here by organizing a little church, consisting of a dozen members. This Church, though it has never increased materially in membership, is yet extant; and when the other Baptist organization removed to Chrisman, bought the building formerly occupied there. Of the Anti-Mission Church, Rev. Mr. Payne, Editor of the *Chrisman Progress*, is present Pastor.

In about the year 1833, the Methodists of Bloomfield organized a society of that denomination, and built a house of worship in 1850. This organization is also transferred to Chrisman, and the building is unoccupied, but it is designed to remove it to Edgar Station.

In 1874, a Baptist Church was established at the village of Horace. This is an offshoot of the old Church of Bloomfield, and was organized in 1874, by

Rev. J. W. Riley. They have since built a very neat and convenient church edifice, by far the best in the township, and one of the handsomest in the county. Its cost was \$3,000. The society has a membership of about one hundred. Rev. C. B. Seales is the Pastor.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first schoolhouse erected in Edgar Township was a little log building at Steam Point; at least this is the only one remembered in the township in 1830. Rev. G. W. Riley thinks it had not been used before the date mentioned. At that time he taught a few children there.

In 1831, a schoolhouse and Baptist Church combined was erected at Bloomfield. In this building John McKee taught the first term.

Dr. Jesse Payne taught here, and also in other parts of the township in private houses. Dr. Payne was an excellent teacher; and in respect to the first instructors in Edgar Township, it was more than ordinarily fortunate. This township stands high in an educational point. We are credibly informed that in style of schoolhouses, in ability of teachers employed, and in general interest manifested in education by the citizens, this township is not behind any in the county.

Edgar Township was organized April 7, 1857, by the election of N. B. Stage as Supervisor; George O. Dinsmore, Town Clerk; James Adams, Assessor; Philip Williams, Collector; Allen McClain and David Naylor, Justices of the Peace; James S. Clark and J. R. Cowrey, Commissioners of Highways; Thomas Wynn, Overseer of the Poor, and George Titus, Constable. At first, the township was named Bloomfield, but at the second session of the Board of Supervisors it was changed to what we now find it.

The present officers are: R. K. Collins, Supervisor; John F. Stephenson, Town Clerk; George R. Marrs, Collector; Stephen Julian, Assessor; C. W. Clark, Ezekiel Morris and Lawson Seybold, Commissioners of Highways, and A. C. Hawkins, Constable.

The largest number of votes has been nearly four hundred.

VILLAGE OF BLOOMFIELD.

This once thriving little place, but now almost "deserted village," was laid out by Rev. John W. Riley, March 17, 1831. It will be remembered that Riley, Gordon and others had come to this vicinity and located a year and a half before. Quite a number of families had been attracted to the neighborhood, and at that time, there being no railroads, this was considered an eligible site for a prosperous town. It did seem so. It was near the fine little stream of Brouillett Creek and on the main traveled highway between Paris and Chicago, and how could it help but amount to something? The country was settling up around it, and merchandise of various kinds and trades were in demand. Even before the town was laid out, some improvements had been made here.

Mr. Riley had established a little store and sold some goods, and the Gordon Brothers had established their tannery. A blacksmith-shop was also in operation in the neighborhood. James D. Miller built the first cabin. James Gordon erected the first hewed-log house, and kept it as a hotel. John W. Riley moved a house from outside, and a few other cabins erected began to give the place quite a village look.

Dr. Noel was a young man, just studying medicine, and came out here from Southern Indiana to experiment on some of the Suckers. He had no horse, but adopted a city style of visiting his patients on foot. He did not accumulate enough while here—about two years—to buy, and returned to Indiana. On his way back he was drowned in the Ohio River.

A Masonic lodge was established here in 1853, but was afterward removed, with many other of the institutions of Bloomfield, to Chrisman. So it will be seen that, with its three churches, its school, its lodge, several stores, shops and other business, with its one hundred and fifty or more inhabitants, Bloomfield must have been a place of no ordinary importance. But the relentless railroad came along, and soon it became apparent that its prospective greatness was about to vanish in thin air. Edgar, Horace and Chrisman have all been built on its ruins.

VILLAGE OF EDGAR.

Edgar Station was laid out in 1872, for Napoleon B. Stage, by George W. Foreman, County Surveyor. The railroad had just been located through here, and this was the occasion for the enterprise.

The pioneer of this town was Gideon Minor, who had been keeping store at Bloomfield. He built the first house, a dwelling, and then brought out from Bloomfield, on trucks, his store-building. He also brought over the post office, having been appointed Postmaster, with authority to remove the institution to the new town. The same fall, Charles Earhart moved a dwelling from Bloomfield and built a blacksmith-shop. Then, N. B. Stage, the proprietor of the town, brought two dwelling-houses from his farm, and the next year, built a wagon-shop. In the fall of 1872, Hunter & Burns built a dwelling and barn and commenced pressing hay. They did a good business for a couple of years, when their barn was blown down, and since then it has not been operated.

The same fall, William Porter put up the store-building now occupied by Edward Kirby, with a stock of drugs and began selling groceries. In 1873, Alexander Somerville moved two dwellings from Bloomfield, and other buildings were erected by other parties.

The town now contains three stores, several shops and other business in proportion. No schoolhouse has been erected yet. The school is kept a half-mile south of town.

No church-building has yet been provided by any denomination, though it is in contemplation to bring out the old Methodist building from Bloomfield, this year.

Sunday school is held in the schoolhouse, south of the village. Of this, T. M. Sidenstricker is Superintendent.

VILLAGE OF HORACE.

This place was laid out only two and a half years ago. Horace is another offspring of the Paris & Danville Railroad. It was laid out for A. Tucker, by H. Guthrie, County Surveyor, June 6, 1876. A store had been kept at this place for some years before the town was laid out, by Horace Johnson and Osborn Tucker. The Tuckers were some of the oldest settlers of this part of the county, and lived here before the road was built. They continued the store until about two years ago.

F. M. Ranney built the first dwelling, in 1875. He also put up a blacksmith-shop the same year. The Baptist Church had been erected the year before. A very convenient and substantial school-building was erected in 1878.

Wilson McCarty built a storehouse two years ago, which he sold to the Tuckers, they renting the same to C. C. Cook, who bought out Tucker's goods and commenced merchandising.

WETZEL STATION.

At this Station, a store is kept by Jacob Wetzel, who also buys grain and acts as agent of the Railroad Company. No post office or other business is found here.

DESCRIPTION.

Edgar Township is bounded on the north by Ross and Prairie, on the east, by Brouillett and Hunter, on the south by Paris, and on the west by Buck and Shiloh. Most of the eastern part of the township is, or was formerly, covered by timber, which borders on the little streams of water which pass through that part. The west part is nearly all prairie, and here is found the richest land. The east part was the first to settle, it being covered by timber and supplied with water, both of which the early settlers considered essential to a good farming country. The Paris & Danville Railroad, finished through here in 1872, passes almost from north to south through the middle portion. On the east side of the township, and forming part of the line, will be seen, on the map, a straight line, bearing toward the northeast, and terminating in Vermilion County by meeting another line coming from the southeast, thus forming a kind of wedge-shaped piece of land. These lines have an interesting history. They, with another line connecting their southern terminations, embrace what is known as Harrison's Purchase. The Indians did not understand the use of the compass, and, having many times before been swindled by the whites, would have nothing to do with the "Devil's box," as they called it. They had, however, a method of surveying that they understood, and their method must be adopted, or none. Their plan was to run a line from a certain point toward the sun at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and another, from the same place of beginning, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. These lines were to extend to certain

points designated, and then be connected by a straight line. It is said that even, as proposed by the overwise chiefs, the whites, after all, beat them out of a few thousand acres of the best land in the Wabash Valley.

SHILOH TOWNSHIP.

This part of Edgar County was, in its first division, included in Carroll Township. After the creation of Vermilion County, in 1826, the limits of that precinct were considerably curtailed, and not many years after were divided. Before the adoption of the township system, in 1856, Young America Precinct had been made, including in its boundary a great part of what is now Shiloh Township. It embraced quite an extent of territory which, as it settled, soon became necessary to divide to accommodate the population.

In the spring of 1866, a petition was prepared and signed by Jacob Rogers and 49 others, residing in the south part of Young America, and north part of Buck Township, asking for a new township to be created out of these. The petition was presented to the Board of Supervisors on March 3 of that year, and by them granted. The limits were defined, and the name Bull's Head given it. This name does not seem to have been very acceptable to the denizens of the new district, for a petition was at once prepared and circulated, asking for a change of name to Shiloh. It was numerously signed, and presented to the Board on the 27th of April. It was at once granted, and the objectionable name passed away.

It may be well to state that, going farther down into the political history of Shiloh Township, the territory included in it formerly belonged in part to Embarrass and Pilot Grove Precincts. When Buck was formed mainly from the latter precinct, and Embarrass changed to its present limits, the northern part of that and Pilot Grove was merged into Young America. Hence when Shiloh Township was formed, it was taken from Young America and Buck Townships.

When Shiloh Township was created, there were few residents there. It is one of the youngest in the county, this region remaining unsettled until after the late war. A few residents had gathered about Mulberry Grove, in its southern part, but in the northern portion, prairie land, none were living. This scarcity of population is evidenced in the fact that when the township was created, only fifty names were on the petition. Several of those who signed the petition were residents then of Buck Township, which left a still smaller population in Shiloh, or, as it would be better expressed, that part of Young America made into Shiloh.

The township is almost all prairie. Its surface is rather too level for good drainage, and on this account more than any other may be based the reason for its slow settlement. In the northern and western portions this is eminently the case. Before it was settled, the long prairie grass, luxuriantly abundant

here, held the water falling on the surface of the earth, and rendered the ground at most seasons of the year, too wet for cultivation. No natural drainage presenting itself, the prairies did not offer a very inviting farm to the person accustomed to more rolling or even hilly and wooded homes in the Eastern States. Those who lived in the adjacent vicinity often expressed themselves as unwilling to give anything for the land, and allowed it to remain free in its own domain. It had, however, been observed by keen speculators, when the railroad had been surveyed through it, and knowing some day would see it dotted with the homes of industry, they were content to purchase and wait.

Brushy Fork, of Embarrass River, traverses the central northern part of this township. It rises in Goose Lake, a good sized pond, just west of Mulberry Grove. The creek has one or two small affluents, which afford some drainage to the country they traverse. Ditches are needed here to bring the land to a proper condition for profitable cultivation.

Much good has been done by tile-draining, which is getting to be the chief mode of carrying off the surplus water. It is cheaper than the open ditch in the long run, and much more effective. In addition to this, no land is lost by the space occupied by the ditch. Artificial springs are also made at the outlets of these ditches, if desirable, and water secured at no expense in dry seasons.

The eastern part of the township is drained by Brouillett's Creek, which heads a little way southwest of Goose Lake. It passes directly through the head of Mulberry Grove, and leaves the township about a mile and one-half south of its northeast corner.

TIMBER.

With the exception of Mulberry Grove, and a few straggling growths of small trees and brush, the entire township is prairie land. The small, ragged growth of timber seen occurs mostly along the eastern boundary or on the south side next to Buck Township. Mulberry Grove received its name from the Indians, who fancied it resembled a mulberry in shape. They gave many names to small growths of timber occurring at frequent intervals on the prairies, all of which accorded with their fancied resemblance to some external object. In many places, all these names are yet preserved. The grove here contains about fifteen hundred acres of land, and has in its day produced some excellent timber. The best of this is now all gone, and only an inferior second growth takes its place. The first settlement in the township was made near this grove, and the first cabins built from logs obtained there.

PRODUCTS.

At present, corn is the chief crop raised here. Oats, rye, barley, wheat and other cereals are also grown, but not so extensively as corn. It is the great staple product of the Prairie State, and, like cotton in the South, is king. A great deal is now used in fattening stock, as experience has proven that corn can be *driven* to market with more profit than *hauled*. Cattle and hogs are raised in great numbers. Swine command a steady market, while cattle are

not behind. Prior to the settlement of the prairies in this township, stock-growers in Indiana and elsewhere drove large herds of cattle up here, herding them in the summer, and feeding them in the winter on the stalks of corn left standing, purchased for that purpose.

The entire population of the township, we were told, are engaged in farming. An examination of the list of tax-payers, elsewhere in these pages, shows every man a farmer but one. This exhibits conclusively the occupation of the people. Hume and Metcalf on the north, Isabel, Redmon and Paris on the south, are the principal markets for this township. From these places the grain, stock and other marketable produce find their way to Eastern and Northern cities.

AREA.

Shiloh Township is ten and one-half miles long on the northern border; seven on the eastern, five on the lower southern; after a turn of three miles northward, it again proceeds five and one-half miles west, where it turns north four miles. This gives an area of fifty-seven sections, or 36,480 acres, if all sections and half-sections contain the full number of acres in a Government section. The township is composed of parts of Towns 15 north, Range 13 west, 15 north, Range 14 west, and 15 north, Range 12 west.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Compared with many other townships, Shiloh possesses but little history; when they were old, it was just starting. The timbered parts of the county received the early emigrants, and for many years no attempt was made to settle the prairies. One reason for this was, the first settlers came from a timbered country, and knew but little about the prairies. Another was, they had no plows that would turn the prairie sod, and allowed it to remain as a pasture. The soil was found to be rich, however, wherever tested, and could not be permitted to remain wild. When it began to settle in earnest, people came in as by magic, and in from three to five year's time after they came on the prairie, and demonstrated it could be cultivated, not an acre was left unclaimed.

Mr. Jerry Myers, now living near Hume, states that he came to the south part of this township in the spring of 1848 or 1849, probably the former year. When he came, he found Archibald Myers and George Bailey living near the grove, while the next settlers, north, were the Reed family, living at Hickory Grove, where Palermo now is. Between Mulberry and Hickory Groves, there was not a single resident.

Archibald Myers had been living here a number of years, and had a comfortable home, made of logs cut in the grove. His house stood southwest of the grove, and here, on the land he entered, he lived until his death. Mr. Bailey lived near him and had a start similar to his. Mr. Jerry Myers settled in the eastern part of the grove, and built him a house of material obtained

principally therein. He had lived, prior to this time, near Baldwinsville, in Hunter Township. When he came to Shiloh, then Young America, he went to a new country, probably to grow up with it; at least, he followed the sage's advice and went West, even if he did not go far. For four of five years, these three families were alone in this neighborhood. They went to Paris for milling purposes, trading, and for their mail. While they were here, the railroad project revived, and the Indianapolis & St. Louis, then Terre Haute & Alton, Railroad began to awaken the slumbering hopes of a growing city at this point. When these families went to the county seat, they traveled in as direct a line as possible, across the prairie. They were not intercepted by fences until near their destination.

East and south of this neighborhood was thickly settled. Hence, all their communications with others brought them there for any "neighboring" purposes. They were, however, surrounded by good land. Drovers, who came annually here to herd and feed stock, took back good accounts of the fertility of the soil, could it be properly drained, and others were contemplating a move here.

In 1855, Mr. D. D. Wood came to this settlement, and erected a "Jackson log-house," as he called it. It was made of hickory logs, hewed slightly on the inner side, and being a firm friend of "Old Hickory," he denominated his house by the name given. He lived with Jerry Myers while constructing his Democratic cabin and prepared for his family. He located just west of the grove, near Goose Lake. He was the fourth settler in the township. From this time on, it is impossible to tell of each one as he located. They now began to come in rapidly, taking up the country in the south part of the township. The story of one is the story of all, and to repeat each is useless. The Craigs and others came in at this period, each one building him a cabin where he could not afford a frame dwelling, and each one opened a farm. As one after another came in and the circle of neighbors widened, improvements, material, social and otherwise, were introduced, conducing much to their pleasure, comfort and happiness.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Jerry Myers says the first school established in the township was started in the winter of 1855-56. By this date, enough persons had settled about the grove to warrant the erection of a frame schoolhouse, which was built near where Mr. William Kiles now lives. He thinks the school was taught by a Mr. Edmonson, and that there was a very fair attendance of scholars. This was the only schoolhouse in the township for four or five years. By that time, the population had so increased that another was necessary and it was erected. Then again, when the settlers were numerous enough, and so scattered as to warrant the erection of a third house, that appeared, and so on until the present number was reached.

There is but one church in the township. That is situated in the southeastern part, near the township line. It is owned by the Protestant Methodists, who erected it about seven years ago. They have a small congregation, part of whom live in the adjoining township of Edgar.

About 1849 or 1850, the United Brethren built a church just over the line in Edgar Township, which may properly be termed as the first church in the community. This, the first residents in Shiloh attended, and many yet go there for divine services, who are members of that denomination.

Shiloh Township is so young, compared to the other parts of Edgar County, that its history must necessarily be brief. We have here recorded the earliest settlement, which, in the future, will be valuable to the coming historian.

Before closing, we will add the names of the present officers of Shiloh Township, chosen at the last election :

Supervisor, W. E. Means.

Clerk, Silas Russell.

Assessor, James Poor.

Commissioners of Highways, Isaac Morris, Vincent Gassett and James Shepherd.

Justices of the Peace, Daniel Higgins and J. D. Marquans.

Constables, J. S. Roberts and G. W. Murphy.

BUCK TOWNSHIP.

Maps are so frequently changed in their appearance, nowadays, that we who studied geography but a few years ago are at a loss to trace the places that, to us then were familiar. The rivers designated on these charts still remain the same, but all else is changed. The teacher, almost every time he applies for a new certificate, is obliged to brush up on geography; and the pupil, whenever a change is made in books, has to take up the study anew. We are always studying this branch. Unlike mathematics or grammar, which seem to have an end, and whose rules seem to be, in a measure, fixed, the boundaries of States, counties and townships are as unstable as the banks of the Missouri River themselves, and are shifting and changing with every flood of political or financial disturbance. It is, however, both instructive and amusing to look over a map of the country as it was in the olden time. If we compare a map of the eastern coast of the United States, as published by the authority of the British Government in the year 1700, with modern publications of a like character, we shall find features so different in the two as would not only be surprising to people ignorant of the history of the country subsequent to that date, but which would cause no little astonishment in the minds of the well-informed.

Look at a map of the Northwest during a period just prior to 1765, and you will find it marked as "French Territory." Then, this same territory,

from the date named until 1778, is delineated as a "British Province." After this, from 1778 until 1787, what is now the State of Illinois appears as a part of Virginia. After this, for thirteen years, with a vast amount of other territory, it was called the Northwest Territory. In 1800, when our grandfathers were going to school, they were taught to call the whole of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan by the name of "Indiana Territory;" and by this title it was known until 1809, when the mapmakers again had to change, and Illinois and Wisconsin were called the "Illinois Territory." In 1818, when our fathers began to study geography, the atlases in which grandfather and grandmother studied would no longer answer the purpose, for Illinois had then become a State, with boundaries co-extensive with what we now find them. The changes which have come to the geographical features of the State since its admission into the Union are equally noticeable. The original number of counties was only fifteen; and, though Edgar has an ancient flavor, it was not one of them. These fifteen counties have been so divided and subdivided that we now have one hundred and two.

When Edgar County was first formed, its northern boundary was north of Chicago, and so continued until 1826. In that year, a slice of about four thousand square miles was taken off to make Vermilion County, and the map had to be changed.

When the county was first organized it contained but five townships, or precincts as they were called, and these have been changed and modified, so that we now have fifteen, and not a single one of the original townships remains in boundary the same as originally. The names of the original townships were Pike, Wayne, Carroll, Fairfield and Ripley, and not a single one of these names is retained. An unfortunate spider, having fallen into a bottle of ink, and being lifted therefrom and placed upon a sheet of blank paper would make a map as easily distinguished as the map of this region a half a century ago. Buck Township, at first, lay partly in Fairfield and partly in Carroll. In 1856, it was formed with bounds very different from what we now find them, a portion having been cut from the north and added to Shiloh. The mapmakers have been further worried by the location of railroads, the building of towns and the laying-out of highways.

The township, as described at present, which, however, we do not guarantee for more than five years, is as follows: It is bounded on the north by Shiloh; on the east, by Paris and Edgar; on the south, by Grand View, and on the west, by Kansas and Embarrass.

This is, almost exclusively, a prairie township, there being only a few acres of timber in the whole of it. The only streams of water are two small branches of Catfish Creek, the one flowing from the northwest corner, and the other through the southwest. The land is nearly all level, and, in some places, almost too flat for successful cultivation, though good drainage is making this

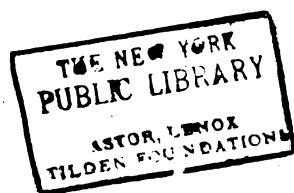
the very best land in the county, as it is the richest. The soil of the whole township may be said to be of the most productive character, and is well adapted to the raising of corn, oats, rye, wheat and other vegetables common to this region. A great deal of pork is produced, and also considerable of fine cattle. At the time of the adoption of the act authorizing counties to organize by townships, this was one of the most sparsely settled of the original thirteen. On account of a lack of timber, this land had been neglected. A good deal of prairie was under cultivation, it is true, but no one yet dared to venture clear out on the prairie without also owning a little tract of timber, from which to obtain fuel and lumber for fences and buildings. But when the country was found to be literally resting on a bed of fuel, and when the railroads began to be built and to bring in, from the pineries of the north and from other sources, a class of lumber better adapted to the use of building than the hard wood nearer home, the fear of the wood destitution on the prairies began to vanish. At the time of which we write, there were but just a sufficient number of citizens in the township competent to hold all of the offices.

Among those who were considered early settlers are remembered Andrew Lycan, Absalom Pitcher, Horace Griswold, William Titchenor, William Culbertson, Henry Rudy, Uriah Colier, Jacob Hinds, S. R. Metcalf, Emanuel Myers. These were all here before or about 1850. Of course this date, as compared with other townships, is quite modern, the townships on three sides of it having been settled already twenty years or more. Some of these had been early settlers in other parts of the county, and were, therefore, pioneers in every sense of the word. Some of them have been of more than ordinary importance, and deserve more than a mere mention.

Horace Griswold is an example of a self-made man, and every incident related of him but tends to show the strong will and persistence underlying his character which have made him successful. He came out here in 1840, and worked at his trade—that of shoemaker—in Paris for a time. Then he removed to Grand View, continuing to *peg* away at the same business, as though it was his *all*. At last he had accumulated some means, and he made a little venture in real estate in this township. This proved successful, and he continued to add acre to acre until he now owns nearly a section. An instance of his ability to accomplish large results by simple means is given in a trip which he once made to Connecticut from this place. The distance traveled was 1,040 miles, and the whole trip was accomplished on horseback in twenty-six days, or at an average of about forty miles a day. Where is the young man in Edgar County now who would undertake such a trip to see his mother, or even as a matter of business? He says he has ridden over the road from his farm to Dudley, a distance of one and a half miles, after his meals, enough to complete the circuit of the earth one and a half times. It is said of



John A Ray
(DECEASED)
ELBRIDGE TP.



Mr. Griswold that he has never yet been known to fail on a promise of any kind.

Andrew Lycan, who died in Paris Township, a few years ago, was a carpenter. He is remembered to have built, for George Redmon, the first frame house in Paris Township outside of the city. He was for a great number of years, much interested in the County Agricultural Society, and his name will be found often on its records.

Mr. Culbertson has also been a prominent patron of the society, and is noted as a fine stock-raiser. He still resides in the township near May's Station.

Uriah Colier and **Jacob Hinds** came from Indiana, and settled in the south part of the township. They are good farmers, and have both made money by industry and economy. They are brothers-in-law.

William Titchenor was a man of more than ordinary ability. He was a preacher in the Christian Church. He was also somewhat of a politician, and as elected from this district to a seat in the State Senate, in which office he gave good satisfaction. He removed from here to California about twenty-five years ago, and is, consequently, scarcely remembered, except by the older residents of the county.

Henry Rudy is a son of **Frederick Rudy**, one of the old pioneers of Grand View.

Simpson R. Metcalf was in the Mexican war, and settled here on his return from there. He lived here about ten years. He has since removed to Douglas County.

Emanuel Myers is what is known as a "good, honest Dutchman." Mr. Myers, by that industry and economy peculiar to the Teutons, has accumulated a good property. He has filled several prominent offices in the township, and has discharged their duties creditably.

By the year 1857, when this township was organized, among those who had also settled on the prairie are remembered **Dr. J. M. Boyles**, **Burt Holcomb**, **William M. Snyder**, **John J. Perisho**, **Moses Burnet**, **Stephen Trogdon**, **Elias Morris**, **W. H. Barnhill**, **Adam Stewart**, **Madison** and **John Clinton**, **Richard Stanley**, **William Cline**, **James Vance**, **Thomas Marks** and **H. Breeding**.

At that time, the township yet presented a rather wild appearance; and wonderful changes have come to it since then. There were as yet but few roads and few fences, and the township was but just beginning to show signs of life, indicating that it might sometime take rank in population and wealth with other portions of the county. In places, there were yet sections of land covered only by the tall prairie grass, through which the snakes wriggled, and in which the prairie-hens hid almost unmolested. A sight which, to those living here now for only a few years would be interesting and novel, was often witnessed. Sometimes the lighting of a pipe among the dry grass, in the autumn

or early spring, caused a scene which rivaled in grandeur the one said to have been originated by Mrs. O'Leary's cow in Chicago, in 1871. Throwing his half-burnt match aside, the smoker would unconsciously kindle a blaze from which he had to run for his life. If the wind were blowing, great sheets of flame would be carried forward, like the angry waves of the ocean, to envelop all that came in its way in fire. The path of the conflagration, too, would widen as it progressed, and animals, snakes, and even birds, stood a good chance of being broiled alive. To prevent these fires from communicating to houses and grain-stacks, it was customary to plow a number of furrows around the plat which it was desirable to protect, and then, on a calm day, burn the grass that lay within the inclosure. Even this precaution sometimes failed, as a strong wind would often project the flame many feet, landing it clear of the already-burnt area, and communicating it to the stacks of grain or hay.

The prairie may be said to have been literally full of snakes, among which was the deadly rattlesnake. In plowing the prairie for the first time, each furrow made would drive the reptiles nearer and nearer together, as the furrows from either side approached each other. Near the last, when the unplowed had become a narrow strip, the grass seemed to be moving with the wriggling things. Most of the prairie snakes were harmless, but the rattlesnake was greatly feared on account of its venom. But few, however, among the large number who have felt the poisonous fangs of this reptile were fatally injured. A true homeopathic remedy, "*similia similibus curantur*," was discovered, and applied with perfect effect. This was nothing more nor less than a production of the prairie, where the venomous reptile was found, and which had been introduced and largely manufactured by one Marrs, of Edgar Township. To fill the patient's hide full of sod-corn whisky, then, was this noble remedy; and the poison in the one seemed to neutralize the other. As soon as the patient began to feel the bite of the whisky more than that of the snake, he was considered out of danger. There is a coincidence, here, between this remedy and the illusion of the victim of drink when he imagines that he has "snakes in his boots," which we have not time to stop and investigate, but which we leave for our readers to reflect upon.

Might not the bite of the rattlesnake, taken in small doses, acting upon the homeopathic suggestion, be a good cure for drunkenness?

ORGANIZATION.

The following is an exact transcript of the first township record made after the township had been set off by the County Commissioners, and explains itself better than anything we can say:

"Pursuant to public notice, the electors of Pilot Grove Township met at the Buckler Schoolhouse, in said township, on the 7th of April, 1857,

adopted township organization and elected the following officers: W. H. Barnhill, Supervisor; Adam Stewart, Assessor; Jacob Zimmerly, Clerk; Richard Stanley, Collector; Simpson R. Metcalf, Overseer of the Poor; J. M. Boyles, William Cline and James Vance, Commissioners of Highways; Thomas Marks and William Snyder, Justices of the Peace; David Lynch and William Buckler, Constables; H. Breeding, Emanuel Myers and Uriah Colier, Overseers of Highways."

It will be noticed that, in the above record, the name "Pilot Grove" is used. At the first session of the Board of Supervisors after this election, the name was changed to Buck, it having been discovered that another township in the State bore the name of "Pilot Grove." At this time, the officers of the township are: John Rhoads, Supervisor; Charles W. Curl, Clerk; Edward Stepp, Assessor, and S. B. Mays, Collector. At present, the number of voters in the township is about one hundred and forty, and the population is near seven hundred.

VILLAGE OF MAYS.

This is simply a station on the Paris & Decatur Railroad, situated near the eastern part of the township. It contains a store, post office and a few dwellings.

And now, to our readers, especially the old settlers, with whom we have had so many pleasant chats, we are about to say good by. Our short acquaintance has been so pleasant that, in leaving you we feel great regret that our intercourse has thus suddenly terminated. But a few more short years, and you and we will join the ranks of the other old pioneers who have crossed the waters to a newer and better country, and there we will renew this acquaintance, and perhaps again converse upon the scenes and incidents of this life, as we have upon the earthly past.

The following poem, written by Eugene J. Hall, is so applicable to the experience of nearly every old settler that we are sure they will thank us for introducing it, and will read it with the same pleasure with which it has been read by us:

THE HOUSE ON THE HILL.

[*Poem read by Eugene J. Hall at the Re-union of the "Sons of Vermont," at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Friday evening, Jan. 17, 1878.*]

From the weather-worn house on the brow of the hill

We are dwelling afar, in our manhood to-day;

But we see the old gables and hollyhocks still,

As they looked long ago, ere we wandered away;

We can see the tall well-sweep that stands by the door,

And the sunshine that gleams on the old oaken floor.

We can hear the low hum of the hard-working bees

At their toil in our father's old orchard, once more,

In the broad, trembling tops of the bright-blooming trees,

As they busily gather their sweet winter's store:

And the murmuring brook, the delightful old horn,

And the cawing black crows that are pulling the corn.

We can hear the sharp creak of the farm-gate again,
 And the loud, cackling hens in the gray barn near by,
 With its broad, sagging floor, and its scaffolds of grain,
 And its rafters that once seemed to reach to the sky;
 We behold the great beams, and the bottomless bay,
 Where the farm-boys once joyfully jumped on the hay.

We can see the low hog-pen, just over the way,
 And the long-ruined shed, by the side of the road,
 Where the sleds in the summer were hidden away,
 And the wagons and plows in the winter were stowed;
 And the cider-mill, down in the hollow below,
 With a long, creaking sweep, the old horse used to draw,
 Where we learned, by the homely old tub, long ago,
 What a world of sweet rapture there was in a straw;
 From the cider-casks there, loosely lying around,
 More leaked from the bung-holes than dripped on the ground.

* * * *

We are far from the home of our boyhood to-day,
 In the battle of life we are struggling alone;
 The weather-worn farmhouse has gone to decay,
 The chimney has fallen, its swallows have flown;
 But Fancy yet brings, on her bright golden wings,
 Her beautiful pictures again from the past,
 And Memory fondly and tenderly clings
 To pleasures and pastimes too lovely to last.
 We wander again by the river to-day;
 We sit in the school-room, o'erflowing with fun;
 We whisper, we play, and we scamper away
 When our lessons are learned and the spelling is done.
 We see the old cellar where apples were kept,
 The garret where all the old rubbish was thrown,
 The little back chamber where snugly we slept,
 The homely old kitchen, the broad hearth of stone,
 Where apples were roasted in many a row,
 Where our grandmothers nodded and knit long ago.

Our grandmothers long have reposed in the tomb;
 With a strong, healthy race they have peopled the land;
 They worked with the spindle, they toiled at the loom,
 Nor lazily brought up their babies by hand.

* * * *

From the weather-worn house on the brow of the hill
 We are dwelling afar, in our manhood to-day;
 But we see the old gables and hollyhocks still,
 As they looked when we left them to wander away.
 But the dear ones we loved in the sweet long-ago,
 In the old village church-yard sleep under the snow.

Farewell to the friends of our bright boyhood days,
 To the beautiful vales once delightful to roam,
 To the fathers, the mothers, now gone from our gaze,
 From the weather-worn house to their heavenly home,
 Where they wait, where they watch, and will welcome us still,
 As they waited and watched in the house on the hill.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

ITEMS.	No.	Av. Value.	Assessed Value.
Horses of all ages.....	11875	\$21 84	\$259868
Cattle of all ages.....	25502	10 59	270301
Mules and Asses of all ages	1482	25 07	87152
Sheep of all ages.....	18139	1 44	13235
Hogs of all ages.....	35138	1 45	51049
Steam Engines, including Boilers.....	33	168 75	5570
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.....	55	25 60	1408
Billiard, Pigeon-hole, Bagatelle, or other similar Tables.....	16	21 25	340
Carriages and Wagons, of whatsoever kind	4193	13 32	55855
Watches and Clocks.....	3309	2 97	9837
Sewing and Knitting Machines.....	1881	7 09	13340
Piano Fortes.....	205	48 89	10022
Melodeons and Organs.....	180	18 69	3383
Merchandise on hand.....			100441
Materials and Manufactured Articles on hand			2205
Manufacturers' Tools, Implements and Machinery (other than Engines and Boil- ers, which are to be listed as such.....			5059
Agricultural Tools and Machinery.....			42769
Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware.....			530
Diamonds and Jewelry.....			165
Moneys of Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber.....			30447
Credits of same.....			11203
Moneys of other than those.....			97678
Credits of other than the same			115681
Bonds and Stocks.....			100
Shares of Capital of Companies and Associations not incorporated by the laws of this State.....			50
Property of Companies and Corporations other than hereinbefore enumerated			75
Property of Saloons and Eating-Houses.....			20
Household or Office Furniture and Property.....			99719
Investments in Real Estate and Improvements thereon			1630
All other Property required to be listed.....			13486
Shares of Stock of State or National Banks.....			77364
Total value of Personal Property.....			\$1329452

REAL ESTATE.

LANDS.	No. of Acres.	Average Value per Acre.	Total Value.
Improved Lands.....	363,578	\$11 45	\$4,163,446
Unimproved Lands.....	35,022	6 46	226,200
Total value Lands.....			\$4,389,655

TOWN AND CITY LOTS.	No. of Lots.	Average Value per Lot.	Total Value.
Improved Town and City Lots.....	1,794	\$316 85	\$568,512
Unimproved Town and City Lots.....	2,347	28 62	56,447
Total value Town and City Lots.....			\$624,959

Total value of Personal Property.....	\$1,329,452
Total value of Lands.....	4,389,655
Total value of Town and City Lots.....	624,959
Total value of all Property Assessed.....	\$6,344,066

POPULATION OF EDGAR COUNTY, BY TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1870.					1860.	
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Brouillett.....	1,086	1,077	9	1,086	.....	998	.....
Buck.....	794	752	42	794	.....	740	.....
Edgar.....	1,617	1,580	37	1,617	.....	1,451	1
Elbridge.....	1,807	1,789	18	1,807	.....	1,755	5
Embarrass.....	1,280	1,247	33	1,271	9	965	.....
Grand View.....	1,899	1,825	74	1,890	9	1,512	1
Hunter.....	1,029	973	56	1,029	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	1,618	1,580	38	1,615	3	1,231	.....
Paris.....	4,522	4,253	269	4,446	76	3,066	25
City of Paris.....	3,057	2,846	211	3,000	57	1,908	22
Prairie.....	829	823	6	829	.....	711	.....
Ross.....	731	713	18	729	2	667	1
Shiloh.....	745	728	17	745	.....	.....	.....
Stratton.....	1,621	1,580	41	1,618	3	1,946	.....
Sims.....	1,185	1,166	19	1,179	6	1,233	4
Young America.....	687	678	9	684	3	613	.....

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF OUR PATRONS.

PARIS TOWNSHIP.

MILTON K. ALEXANDER, deceased, Paris, whose portrait has a place in this work, was born in Elbert Co., Ga., Jan. 23, 1796, and was the third son of a family of twelve children. His father, John Brown Alexander, was a native of Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., and his mother, Barbara (King) Alexander, of Scotland; his ancestors came from the north of Ireland, and, during the Revolution, the Alexander family were quite numerous about Charlotte, some six of them having in 1775, signed the Mecklenburg declaration of Independence; in 1804, his father and family immigrated to Williamson Co., Tenn., and, in 1811, to the border county of Lincoln, in same State; schools at that time were of the most primitive kind, consequently the early educational advantages of the subject of this sketch were quite limited; with, however, his love of knowledge and his active mind and retentive memory, he in after life acquired a fund of information rarely surpassed by those enjoying the most favorable opportunities in early life. During the war of 1812, still a boy, he undertook the sternest duties of a man, those of a soldier; he was out with the Tennessee Mounted Volunteers, under Gen. Jackson, against the warlike Southern savages, and was chosen First Lieutenant by his comrades; from the time he entered the service up to the taking of Pensacola, Nov. 6, 1814, remained under the immediate command of Gen. Jackson; soon after, Gen. Jackson with the principal part of his forces went to New Orleans; much against his wishes, it fell to the lot of Lieut. Alexander to remain in

Florida with that portion of the army, to who was left the less glorious, though not less arduous duty of chastising the warlike Seminoles; the privations of this campaign brought on disease, from which he never after fully recovered. After the war, he returned to Lincoln Co., Tenn., and, on Dec. 16, 1819, was married to Miss Mary Shields, of Giles Co., Tenn., in which county he resided until he emigrated to Illinois. In 1823, he came to Edgar Co., and soon afterward engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits at Paris; on the establishment of mail facilities in the embryo city of Paris, he became Postmaster, a position which he held for twenty-five years; in February, 1826, he was appointed Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, which position he held till September, 1837; and in the same year, having been elected thereto, was commissioned Colonel of the 19th Regiment Illinois Militia, by Gov. Edward Coles; in December, 1830, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Gov. John Reynolds, and, on account of Indian troubles on the frontier, was, in 1831, required to accompany the Governor to Rock Island; in 1832, he was elected and commissioned Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade of Illinois Volunteers, and was in active service in the field till the close of the Black Hawk war. In 1837, he was elected by the joint vote of the General Assembly of Illinois, a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Works, an office of great trust and responsibility; at the first meeting of the Commissioners, he was chosen President of the Board, which he retained until the whole system of internal improve-

ments was abandoned by the State. In December, 1830, he became a member of the Presbyterian Church in Paris, and continued so up to the day of his death. Gen. Alexander was a man of cool, clear judgment, great self-control and fine practical business ability; he was public-spirited and hospitable, and in all his business relations prompt and honorable; the varied and responsible duties imposed on him by the partiality of his fellow-citizens were faithfully and ably discharged, and he maintained through life a name unsullied by a single stain. After suffering patiently and cheerfully for ten years as an invalid, he departed this life July 7, 1856, respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and sincerely mourned by a numerous circle of friends and relatives.

ALBERT B. AUSTIN, Sr., deceased, Paris, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Greene Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1808. His parents were both of New England stock; his grandfather was a participant in the Revolutionary struggle. He received a good elementary education, and early in life was known as a boy of high moral principle, great industry and correct habits. His father died when he was quite young, and on him devolved the maintenance of the mother and younger children, which required great industry and energy. He was married to Miss Jennie E. Hannah, who survives him, in Schenectady in October, 1832. They lived at Hudson and Schenectady, N. Y., until 1852, when they emigrated to this, then new country. Mr. Austin was an active, efficient man, ready to engage in every work where public interest could be promoted. He was Chief of Police, Police Magistrate, head of fire company, Overseer of the Poor, and President of School Boards for over twenty years; and when he left New York, the citizens, by an ardent exhibition of their confidence and respect, had a large meeting, at which they, by resolutions, acknowledged their obligation to him, and their high esteem of his character, and presented him with a silver cup. He moved to this place with his family in 1852. His labors were soon needed here. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1853, under Dr. Samuel Newell, and was soon after elected an Elder, which office he filled ably and honorably to the end of

his life. He was elected Judge of the County Court, and to the office of Clerk twice, and did much in bringing about those municipal improvements which have so greatly benefited this city. Mr. Austin and wife had born to them ten children, eight of whom are living, honored and beloved citizens, viz., Adelia Ann, Alanson, William, Jennie, Albert, James, Wallace and Archibald; two deceased—Ruby and Nancy. One son graduated at Union College, New York, another at Yale College, New Haven, and a third at Columbia Medical College, in New York City. The Judge was a man of intellect, energy and practical Christian piety. He believed in letting his light shine, and evinced his Christian faith by works of benevolence and love, wherever an opportunity afforded. He, for many years, gave much time and attention to organizing the public schools, and had a large responsibility in erecting the school-buildings, and in carrying on the schools. His efficient labors in the church were no less valuable than elsewhere. He was ever at his post, and stood as a most prominent man in talent, activity and devoted piety. He was a prominent and honored member of the society of the I. O. O. F., and he held the position of Deputy Grand Master of the State. He died Tuesday, May 21, 1878.

S. O. AUGUSTUS, Circuit Clerk, Paris, is a pioneer of the county; was born in Jefferson Co., Ky., July 15, 1830, and came into this county with his parents in 1831. They settled in what is now known as Grand View Tp., and there bought and improved land. His father was one of the first County Commissioners of Edgar County, and resided at first location until his death, which was July 12, 1863, at the age of 71. During the early life of S. O., he received a good education, and his first business experience was in the way of a dry goods clerk, and, in 1854, he with Rudy & Co. opened a dry goods store, in which business he continued about nine years, then bought land in Grand View Tp., and began farming. His farm consists of 740 acres, and is one of the best improved farms in the county, being well watered, is finely adapted to stock-raising. He makes the stock trade quite a prominent part of his business. His first office was that of Village Alderman, in

1855; then served seven years as Township Supervisor. He was elected to his present office by the Democratic party in 1876. He has held a number of responsible positions, all of which he has filled with honor and credit to himself and those he represented. On April 13, 1854, he married Miss Lizzie Harding, of this county. They are the parents of four children—George H., Jacob E., Cammie and Bessie B.

F. R. AXSON, abstract, real estate and loan agent, was born in Shrewsbury, England, June 21, 1839. He came to this country in 1859, and settled in New York, and, in 1861, he enlisted with the 67th N. Y. V. I., and was through a number of heavy battles, among which were Bull Run, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania; through the many severe engagements he received but a slight wound; was mustered out at Petersburg in June, 1864. He returned to Brooklyn, and shortly began business in New York City; he came to Chicago in 1865, and, in 1873, removed to Cincinnati, where he remained until 1877, when he came to Paris. During his early life, he received a good education, laying the foundation for future usefulness. He has now established himself in Paris, in the abstract and loan business; being social, genial and a practical business man, it is fair to predict for him a brilliant future. Francis R. Axson, while in Chicago, was, for several years western agent of Messrs. Tyng & Co., of New York City, and in that capacity had considerable experience that he will find useful in his present business, having had to travel through the Western and Northwestern States.

JOHN ARTHUR, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Paris; is a native of Pennsylvania; was born Oct. 12, 1819; when 10 years old, was brought to Clark Co., Ohio, where he was raised and received a good common education; when of age, began to do for himself, engaging in agricultural pursuits, and has made that his business thus far through life. He married Miss Eliza C. Moss, of Clark Co., Jan. 1, 1847; she was born Feb. 10, 1822. They came to Edgar Co. in 1854, and bought land and settled where they now reside, at which time the country was

wild, unsettled, and the hardships and trials of a pioneer's life were but common to them; but, by perseverance and industry, coupled with unswerving integrity, has placed himself in his present position. He owns 1,500 acres of fine improved land, valued at \$70 per acre. Since residing in Illinois, has given a larger portion of his time and attention to stock-dealing, in which he is largely known and very successful. The family consists of Athalinda (now Mrs. G. W. Brown), Daniel, Mary J. (now Mrs. J. H. Harris), Henry H., John D. and Adda. As a family, they are much respected by all who know them.

JOHN N. ANTHONY, carpenter, contractor and builder, Paris; was born in Armstrong Co., Penn., Dec. 28, 1821; he being of a mechanical turn of mind, chose the trade of a brickmason for his occupation, and, at the early age of 13, began and served as an apprentice until 21; he then being an able workman, he worked in the capacity of a foreman until 1857, when he removed to Paris and bought a farm and began to improve it, but soon returned to his trade and took up contracting and building; in 1865, he returned to farming, and continued two years, after which he gave his principal time to his trade; he was considered the most able workman of the county, having built some of the principal blocks; also, some of the finest residences of the county; he continued until his health began to fail, since which time he has but looked after the affairs of his family and property. He has held a number of prominent and responsible positions; at present a member of the City Council. He is noted for his honesty and integrity, and is a much respected citizen. He was twice married; first to Miss Mary Waggoner, in March, 1844; she passed away in October, 1871, leaving seven children; his second wife was Miss Martha Kiser, of Virginia; she passed away March 26, 1877, leaving a family of three.

J. Y. ANTRIM, grocer, Paris; was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Nov. 21, 1824, where he was raised and schooled; obtained a common-school education. On Sept. 27, 1845, he married Miss Julia Lick, of Reading, Penn.; in 1852, they removed to Hamilton, Ohio, where he erected and operated a woolen-mill; he followed constructing and operating woolen-mills for

some thirty years ; in this he is considered the most efficient of any man of the Northwest ; he removed to Paris in 1858 to manage a mill for L. C. Mann. During the late war of the rebellion, he enlisted with the 7th Ill. V. C., and served three years and three months, and returned to Paris and built what was known as the Vance Mills afterward, he built the Walker Mills. Mr. A. has been quite an extensive traveler ; has crossed the continent some three times and thoroughly through the United States ; he is a man of good physical, as well as mental powers ; as a man among men or in the quiet surroundings of his home, he is social and genial, and as a family they are much respected. The family consists of three daughters and one son—Emma (now Mrs. J. H. Stoner, of Terre Haute), John W., Sallie C. and Lydia S.

REV. W. B. ADAMS (deceased), Paris, was among the early settlers of this county, and engaged in farming for a number of years ; then removed to Paris and followed contracting and building ; Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been intimately connected with the growth and prosperity of the M. E. Church for a number of years, he having been in the work of the ministry as local preacher for some eighteen years ; all through his ministerial life, he acted as missionary in supplying destitute neighborhoods with preaching, and was a useful and influential citizen, and spent his time in doing good and raising and educating an intelligent family, which consists of two boys, Allyn and Henry B., who are now engaged in the grocery business, firm of Adams Bros. ; they were born in Clark Co., Ill., but raised in this county, and finished their education at the Edgar Academy ; they opened and began in their present business in 1874 ; they are young men of fine address, pleasant manners and good business ability, and are noted for their energy and enterprise ; H. B. has invented a folding plant-stand that, for neatness and convenience, surpasses anything in use, being so constructed as to form one-quarter, one-half or three-quarter circle, convenient for using on the outside corner or inside corner of a bay-window ; holds from eighteen to twenty-five plants ; its practicability is seen at a glance.

W. ALEXANDER, retired, Paris, pioneer of the county, was born in Williamson

Co., Tenn., June 3, 1808 ; he came with his parents to Illinois in 1820, and located in what is now Vermilion ; thence to Edgar in 1821, where he spent his boyhood on a farm, subjected to all the privations and hardships of a pioneer life ; his advantages for school education were few and far between, though he acquired a fair education ; he is one who clearly remembers when the beautiful land was an unbroken waste, inhabited by roving bands of Indians, with here and there an occasional adventurous pioneer. He served in the Black Hawk war. Agricultural pursuits has been his business thus far through life. On March 25, 1841, he married Miss Sarah Young, of Cincinnati, Ohio ; they have two children living—Ravilla C. and Frank R. Mr. and Mrs. A. have been members of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years, and are much respected by all who know them, and now live in their ripe old age to enjoy their children's prosperity and usefulness.

A. B. AUSTIN, jeweler, Paris, is a native of New York ; was born in Schenectady Co. Oct. 9, 1842 ; he came to this county with his parents in 1851. His father, Mr. A. B., Esq., was one of the prominent men of Paris, though not among the first settlers, yet was an active worker in all public matters pertaining to the good of the people. Served as Probate Judge, also County Clerk. His public services have rendered him very popular, and have secured for him the general respect of those that knew him ; he passed away May 1, 1878, leaving a family of six boys and two girls. A. B. received a good education during his early life, and learned the trade of watchmaking ; in 1868, he began in his present business with small means, and by industry and uprightness in business he has accumulated a good property and now enjoys a flourishing trade, which he well deserves. On Oct. 31, 1873, he married Miss Alice E. Hurtz, daughter of Prof. J. Hurtz, of Paris ; they have two children—Jennie J. I. and Albert B.

F. R. AUGUSTUS, retired farmer, P. O. Paris ; was born in Jefferson Co., Ky., March 15, 1828 ; he came with his parents to Illinois in 1831, locating in what is known as Grand View Tp., where his father bought and entered lands. He served as one of the first County Com-

missioners of Edgar Co. Agricultural pursuits had been his principal business through life; he resided at his first location in this county until his death, which was July 12, 1863, at the age of 71. F. R. settled on Sec. 1, Buck Tp., and began improving his farm, which now consists of 475 acres; his land is well improved, and valued at \$50 per acre. Oct. 4, 1871, he married Miss Ida Smith, of Edgar Co.; she passed away Feb. 12, 1876, leaving one child—Willis O. born July 17, 1872.

E. J. ARMENTROUT, groceries, provisions and queensware, Paris; was born in Terre Haute, Ind., March 30, 1848; he came to Edgar Co. with his parents in 1854; during his early life, he received a good common-school education; his father was engaged in the grocery business for a number of years in Sanford, this county; he came to Paris in 1866, and opened a grocery house, in which business he continued until his death, which was July 28, 1876; after which E. J. took charge of the business, and is building up a good trade.

A. J. BABER, President of the First National Bank, of Paris, Ill.; is a native of this county; son of George Baber, a prominent pioneer and native of Virginia, who came to this county in 1832, settling in what is now Kansas Tp.; engaged in farming, which he continued until his death in 1864. The subject of this sketch was raised a farmer; in 1854, he entered the mercantile store of J. K. & W. F. Boyer, of Kansas, Ill., and remained with them until 1859, when he was elected County Treasurer of Edgar Co.; in 1865, he assisted in organizing the First National Bank, of Paris, Ill., and was appointed its Cashier; remained in that position until 1870, when he was appointed President of the Bank, which position he now holds.

G. W. BABER, County Clerk, Paris; is a native of Illinois; born in Edgar Co., May 16, 1840; his parents came from Greene Co., Ind., where his father, who was born Sept. 15, 1787, served as a member of the Legislature at the time of Jackson's administration, and was also County Sheriff of Greene Co.; he came to Illinois in 1834, and settled in Kansas Tp., Edgar Co., in 1836, where he remained engaged in agricultural pursuits

until his death, which was July 1, 1864, at the age of 76. He was a man that did much for the public good of the community in which he lived, and was much respected by all who knew him. The subject of this sketch was raised a farmer, and, at the death of his father, took charge of the home farm, which he managed until the fall of 1873, when he was elected to the office of County Clerk by the Republican party, with a majority of 545, and re-elected in 1877 with a majority of 285. During the late war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 68th I. V. I., which was a ninety-day regiment, and served to the expiration of the term. On April 11, 1872, he married Miss Flora McCollum, of Washington Co., Penn.; they are the parents of two children—Nelson and Charles; Charles deceased.

ROBERT N. BISHOP, lawyer, Paris; is a native of Lexington, Ky.; born Nov. 13, 1840; is the son of E. and Laura Bishop; his father was, for many years, a professor in Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio; also, Mt. Sterling, Ky. He came to Edgar Co., Ill., in 1859, and took charge of Edgar Academy. He died in January, 1877, at the age of 67, leaving a family of two boys and three girls. The education of Robert N. was conducted at the Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio; he graduated in 1863; was admitted to the bar the same year of his graduation, and entered at once upon his professional duties, and soon secured an extensive practice, which comprised many of the most important issues presented to courts of his section for settlement. In the fall of 1870, he was elected to the Illinois Senate, serving one term in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly; he was prominent in the debates of this body, and was bold and earnest in his advocacy of many needed legislative reforms, and in his opposition to special grants of funds; he was a member of the Committees on Judiciary Appointment, Federal Relations and Penitentiary, and was a conscientious and effective worker in the preliminary labors of legislation. Though young in years, he takes rank among the leaders of the bar; he is a thoroughly-read lawyer, and an earnest and eloquent pleader; he is forcible in argument, stating his points with remarkable clearness, interpreting the law with rare

judicial ability, and in presenting his conclusions upon a chain of reasoning that is irresistible; he has a large patronage in what is styled chamber practice, and is laboring under auspices that promise great future distinction. On Sept. 1, 1864, he married Miss Jennie E. Nelson, of Hillsboro, Ohio, niece of Gov. Trimble, of that State; they are the parents of two children—Lucy D. and Katie.

SYLVESTER BARKER, retired; Paris; is a native of New Hampshire; born Nov. 7, 1799, and when 4 years old, moved with his parents to Genesee Co., N. Y. In 1816, he, with his parents, came West, locating in Indiana (at that time a Territory), near where the city of Terre Haute now stands, being there until the death of Leonard Barker, June 26, 1816; there were then eight families that formed the settlement. The Indians were quite troublesome, and at times the pioneers were compelled to seek refuge at Ft. Harrison; but it was not long till they became comparatively peaceable, and the settlers began improving, but made slow progress for a number of years. After the Territory was admitted to the Union, Mr. B. bought land and remained until 1826, when he removed into what is now Edgar Co., Ill., first settling in what is now Prairie Tp., about one mile north of Scotland, having built the first log-cabin in that township; he engaged in farming. Moved to Paris, and, after three years, went to Brouillett Creek Tp. In 1839, he retired and took up his residence in Paris, in this county. The first marriage license issued in this county was to Mr. B. and Miss Ann Jones, who were married Sept. 16, 1824; she is the daughter of Jacob Jones, who settled in this county in 1818. Mrs. B. was born in Kennebec Co., Me., March 28, 1805; they are the parents of eleven children, only three of whom are living—Mary A. (now Mrs. J. Boomer), Sarah J., Mattie E. (now Mrs. T. M. Fee). Mr. and Mrs. Barker have enjoyed the pleasures and patiently borne the hardships of life together for fifty-four years. Their career presents an admirable example for the imitation of young people. Without wealth or powerful family connections, or the advantage of thorough early training or brilliant talent, they have, by patient labor, by perseverance, by per-

sonal integrity and uprightness, established for themselves a reputation that their children may well be proud of when they are gone.

M. M. BURT, grain dealer, Paris; is a native of Ohio; was born in Scioto Co. Jan. 6, 1814; came with his parents to Edgar Co. in 1836, locating in Embarrass Tp.; here Mr. B. served as School Trustee for a number of years; desiring to give his family the advantage of an education, he organized a school, which his wife taught for a time, he having to bear a large portion of the expense of schools in his district for a number of years; he opened a farm of 200 acres, and continued in the business of farming and stock-raising until 1867, when he removed to Paris for the purpose of giving his family a better school advantage; he at once built a grain-elevator, and has since dealt in grain. He has been intimately connected with the growth and prosperity of the M. E. Church since his residence in Paris. He has always been an energetic and generous supporter of all educational measures; in all fields of labor in which he has been engaged, agricultural, intellectual and religious, his actions have been characterized by energy and integrity. In December, 1833, he married Miss Percilla Rowell, of Virginia; they are the parents of twelve children, two of whom are deceased.

M. T. BOLAND, farmer; P. O. Paris; son of Augustin E. and Ruth W. (Tickner) Boland, who were among the first white settlers of Edgar Co.; he was discharged from the war of 1812 at Vincennes in 1814, and resided in this and the vicinity of Vincennes and Terre Haute while he lived; he settled in what is now Hunter Tp., Edgar Co., in 1818, where he passed away in 1873 at the age of 82, and she in 1876 at the age of 73. Mr. B. was a man of public spirit, and had always interested himself in all public matters pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he lived. The subject of this sketch was born in the immediate vicinity of where he now lives, Sept. 10, 1825, and has lived a well-to-do and prominent citizen. He has married twice; first to Miss Margaret Bunain in June, 1847; she died in June, 1871, leaving seven children—William J., Augustin E.,

Sarah J., John T., Clarrie R., Charles L. and Franklin; he married his present wife Sept. 11, 1873; she was Mrs. Mary E. Barker, daughter of Dr. W. Clark. Mr. B. owns a fine farm of upward of 200 acres; is well known and much respected.

A. J. BARR, County Treasurer, Paris; is a native of this county; was born March 25, 1839; his parents were born in Bourbon Co., Ky., where they resided until 1812; then removed to Davis Co., Ind., and, in 1829, they removed to Illinois, locating in Edgar Co.; settled and improved land in what is now known as Grand View Tp., and there Mr. Barr passed away on March 17, 1873, leaving a family of nine children, eight of whom are still living and reside in this county. He had served as first Supervisor of that town, and assisted in laying off the county into Congressional towns; was an active worker for the public good of the county. The subject of this sketch has held a number of township offices, in which he gradually grew in popularity, and now holds the office of County Treasurer; previous to his being elected to his present position, had followed agricultural pursuits, in which occupation he was successful. He married Miss Maria R. Thomas, of this county, Oct. 2, 1859; they are the parents of five children, only three of whom are living—James, Lillie and an infant.

MRS. ELIZABETH BLACKBURN, retired, Paris, widow of W. D. Blackburn, who was a prominent farmer and stock dealer of this county; he was a native of Ohio; he came to this county in 1856, and engaged in dry goods business, also farming and stock dealing, and continued until 1861, when he organized a company of cavalry and entered the army as Captain with the 7th Ill. V. C., and, in 1862, was promoted to Major; then, in 1863, again promoted to Lieut. Colonel, and during the Grierson's raid through Mississippi was wounded by scouts, from the effects of which he died May 17, 1863. He left a family of four children—Anna (now Mrs. P. Forker), Jennie (now Mrs. S. Johnston), Eliza (now Mrs. H. Sanford) and William, who served three years in the late war of the rebellion, and is now practicing law in Austin, Texas. Mr. Black-

burn was a man of good business ability, public spirited and interested himself in all public matters pertaining to the good of the community in which he lived; he was a member of the Presbyterian Church and much respected by all who knew him. Mrs. B. has also been a member of the Presbyterian Church for upward of thirty years; she now lives in her ripe old age to see the prosperity and usefulness of her children.

ALEXANDER BALDWIN, farmer; P. O. Paris; son of A. Baldwin, who was one of the early settlers of this county and a native of New York; he passed away in the fall of 1874; was a well-to-do and much-respected citizen; he had been in mercantile life a great many years; one of the first merchants of Edgar Co.; when he first came to this county he engaged in business in company with Gov. James Whitcomb, of Indiana, and, after a time, he purchased the interest of Whitcomb and continued until 1863, when he removed to the farm where his widow and family now reside; he left to his family a good property. Alexander, his only son, is now conducting the home farm; he is a young man of good business ability; has had quite a large business experience; in 1862, was employed as book-keeper in the First National Bank of Indianapolis, and remained some five years; then he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and engaged in the pork and beef packing business, and after the death of his father, returned to take charge of his father's business. The family consists of Mrs. L. Sophia Baldwin, Emeline (now Mrs. W. R. Nofsinger, of Indianapolis), Alexander and Julia (now Mrs. F. B. Nofsinger, of Kansas City).

CAPT. H. C. BOYLS, with J. Sholem & Son, dry goods merchants, Paris; was born in Burlington, Iowa, Nov. 14, 1844; he removed to near Dayton, Ohio, with parents when young, and remained until 1855, when they came to Paris, Ill., where he learned and followed the trade of a tinner until 1861, when he enlisted with the 12th Ill. V. I. (ninety-days service) and, at the expiration of that time, re-enlisted with the 79th, and was elected Orderly Sergeant, and, in December, 1862, was promoted to Second Lieutenant; then to First Lieutenant in April, 1863, and to Captain on June 25, 1863; he was in a

number of heavy battles, among which were Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Culp's Farm, at which place he was wounded, in July, 1864, which disabled him for duty for some six months, during which time he returned to Paris, after which he joined his regiment and took command of his company and served to the close of the war. His promotions were wholly through faithful and meritorious conduct. After the war, he engaged with the firm with which he is now connected. Mr. B. is a thorough business man, and has had the experience which enables him to make a success of the calling he is engaged in.

W. N. BURT, Police Magistrate, Paris; was born in this county Oct. 17, 1839; son of M. M. Burt, a pioneer, and prominent business man of Paris. During his early life, he obtained a good education, laying the foundation for future prosperity and usefulness. He began in business on his own account at Oakland, Coles Co., where he opened a general store, where he continued until 1872. On Oct. 7, 1872, he married Miss Carrie Burr, of Coles Co.; he then located near Tuscola, and began farming. In 1864, he removed to the village of Tuscola, and dealt in stock, in which business he was quite successful; in 1869, he engaged with Lawson in hardware business, firm of Burt & Lawson; and, in 1873, they were interested in buggy manufacturing; and, in 1874, built what is known as the Union Block, after which they dissolved, Burt continuing in the manufacturing of carriages for a time; then sold, and removed to Paris and engaged in insurance and grain business, which he followed until elected to his present office. His family consists of his wife and one child—Lula M.

W. W. BROWN, freight and ticket agent for the P. & D. R. R., Paris; was born in Jackson Co., Ind., Jan. 20, 1849. He began railroading when quite young; first learned telegraphing, and was employed by the I. M. & I. R. R. Co., for a time; thence, with the I. & St. L., located at Paris; and, in 1872, went with the P. & D. R. R. Co., and after one year's continuance engaged with the P. & D. at Mattoon; and, in 1874, engaged in the grain business with I. R. Landis; and, in 1876, returned to the P. & D. R. R. Co.,

and accepted of his present position. He is a social young man of fine address, ever ready to answer the many questions his position subjects him to; and is considered the right man in the right place. He married Miss Emma Kersey, of Lexington, Ky., Feb. 17, 1876; they have two children—Sandford and Daisie A.

JOHN BERCAW, farmer; P. O. Paris; Abraham Bercaw (deceased) was an early settler, and a prominent man of Edgar Co.; he was a native of Adams Co., Penn.; was born Nov. 10, 1802. During his early life, he embarked in mercantile life, engaged in the dry goods business at Lebanon, Ohio; came to Illinois in 1858, and settled where John & McClain now live, which is the old Homestead; he had followed farming while living in Illinois. He married Miss Jane Ulm of Warren Co., Ohio; she passed away in 1863, leaving a family of seven boys; Mr. B. survived her fifteen years, passing away on Oct. 9, 1878. He was a man that had interested himself in all public matters for the good of the community in which he lived and passed away beloved by relatives, and respected by all who knew him. John and McClain are now superintending the home farm which consists of 190 acres of well-improved land.

MRS. S. R. BALLARD, Paris (widow of Bartlett Ballard, a prominent farmer and stock dealer of this county); he was born in Rockingham Co., Va., July 3, 1805; came to this county in 1858, locating in what is now known as Edgar Tp., and bought and improved a farm of 200 acres; he made farming his principal business through life. He married Miss Sallie R. Hughes, of Boone Co., Ky., March 19, 1829; she is the only surviving one of either her father's or mother's people; she was born Sept. 25, 1812. When they settled in this county there were but few settlers, and the trials of a pioneer life were but common; but, by perseverance and industry, they were successful. Mr. B. passed away June 25, 1875, leaving a family of seven children—Mary E., who was Mrs. George Berry (deceased); Margaret J., now Mrs. E. Morton; Julia D., now Mrs. J. C. Jones; Nancy R., now Mrs. W. Mallonee; Jo. Ann, now Mrs. C. Cooley; Sallie R., now Mrs. R. Rives; and Kate, who is residing

with her mother. As a family they are well to do and much respected by all who know them.

W. C. BUNNEL, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 2, 1830. He married Miss Rachel J. Scudder, of Butler Co., Oct. 9, 1850, and engaged in agricultural pursuits; they removed into Butler Co., where he bought a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and lived upon until 1864, when they removed to Edgar Co., Ill., and, on Sept. 4, 1865, his wife passed away, leaving a family of three—Mary E. (now Mrs. S. Odell), William S. and Emma J. In 1865, he engaged in mercantile life with D. Scudder, and after a time he returned to farming; in this he has been very successful; he now owns 112 acres of finely-improved land, and a beautiful residence, the result of his own industry. On July 8, 1866, he married Miss Sarah A. Johnson, formerly of Butler Co., Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Christian Church, and much respected by all who know them.

R. M. BOATMAN, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Paris; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Nov. 20, 1814, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to Edgar Co., Ill.; during his early life he learned the trade of a brickmason, which he followed some twenty years, and had built up a large trade in contracting and jobbing in Hamilton, Ohio, and built some of the principal blocks and finest residences of the city—was considered the finest and most able in his business; since residing in this county, has superintended the construction of a number of the finest buildings of the county; he now owns 480 acres of well-improved land, which is the result of his own industry, energy and good financiering; he is considered one of the solid men of Edgar Co. He was married to Miss Harriet Hinkle Nov. 5, 1839; they have eight children—John, Mark, George C., Emory, Clarence, Charles A., Clara B. and Dora. As a family they are much respected.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Paris; was born in this county Oct. 15, 1823, and has resided in this county thus far through life; he is one that has seen the great change from a wild, desolate-looking, to a thickly-

settled and well-developed country, and in all public matters pertaining to its development and general good, he has been an active worker; he is son of J. M. Blackburn, one of the first settlers and a prominent man of this county; William being the oldest son, was always foremost in stock dealing and farming with his father, which gave him a practical knowledge of the business he has followed, the result of which is a good property. He has married twice; first to Miss Rebecca E. Tate, in Nov., 1848; she passed away Feb. 19, 1856, leaving three children—Ames M. and John T., deceased, and Nancy M., residing at home; in 1856, Oct. 14, he married Miss Louisa Downard, of Campbell Co., Ky.; they have seven children, four boys and three girls. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Presbyterian Church, and a much-respected family. Residing in suburbs of Paris.

MRS. JULIA A. BROWN, P. O. Paris; widow of J. A. Brown, who was among the first settlers of Edgar Co.; he was a native of Virginia; was born March 3, 1823; came to this county in 1837; during his early life he obtained a good education; he began in life on his own account at farming, and continued for a time; then engaged in mercantile life, which business he followed at intervals until 1858, when he turned his attention to farming and stock dealing; in this he was quite successful, and continued until his death, which was July 15, 1869. He was a man that always interested himself in all public matters pertaining to the good of the community in which he lived; he was a kind parent and an affectionate husband, and respected by all who knew him. His wife was Miss Julia A. King; they were married Oct. 8, 1850; she was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1829; her family consists of six children—Mary M. (now Mrs. G. W. Patton), Lulu S., Edgar B., Minnie L., Austin H. and Julia J. Mrs. B. has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1843, and as a family they are well-to-do and much respected citizens.

W. A. BUCHANAN, M. D., Paris; was born in Washington Co., Ohio, July 17, 1848; son of Dr. Cyrenius Buchanan, of Lowell, Ohio, who passed away in August, 1877; W. A. ob-

tained a good education early in life and graduated in pharmacy at Ann Arbor, Mich., after which he engaged in the drug business at Marietta, which he continued until 1875, when he availed himself of another course of lectures at the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, and graduated; then came to Paris and began the practice of his chosen profession; he is yet a young man, of fine address and good ability, and it is fair to predict for him a brilliant future. On May 1, 1871, he married Miss Florence Boyd, of Clinton, Mo.; they have two children—Charles A. and Edwin B.

JOSEPH BRADBURY, retired farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Leicester-shire, Eng., Dec. 25, 1805; during his early life he learned and followed the trade of weaving, and in December, 1825, he married Miss Sarah Parker, of Derbyshire; she was born Sept. 17, 1799; they came to the United States in 1830, and settled in Hunterdon Co., N. J., where they remained until 1836, when they removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and, in 1838, they came to Edgar Co., Ill., and engaged in the dairy business, and did their marketing in St. Louis, a distance of 175 miles; also at Galena. Hardships and disappointments, in those days, were a common occurrence, but, by hard work and economy, coupled with unswerving integrity, they have accumulated a good property and now residing in a beautiful cottage in a quiet part of the city, and enjoying life in their ripe old age with apparently not a wave of trouble.

B. F. BOWEN, Justice of the Peace, Paris; was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., May 28, 1823; was raised upon a farm, and his early education was got at district school, but, by his own energy and practical experience, he acquired a good business education; his first experience in mercantile life was at Ruddle's Mills, where he engaged in the dry goods business. Previous to the war of the rebellion, he was a Whig, and aided nobly in the cause of his country; he manfully defended the equality of civil rights to all. He came to Paris in 1863, and engaged in the butcher business, in which he continued until the spring of 1877, when he was elected to his present office. He married Miss Enfield R. Ammerman, of Cynthi-

ana, Ky., April 3, 1851; they have two children—Mary F. and Lola.

E. BULKLEY, of the firm of Dill, Redmon & Bulkley, milling and grain dealers, Paris; is a native of Massachusetts; was born in Williamstown Aug. 6, 1834, and removed to Monroe, thence Detroit, Mich., when quite young, and there he received a good education, and learned the trade of a printer in the office of the *Detroit Free Press*; his first experience in mercantile life was at Washington, Iowa, where he engaged in dry goods and groceries; in 1859, he came to Paris and engaged with the Indianapolis & St. L. R. R. Co., in the capacity of station agent, which position he filled about ten years; then engaged in lumber, ties and coal, in which business he continued until 1875, when he entered the firm with which he is now connected, and now doing a very extensive business. He married Miss Helen E. Dill, daughter of M. M. Dill, of this place, Nov. 16, 1864; they have two children—Nettie and Eugene.

N. A. BOWEN, of the firm of Bowen & Hodges, hardware dealers, Paris; was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Aug. 25, 1834; was raised on a farm and received a good common education; he came with his parents to Illinois, in 1858, and located in Paris; his first experience in mercantile life was in the grocery business, and after two years' continuance, began in the hardware business, in which business he has been financially successful. He married Miss Emma Lawrence April 27, 1862; she is a native of this county; they are the parents of five children, only two of whom are living—Anna and Charles L. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen are members of the M. E. Church and strong advocates of temperance.

NORMAN BARKER, farmer; P. O. Paris; son of Leonard Barker, who died Aug. 6, 1872; Norman was born May 30, 1856; his birthplace being Paris, where he grew to manhood and received his education; he is now residing on the old home farm where his father died; this being one among the finest farms of the county, consisting of 300 acres of good land well improved. On March 8, 1876, he married Miss Sarah J., daughter of M. T. Boland, a prominent man of the township; they have one child, Daisy C., born April

22, 1878; they are young people, already well known and respected by a wide circle of friends.

SOLOMON BURGET, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, Oct. 5, 1832, where he was raised and educated; during his early life he learned the trade of a shoemaker with his father, who followed that business fifty years; he is still living and now at the ripe age of 81; he had raised a family of seven—four boys and three girls; the subject of this sketch began in life on his own account at the age of 17. On Aug. 22, 1858, he married Miss Malinda May, of Pickaway Co., Ohio; she was born Nov. 1, 1834; they settled where they now reside, in 1860, at which time there were but few settlers, and the trials and hardships of a new country were but common to them; they now own 168 acres of well-improved land; they have a family of four—Frank, John O., Ida M. and Charlie. Mr. and Mrs. B. are giving their family the advantage of an education that they may be successful in life and an honor to them in their latter days.

Z. T. BAUM, physician and surgeon, Paris; is a native of Indiana; was born in White Co., Dec. 15, 1847; in 1859, his parents removed to Carroll Co., and there he received his early education. He enlisted in the late war of the rebellion at the age of 16, and served about eighteen months; was mustered out in August, 1865; he then returned to Carroll Co. and began to study medicine with Dr. J. L. Morrow, of Pittsburgh; in the fall and winter of 1868 he attended the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and the following spring attended the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, and graduated in the winter term of 1870; he began the practice of his profession in Transitville, Ind.; removed to Paris in 1873, where he has since remained; the Doctor devotes his entire time to his profession, and his success is attributable to hard study and talent displayed. He is U. S. Examining Surgeon of Edgar County, also City Councilman.

A. C. CONNELLY, grocer, Paris, son of Judge Samuel Connelly, a pioneer of this county; was born in this county May 25, 1836, and has always resided here; he received a good English education, attend-

ing the Edgar Academy. His father was among the early settlers of this county. He has served as a county official for a great many years; also served as a member of the State Legislature, and for a number of years was engaged in the dry goods business in Paris; he had been a shrewd business man, and accumulated a large property, and of late years his business was that of loaning money; he passed away Nov. 20, 1878, at the age of 74. The subject of this sketch first began in mercantile life as clerk, with Booth & Co., and, in 1860, he began for himself, engaging in the dry goods business, and his trade gradually increased; in 1875, he was doing the most extensive dry goods business of any firm in the county, but like many other practical business men, met with adversity; he began in his present business in the spring of 1878; he is an industrious, energetic man, of robust constitution, and vigorously employing the powers which have in time past reaped wealth for him, and there is still prospect before him of years of honor, usefulness and fortune. He married Miss Anna Ross, daughter of P. Ross, of this place; they are the parents of four children—Minnie A., Ross, Gertrude and Anna.

D. S. CURTIS, nurseryman and farmer; P. O. Paris; is the son of Joseph and Hannah S. (Shelby) Curtis, who were among the first settlers of Edgar Co.; they came from Adams Co., Ohio, to this county in 1818; here he planted and cultivated a nursery, which was the first in the State of Illinois; he was also a local preacher, being one of the first ministers in the State of Illinois; he assisted in organizing and establishing what is now known as the North Arm M. E. Church; he lived a very prominent and respected citizen, his death occurring in 1852. His wife still survives him, and is now aged 90 years. The subject of this sketch, D. S., has been a very active man, both in civil and political life. He married Frances R., daughter of R. N. Dickenson, who was an early settler in the county, on July 27, 1848; they have raised a family of six children—Robert H. (deceased), Hannah A., Cynthia E. (deceased), James B., Mary J. (now Mrs. A. Siders), David S., Joseph W., Jennie L. and Francis (deceased).

Mr. Curtis, by energy and enterprise, has a nice farm of 130 acres of good land, well improved, and his nursery.

S. W. CALVIN, of the firm of Hizar & Calvin, dry goods merchants, Paris, was born in Edgar Co., Ill., March 20, 1834, where he received as good an education as the advantages afforded. At the age of 17, he concluded to seek his fortune in the golden fields of California, and at once started, making the trip by overland route, and remained eighteen years; and while in the West was engaged in various kinds of business, during which time he was in the Government employ as Master of Transportation on the Government boundary survey, between the United States and Great Britain; was also erecting boundary-line monuments, in which he continued three years; during the last six years of his Western life, was engaged in handling stock—buying in California, Oregon, and driving to Montana and Columbia, making two trips annually, driving as large herds as could be driven on account of the mountainous country; this business he conducted quite extensively until 1869, when he returned to Paris; he at once engaged in the livery business, also dealing in horses, and was for a time in the grain trade; in 1876, he began in his present business, and in this, as in his previous business, is making a financial success, being a practical business man of fine executive ability; has built up for his establishment the very large and flourishing trade it now enjoys. Sept. 6, 1870, he married Mrs. Sarah E. Smith; they have a family of three children—Anna M. and Harry P., by first husband, and David W.

C. O. CHESNUT, druggist, is a native of Paris; was born Aug. 21, 1849; was raised and schooled in Clark Co.; his first experience in mercantile life was in the way of dry goods clerk, in which business he continued four years; then engaged with W. F. Davidson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers and dealers in patent medicines, where he acted as foreman, and continued until 1875, when he became a member of the Queen City Varnish Company, of Cincinnati, in which business he continued up to the spring of 1877, when he came to Paris, and embarked in his present business. As a business man, he

ranks with the most reliable as well as with the most prosperous tradesmen of the county, and is noted for his energy and enterprise. Although one of the youngest of the more prominent resident merchants, he exercises much influence in business circles, and is honored as an able and upright citizen. He married Miss Bell Le Gore, of Marshall, Ill., Dec. 25, 1872; they have two children—Dan L. and Mary. A.

R. S. CUSICK, lawyer, Paris; is a native of Indiana; was born in Boone Co. Feb. 2, 1845; he was brought to this county by his parents in 1849; during his early life, his school advantages were few, although he received a good common education. In August, 1861, he enlisted with the 34th I. V. I.; at the battle of Stone River was wounded and taken prisoner, and lay in Libby Prison some thirty days, when he was exchanged. He was mustered out in August, 1868; then began school at Westfield, Ill., and continued a number of terms; after which, taught school during winter months for a number of years. He graduated under the supervision of Prof. Hurty, at the Paris high school, in 1872; he began in the study of law with the firm of Trogdon & McKinley, and finished with L. J. Capps, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1878. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1873, and served four years; he is a man of marked physical as well as mental powers, and on the full tide of success. He married Miss Mary V. Anthony, of Edgar Co., November, 1874; they have one child—John F.

JAMES COOK, undertaker and furniture dealer, Paris; was among the early settlers of Edgar Co.; was born in Orange Co., Ind., Sept. 19, 1824; he came with his parents to Paris, Ill., in 1834; his father built and operated the first wagon and carriage shop of the county. James learned the trade and worked with his father until 24 years of age, then began on his own account, in the manufacture of chairs, in company with S. P. Link, and continued until 1866, when he sold out and engaged in manufacturing and retailing of furniture, and has since continued, and is now doing a flourishing business; he has been a hard-working, temperate and economical man, and acquired not only a

good property, but the high respect of the community in which he has resided for so long a time. In 1859, he married Miss Eliza Dickey, of Lorain Co., Ohio; they have a family of two children—Wilber T. and Frank A.

J. CARNES, lumber dealer, firm of Carnes & McCord, Paris; was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Dec. 29, 1828, where he resided until 1869, when he removed to Richland Co., Ill., engaging in the lumber business. During his early life, he obtained a good education, and, his father being a merchant, he learned business with him, and began for himself at the age of 20, and married Miss Amanda McFarland January, 1848, and followed plane-making which business he had previously learned. His wife passed away in October, 1865, leaving six children. His present wife was Miss Mary V. Cusick, of Ohio; they were married March 23, 1867; he has two children by present wife. They came to Paris in April, 1878. He is a man of good physical as well as mental powers; social and genial, energetic and industrious, the result of which is a large property, many friends and a flourishing business, which he is now enjoying. His residence is one of the finest of Paris. He has always interested himself in such public matters as pertain to the good of the community in which he has lived, and is a much respected citizen.

L. J. CAPPS, attorney, Paris, is a native of Indiana; was born in Putnam Co., Oct. 10, 1852, and was raised in Boone Co., Iowa, where his parents removed while he was quite young; he was raised upon a farm, and attended district school until 1870, when he chose the profession of law and began the study under W. R. Lawrence at Boonsborough, Iowa, and remained about three years; then was admitted to the bar. His close application to his studies had injured his health, and he removed to Salt Lake, Utah, and after a stay of one year returned, and shortly after took up his studies at the State University of Michigan and graduated in March, 1875; then located in Paris and began the practice of his profession in company with A. Y. Trogdon. In 1877, Trogdon was elected County Judge and withdrew, since which time he has continued by himself. He is yet a young man, and

of marked ability, and it is safe to predict for him a brilliant future. On Dec. 26, 1876, he married Miss Mary J. Vance, of Hastings, Neb.

J. F. CRAFTON, retired farmer, P. O. Paris; was born in Lunenburg Co., Va., Dec. 10, 1810; is a pioneer of this county; at the time of his settling, there were but few settlers, and the hardships and trials of a pioneer's life were but a common occurrence. He is one that has lived to see the great change from a wild, desolate looking to a thickly-settled and well-developed county. He came to this county in 1828 with parents; he began life on his own account at the age of 19, with no assistance but willing hands and determined mind, and has by industry and energy, coupled with unswerving integrity, accumulated a good property, which he has dealt out to his children as they became in need. He married Miss Sina Cassady, of Virginia, June 29, 1831; she passed away June 26, 1878, leaving a family of five—Martha J., now Mrs. M. Sheets; Louisa, now Mrs. G. Metcalf; Richard T., Amanda, now Mrs. V. Stoneburner; Irene, now Mrs. J. Clark. Mrs. C. was an active member of the Baptist Church for upward of fifty years, and passed away much respected by all who knew her, and loved by friends and relatives. Mr. C. has been a member with his wife for about forty years, and now, in his ripe old age, lives to see the prosperity and usefulness of his children.

ABEL CRAWFORD, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Clarke Co., Ohio, July 6, 1840, where he lived until 1854, when he came with parents to Edgar Co., settling where he now resides; during his early life he obtained a good, common business education. He married Miss Josephine Vallentine, of his native county, April 16, 1868; she was born Jan. 14, 1847; they have a family of two children—Minnie and Josephine. Mr. Crawford owns eighty acres of well improved land, valued at \$70 per acre; he is yet a young man, and energetic and industrious, interesting himself in such public matters as pertain to the good of the community in which he lives, and, as a family, are well to do and much respected.

JOHN CAMERER, retired farmer, P. O. Paris; is a pioneer of this county; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Nov.

21, 1805, and was raised in Clermont Co., Ohio, and while there married Miss Harriet P. Dill, July 31, 1828; she was a native of Mason Co., Ky.; they came to Edgar Co. in 1829, and began to prepare a home; at that time there were but few settlers, and the hardships and disappointments of a pioneer life were common to them; he bought and began improving land in what is now Edgar Tp.; in 1832, he sold, and bought a farm in Paris Tp.; his wife passed away in February, 1851, leaving a family of eight children; he removed to Paris in 1875. On May 12, 1852, he married Miss Marrilla C. Dill, of Paris; they are much respected by all who know them.

ED. L. CONNER, of the firm of Hunt & Conner, tinware, etc., is son of Edward Conner, of Springfield, Ill., who was an active politician and much-respected citizen; was connected with the *State Register* for a time, and held a number of prominent and responsible positions; he passed away on the 17th of July, 1865. The subject of this sketch was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Feb. 4, 1853; since the death of his father he has managed and done for himself; by his own study, personal observation and experience, he has acquired a good business education; his first business experience was in the book and stationery business in Paris, which he opened in 1874, and continued until he began with his present partner; he is yet a young man, and of good address and business ability, and it is fair to predict for him success. On Sept. 2, 1875, he married Miss Florence Benson, of Jacksonville, Ill.; they have one child—Willie E.

W. B. CALDWELL, nursery and florist, Paris; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., May 27, 1839; during his early life he obtained a good common-school education; he remained with his parents until of age, and then engaged in agricultural pursuits for a time; then removed to Rockville, Ind., where he learned the nursery business, and remained until 1861, when he came to Paris, and, with W. B. Ten Brook, began in the nursery business, and after a continuance of ten years, Ten Brook passed away; Mr. C. has the experience which enables him to carry on this business, not only profitably to him-

self, but in a way which is beneficial and a credit to the place; his floral department is beautifully arranged, and he keeps a full variety of house and lawn plants, also a fine variety of shrubbery. He married Miss Margaret E. Donaldson, of Pennsylvania, Dec. 29, 1859; they have six children—Anna B., Herbert D., Eleanor J., Maggie O., Huston and William T.

MOSES CRABTREE, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Paris; was born in Clarke Co., Ohio, Jan. 17, 1833; son of John Crabtree, a prominent farmer in Marshall Co., Iowa; the subject of this sketch remained at his birthplace until 1853, when he came to Edgar Co., Ill., and began to do business on his own account, his father having given him eighty acres of land; he now owns 360 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$60 per acre, which is principally the result of his own financiering and industry. On April 21, 1861, he married Miss Nellie J. Sullivan, of Louisville, Ky.; she passed away Dec. 11, 1866, leaving a family of three—William T., Effie D. and Claudie F. Mr. C. has held a number of township offices; is extensively known and highly respected.

J. CRETORS, painter, Paris; was born in Lebanon, Ohio, March 16, 1824; while living with his parents, he learned the trade of a painter with his father, and after obtaining a common-school education, he began in life on his own account, and on April 14, 1850, he married Miss Anna Perrott, of Lebanon, Ohio; they removed to Paris in August, 1854, with limited means, and followed his trade with a determination of success. He now owns one of the finest residences in Paris, also a business block, which is the result of energy, industry and the skillful manipulation of the brush; he has always been the leader in his business since he first came to Paris; as a family, they are much respected by all who know them. The family consists of Granville, Eva (now Mrs. C. Bowser), Emma, Horace, Prudence, William and Fred.

GRANVILLE CRETORS, of the firm of Cretors & Hunter, grocers, Paris, was born in Lebanon, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1851; he was brought by his parents to this county while quite young, and after obtaining a good common-school education,

he learned the trade of a painter with his father; in this business he continued until 1875, when he embarked in the grocery business; he is yet a young man and of good business ability, social, genial, and is on the full tide of success.

DANIEL CLABEAUGH, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Alleghany Co., Md., Jan. 19, 1813; he began for himself at the age of 21, and on Dec. 25, 1835, he married Miss Susanah Matthews, of his native county; then removed to Clarke Co., Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and continued until 1854, when they came to Edgar Co., Ill., and settled, where he now resides; at that time, there were but few settlers, and the trials and hardships of a pioneer life were but common, but by industry, energy and perseverance, they have succeeded in getting a home which consists of 936 acres of finely-improved land, which is the result of his own industry; they have a family of ten children, six boys and four girls. Mr. and Mrs. Clabeaugh are living in their ripe old age to see the prosperity and usefulness of their children.

H. A. CONKEY, farmer; P. O. Paris; is a pioneer of Edgar Co.; was born in Franklin Co., Mass., Sept. 12, 1811; he came to Edgar Co. in 1831, and entered 300 acres of land, where he now resides; he is one that has lived to see the great change from a wild, desolate-looking to a thickly-settled and well-developed county; he has done much for the development and settlement of the township, and has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1829; he has accumulated his entire property since he came to this county wholly by his industry and energy; he now owns 330 acres of well-improved land. He has married three times—first, to Miss Zilpha Sweet, of Kingsbury, N. Y., March 7, 1833; she died April 29, 1836; his second wife was Miss Jane Keys, of this county; married March 8, 1838; she passed away Dec. 29, 1843; his present wife was Miss Esther Bales, of Tennessee; they were married Aug. 28, 1845; he has but one child living—Albert K.

E. CHURCH, blacksmith, Paris; is a native of Ontario; was born Dec. 19, 1830; in 1848, he went for himself and removed to Lee Co., Iowa, where he completed the trade of blacksmithing, and

after remaining two years, came to Paris and engaged with Graham & Henry, blacksmith and wagon-makers, also plow manufacturers, and continued some thirteen years; in 1858, he opened a shop on his own account, and being a first-class workman, has met with good success, and now owns a good property, which is the result of his own energy, industry and economy. He married Miss Elizabeth Arrison, of Lee Co., Iowa, Sept. 16, 1855; their family consists of six—Albert C., Mary E., Callie F., Wilber H., Frank A. and Anna.

HON. WILLIAM P. DOLE, of Paris, (now residing in Washington City), whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Danville, Vt., Dec. 3, 1811, the home of his mother, his father's home being in Bedford, Hillsborough Co., N. H. When he was 2 years of age, his parents moved to Bedford, N. H., where they remained until about the year 1818, when they came West to Hamilton or Rossville, Ohio; where, after remaining three years, they moved to Coleman's Grove, two miles north of Terre Haute, and about one mile from "Fort Harrison," on the Wabash River, where they resided up to the day of their death. In 1831, the subject of this sketch left home and started in life for himself at Clinton, sixteen miles above Terre Haute, being actively engaged in the business of grocer and dry goods merchant, pork-packer and produce dealer; during which time he made some eight trips down the Mississippi to New Orleans, most of them on a flat boat, selling produce at all the points from Memphis to New Orleans. During these years, he was elected and served eight years in the House and Senate of Indiana. He then moved to Paris, Ill., and opened a store in partnership with William Kile. In 1860, he was made a Delegate from Edgar Co., to the Chicago Convention, and took an active part in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and on his election was invited by him to go to Washington and take some position under him; he accepted, and having sold out his interest in his mercantile business, went to Washington and participated in the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, March 4, 1861, and was a few days after nominated and confirmed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and continued

to hold the place, and was on the most intimate relations with the President so long as Mr. Lincoln lived. Mr. Dole was in the true sense of the word a public-spirited citizen, taking an active part in all public improvements, ever ready to engage in whatever was for the benefit and advancement of the community at large; being always a strong Antislavery man, he early espoused the cause of human freedom. In all his business relations so active and industrious as to cause his friend Horace Greeley to speak of him as that of a "busy life." He was eminently successful in whatever he undertook; positive in his opinions and convictions; retiring from active life several years since, he now makes Washington City his home. He has a family of two children, both living—William R. and Persus (now Mrs. Rudy, of Mattoon, Ill.).

WILLIAM D. DARNALL, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Estill Co., Ky., where the sun never shines till near noon, Sept. 13, 1812, where he lived till 1816, when his parents removed to Bourbon Co., and in 1822, removed to what is now Edgar Co., Ill. During his early life, his opportunities for a school education were very limited, as at the time of settling in Edgar Co., it was only inhabited by roving bands of Indians with now and then an adventurous pioneer; his people settled on the headwaters of Big Creek, in what is now Grand View Tp.; they were a large family, W. D. being the sixth son, remained at home until 1830. In 1832, he enlisted and served in the Black Hawk war; after which, he was elected Captain of a militia company, and served seven years. He has served in official capacity a number of years, among which are the offices of Constable, County Commissioner, Justice of the Peace and School Treasurer; his official career has not only been with honor and credit to himself, but those he represented, and is much respected by all who know him. In 1838, he married Mrs. Eliza Metcalf, of Edgar Co.; they are parents of six children—Prudy J. (deceased), John W., George D., James J., Jacob N. and Sarah Ann.

M. M. DILL, miller and grain dealer, Paris; is a native of Kentucky; was born in Cynthiana Aug. 24, 1812; while quite young, his parents removed into Monroe

Co., Ind., and, while residing there, he attended school at the Bloomington College; they came to Illinois in October, 1825, locating in Paris; he began to read law during his early schooling, completing his studies at Paris; was admitted to the bar in 1838, and began the practice of law; he served some twelve years as Justice of the Peace, and was elected Mayor in 1862; was attorney for the Contractor, in the construction of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, which is now the Indianapolis & St. L. R. R., and, at present, Director for the franchise-owners of the road; he left a good practice on account of health, and engaged in contracting, supplying, etc., with the I. & St. L. R. R. Co., which business he followed until engaging at his present business. His flouring-mill was destroyed by fire in 1877, but rebuilt at a large expense, and its convenience and facilities surpass any in this part of this State; he is an enterprising and a practical business man. In June, 1839, he married Miss Elizabeth Wampler; she passed away in March, 1843, leaving one child (now deceased), and for his second wife he married Miss Harriet M. A. Kerby, of Sandusky, Ohio, June 29, 1846; they have three children living—Helen E., Joseph M. and Franklin A.

J. M. DRISKELL, retired farmer; P. O. Paris; is a pioneer of this county; was born in Mercer Co., Ky., May 21, 1812; he came to this county with his mother, three brothers and two sisters in 1828, settling in what is now known as Stratton Tp., and, on Jan. 12, 1836, he married Miss Judith Mayo, of Floyd Co., Ky.; she was born July 11, 1813, and passed away Sept. 25, 1850, leaving a family of six children—William J. (now deceased), Jonathan M., Elizabeth A., Mary C. and George W. (George was wounded at the battle of Liberty Gap and died from its effects at Murfreesboro July 22, 1862), and E. Bruce. Mr. Driskell bought and began improving, in 1836, the farm which now consists of 177 acres, and is valued at \$60 per acre; he also owns a good residence in Paris; agricultural pursuits have been his business thus far through life. He married for his second wife Miss Susan C. Mayo, a sister to his first wife, June 17, 1851; she was born June 24, 1805.

JOSEPH E. DYAS, attorney, Paris; was born in Kildare, Ireland, Sept. 23, 1844; his early education was obtained at the collegiate institute at Delaware, Ont., and, in 1860, he removed to Chicago, Ill., and, in 1861, began the study of law, graduating in the law department at the University of Chicago in 1865, and admitted to the bar in 1865; he then removed to Paris and took up the practice of his chosen profession; he is the son of W. G. Dyas, a prominent physician of Chicago. The Dyas family is purely of Spanish origin; he is quiet in his manners, and makes no pretensions to notoriety; his business receives his whole time; he is a thoroughly-read lawyer, and has achieved a fine reputation both as counselor and pleader, and a man of much public spirit and of social qualities, and esteemed by the community in which he lives. He was married in 1872 to Miss Laura Sandford, daughter of H. Sandford, of Paris; they have two children—Richard S. and John F.

S. H. ELLIOTT, retired, Paris; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, December 19, 1812; at the age of 22, he embarked in the agricultural business on his own account, and has since proven to be a practical farmer of great success. In February, 1835, he married Miss Rhoda M. Magie, of Warren Co., Ohio; they came to Edgar Co., Ill., in 1853, and bought and improved a farm of 800 acres, on which he was awarded first premium by the State Agricultural Society as being the finest improved and most highly cultivated farm of the State; he has also been quite an extensive dealer in stock, in which he was quite successful, having accumulated a large property; he now owns a large tract of land and also a number of fine residences in Paris; he was instrumental in organizing the Agricultural Society of Edgar Co., and has since been one of its most active members; in 1869, was elected to the State Legislature, and has filled a number of responsible and prominent positions, which have been with not only honor and credit to himself, but those he represented; he retired and took up his residence in Paris in 1871; since which time he has done much toward the growth and prosperity of the schools and churches. Mr. and Mrs. E. are active members of the M. E.

Church. They have a family of four children living—David B. (who has been a prominent business man of Paris, now resides at the Hot Springs of Arkansas, where he bought and is operating what is known as the Big Iron Bath House, which is said to be one of the finest in the United States), George W., Sarah A. and Mary E. (who is now Mrs. Van Horn).

M. H. EWERS, of the firm of Ewers & Ficklin, attorneys at law, Paris; was born in Washington Co., Ohio, March 20, 1850, and was raised in Richland Co., Wis.; his father was among the early settlers of that county; during the early life of M. H., he had but a limited chance for an education; being the oldest of a large family, was always foremost in the farm work; he availed himself of every opportunity for an education, putting in all leisure time at his studies; he attended select school a short time; then for a number of years taught school during winter months. During the late war, his father was in the service some three years, and during that time M. H. managed the affairs of the farm. He came to Edgar Co. in 1872, and for a number of years he taught school and read law, and, in 1874, began reading with J. E. Dyas, Esq., of Paris; was admitted to the bar January, 1878, and at once began practice in partnership with J. C. Ficklin, son of O. B. Ficklin, Esq., a prominent attorney of Coles Co., Ill.; he was born in Coles Co., May 31, 1857; he was a student at the University at Charlottesville, Va.; then returned and studied under his father; then finished his schooling at the Union College of Law of Chicago and graduated in the spring of 1878. They are still young men, and of remarkable physical, as well as mental powers, and it is safe to predict a brilliant future. M. H. was married to Miss Jennie Fenimore, of this county; they have two children—Hattie and Joe.

DAVID EMERICK, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Schuyler Co., Ill., March 8, 1834; in 1838, moved with his parents to Iowa; after the death of his mother, in 1852, he began doing for himself, and having a great desire to obtain an education, and being of but limited means, struggled hard for a number of years and succeeded by his own efforts; he finished his education at the National Normal School

of Lebanon, Ohio; he began teaching in Butler Co., Ohio, which occupation he continued in for ten years. He enlisted and served in the late war of the rebellion; he then farmed summer months and taught school winter months until 1874, when he gave his entire attention to agricultural pursuits; he owns 125 acres well improved land. On September 2, 1861, he married Miss Jane C. Green, of Preble Co., Ohio; She was born March 20, 1831; they have a family of six children—Lillie B., Albert C. and Alfred H., Mary J., Sarah J. and Elizabeth K. As a family, they are well-to-do and respected citizens.

J. A. EADS, attorney, Paris; is a native of Kentucky; was born February 2, 1834; during his early life, obtained a good education, and began studying law in Cynthiana; was admitted to the bar in 1856, and came to Paris in 1857 and entered upon the duties of his chosen profession; he has been identified with the P. & D. R. R. since its construction, and, in 1875, was appointed receiver. He is a talented and skillful lawyer; his proceedings have invariably been characterized by rectitude and high sense of honor. He was married to Clara M. Munsell in June, 1860; they have a family of eight children.

J. W. FISHER, collector, Paris; son of John and Elizabeth N. (Crockett) Fisher, who came with family from Clarke Co., Ohio, to Terre Haute, Ind., in 1856; and, in 1857, to Paris, Ill., where he passed away in 1873, and she in 1875, at the combined ages of 143 years; they were parents of eight children, five of whom are now living—Llewellyn T., Rachel N. (now Mrs. W. G. Culbertson), Nannie E. (now Mrs. Hon. A. J. Hunter), and Susan S. The subject of this sketch received his early education at Springfield, Ohio, and by home study, practice and observation, has obtained a good business education, and for a number of years was identified in mercantile life. During the late war of the rebellion, he was the first of the county to organize a company for the army, and went out as First Lieutenant with the 12th I. V. I. (which was the three month's call), and at the expiration of their enlisted term the regiment was re-organized and re-enlisted, and he was again elected First Lieutenant. He was in a number of engagements among which

were the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh; also a number of other severe engagements; after battle of Fort Donelson, promoted to Captain, and, in August, 1862, was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 79th regiment. In 1868, was appointed by Grant to the position of Government Storekeeper for the 7th Congressional District, and served two years; after the service of two years, his health became so impaired that he was compelled to resign, when he returned to Paris where he has since lived a well-to-do and a respected citizen. He owns a good property which is of his own accumulation. He is yet a young man of fine physical as well as mental powers, and 'tis fair to predict for him a brilliant future.

OBED FOOTE, retired, Paris; was born in Indianapolis, Ind., April 19, 1824, son of O. Foote, a pioneer and a prominent attorney of Indianapolis at his death, which was in 1834. Obed removed to Jamestown, N. Y., and received a good education at the Jamestown Academy; and, during the years of 1841 and 1842, he did quite an amount of traveling through Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri; then, in 1843, he located in what is now the State of Minnesota, at which time there were but few white settlers. He there engaged in lumbering and remained in that wild, desolate country five years, and by energy and perseverance he was successful. In 1848, he returned to his native place and made but a stay of two years, when he again removed to Minnesota and settled where the city of Minneapolis now stands, built, and operated a hotel which was the first in that vicinity. In 1852, he returned to Indianapolis and engaged in mercantile life; in 1856, he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. Then, in 1859, he removed to Yankton, Dak.; and, in 1862, there were many who were compelled to abandon the country on account of the outbreak of the Indians, and removed his family to Indianapolis; and, in 1863, he engaged in stove and tinware business; and, in 1866, he came to Paris, Ill., and resumed the business of stove, tinware and house-furnishing goods, and, since 1874, has conducted the same business in Indianapolis some three years. Then he went to Nevada, where he has an

interest in mines, where he erected mills, and superintended mining for a time. During his life, he has traveled extensively, and the many business experiences have given him a fine practical knowledge of the country and business. The result of his energy and industry is a large property. He is a man of large physical as well as mental powers, social, genial, and a much-respected citizen. His wife was Miss Mary McOuat, of Indianapolis; they were married in April, 1851; they have a family of two boys and two girls.

GEO. W. FOREMAN, grocer, Paris; was born in Marion Co., Ind., Oct. 16, 1842, where he was raised and schooled, receiving a good business education. His first business was that of teaching school which he followed some five years; then took up agricultural pursuits. He came and settled in Paris in 1875, and began in mercantile business, and by his uprightness and square dealings has built up a good trade, which he is now enjoying. He married Miss Isabella Wells (of Edgar Co., Ill.), Feb. 6, 1868, and has a family of five—Fred O., Mark R., Beatrice, Lucile and Grace W. Mr. Foreman has held the office of County Surveyor for nine years, and has also served as Township Supervisor; his official career has been with honor and credit to himself and those he represented.

B. J. FRYMIRE, stove and tinware, Paris; was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 28, 1843. His father passed away when he was a mere boy, and he was left to battle with the world without parental advice or assistance. He chose the trade of a tinner for an occupation, which he engaged in at Massillon, Ohio. He was in the army of the late war for a time. He began in business on his own account at Navarre, Ohio, and began with a determination of success, and having practiced honesty, industry and economy, it has been the means of placing him in his present position. He came to Paris in 1870, and now does the leading business in his line. He married Miss Emma Bell, of Millersburg, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1864; they have two children—William B. and Minnie.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, grocer, Paris, was born in Longford Co., Ireland, Aug. 18, 1829; he came to this country in 1862, and located in Coles Co., Ill., and was in

the employ of the I. & St. L. R. R. Co. for some ten years, in the capacity of a foreman, after which he removed to Paris and began in the grocery business on a small scale, and, as his business increased, he added to his stock, and twice since he began has added to his place of business, and now has a fine place of business and well filled with goods, which is the result of his own labor and economy, since coming to this country. On Sept. 25, 1866, he married Mrs. Hannah Kelley, of Windsor, Ill.; she has three children by first husband—Margaret, Ellen and Hannah, and by present husband two children—John and Katie.

JAMES GORDON, retired, Paris, is a pioneer; was born in Mason Co., Ky., May 4, 1800. Nov. 11, 1824, he married Miss Mary Riley, daughter of Rev. G. Riley, of Cynthiana, Ky.; they emigrated to Illinois in 1829, locating in Bloomfield, Edgar Co. He, in partnership with his brother, built and operated a tannery, and continued in that business about eight years, then removed to Paris and opened and run what he called the Tremont Hotel for two years, and in 1842, was elected County Sheriff, and re-elected in 1844. At the expiration of that term, he engaged in keeping a hotel; then, in 1852, was again elected to the office of County Sheriff, after which he engaged in the clothing business, and after a continuance of two years, again assumed the position of landlord of the Tremont for a time, then retired. He has served as a member of the City Council, and has always felt an interest in all public matters pertaining to the good of the town. Mr. and Mrs. G. have been intimately connected with the growth and prosperity of the Baptist Church for a number of years. They are among the first settlers of Edgar County, and clearly remember when the beautiful land was an unbroken waste, inhabited by roving bands of Indians, with here and there an occasional adventurous pioneer. In those early days inconveniences and disappointments were not uncommon, but through industry and unswerving integrity they have won the respect of all who know them. They are the parents of six children—Elizabeth F. (now Mrs. L. B. Huston), Emily E., (deceased—was Mrs. J. D. Jaquith), Almira F. (now Mrs. J. A. Peck), James M.,

Mary M. (now Mrs. J. C. Palmer) and Oliver B.

J. S. GINGERICH, mechanic, Paris; is a native of Dauphin County, Penn.; he is the son of Christin and Ann (Strouse) Gingerich; he was born Nov. 22, 1848; during his early life he had but little chance of getting an education, his parents both dying when he was quite young, leaving him only the protection of friends and strangers to look to; still by home study and enterprise he became a fair scholar. In 1864, he enlisted in Co. F, 201st Penn. V. I., remaining in the service until the close of the war; he came to Edgar Co. in August, 1866; having learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner in the East, he has followed his trade since his residence here; he has contracted and built several quite prominent buildings of the city of Paris; is well known throughout the community as A No. 1 workman; during his residence here he has earned a good name and reputation by honesty and integrity.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Paris; was born in Washington Co., Md., Feb. 23, 1821; during his early life, he obtained a good business education and learned the trade of a blacksmith; he came to Edgar Co., Ill., in 1846 and located in Paris, and, in 1848, he began to do business on his own account, opening a blacksmith, wagon and plow shop, which he managed successfully for twenty-one years; he then sold out and engaged in the agricultural implement business, and continued but two years; then bought the farm where he now resides, which consists of 200 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$60 per acre, the result of his own industry and enterprise. He married Miss Margaret Whalen, of Nelson Co., Ky., Aug. 9, 1848; they are the parents of six children—Josephine (deceased), Kate (now Mrs. E. D. Jurey), William A., Flora B., Samuel and Charles.

J. F. GRIFFITH, farmer and jobber, Paris; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., March 8, 1834; his parents removed to Warren Co., Ohio, in 1840, where they lived until 1850, when they came and located in Paris Tp., Edgar Co., and on Feb. 6, 1874, his father died. In August, 1862, he enlisted with the 79th I. V. I., and during his service (which was near three years) he participated in many of the

heaviest battles, among which were Perryville, Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga; also a number of other battles and severe skirmishes, and escaped with but four slight scratches; after the service he took up agricultural pursuits, and continued until 1870, when he removed into the city of Paris and followed jobbing; in 1876, was appointed Supervisor; he is a well-to-do citizen and much respected. He married Miss Mary A. Campbell, of Paris, Ill., Nov. 30, 1859; she was born Feb. 8, 1836; they have seven children—Ada E. (now Mrs. H. A. Rose), William P., Jennie S., Gracie, Sarah D. Edwin P., and Blanche R.

H. M. GUTHRIE, saw-mill and farming, P. O. Paris; is a native of this county and was born July 18, 1848, receiving his early training and education here and at Champaign, Ill.; is a son of L. J. Guthrie, who settled in this county in 1838, where he lived a prominent citizen until his death, which occurred in 1856; H. M. Guthrie, the subject of this sketch, began business on his own account at the age of 18 years, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he embarked in the lumber business, and by his perseverance and energy has worked up an extensive trade; he is now operating two saw-mills and superintends his farms, consisting respectively of 210 and 120 acres, well improved; the farm upon which he resides is a part of the old homestead, on which his father located, upon coming to the county forty years ago. He was married Dec. 3, 1868, to Miss Emma Vietor, of Decatur Co., Ind.; they have two children—William H. and Addie M.; Mr. G. is an energetic business man, and stands high in the community.

EDGAR L. GUTHRIE, farmer and stock-raiser P. O. Paris; was born in this county Sept. 27, 1852, and was principally raised in Augusta Co., Va., where he received a classical education at the Washington and Lee University, completing his studies in 1873, after which he returned to Edgar Co., his birthplace, and engaged in farming. He married Miss Cassie Blackburn Sept. 13, 1876, daughter of William B., a pioneer and a prominent man of this county; they have one child—Walter B. Mr. G. is yet a young man, of good physical as well as mental powers, and 'tis fair to predict for him a brilliant future.

H. N. GUTHRIE, surveyor, Paris; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, May 5, 1820, where he received his early education, and finishing at the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, and at an early age began the study of surveying; came to Illinois with his parents in 1840, locating in Edgar Co., and was for a number of years engaged with his parents upon a farm. In 1843, was elected County Surveyor, and served until 1847. He is considered very able in his profession, having done the principal part of the county surveying since 1843, he has made it his principal business for thirty-seven years; he laid out the town site of Chrisman and a number of additions to the town site of Paris. He is unmarried, and his life has been a success, though quiet, and by his honesty and uprightness in all dealing, has won the respect of all who know him.

JAMES R. HARDING, deceased, Paris, whose portrait appears in this work was a native of this county; he was the eldest of a large family of Mr. George Harding, well known to all the older residents of the county. His school advantages were limited to the meager educational facilities of the times. He attended the academy in this city about a year, under Jesse Moore, and was ranked among the active, studious and ambitious students. He had a retentive memory, and was an intelligent man. He was married to Miss Delia Austin, eldest daughter of Judge Austin, of this city, September 20, 1855, and lived on his farm, in this county, until failing health obliged him to retire from it, three years ago. Twenty years ago, he was kicked by a horse; after that he was a great sufferer, and it was this that subsequently caused his death. For the last four years, his sufferings were most fearful, from a culmination of his wound in hip disease. Mr. Harding was an amiable, intelligent, sociable and generous man, highly esteemed by all who knew him. He had an abiding and unfaltering trust in the doctrines of Christianity. He was far in advance of many of his fellow-farmers in the science of farming, and in general knowledge, and entertaining his friends was a great pleasure to himself, as also to them. He left a large family of relatives, with a wife and three sons, Conway, Albert and Edwin, to mourn his early departure. His

death occurred on Friday, the 4th day of January, 1878.

HON. A. J. HUNTER, lawyer, Paris; is a native of Indiana, and was born December 17, 1831, in Putnam Co. He was brought to this county in 1832 by his parents, who settled in Hunter Township, on what is known as Clay's Prairie, a body of land entered there in an early day by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and where they still reside, at the ripe old age of 75 and 73, respectively. The subject of this sketch, Hon. A. J. Hunter, received his early education at the Edgar Academy, from which he graduated, and began the study of law in 1850, with Kirby Benedict, who, at the time of his death, was Chief Justice of New Mexico, and finished with Judge Steele, being admitted to the bar in 1858; he began the practice of his chosen profession, and soon had an extensive and lucrative practice. Some men pursue the law merely as a means of livelihood, just as they would engage in trade or saw wood for a living, but with Mr. Hunter, his profession is a part of his life; his ambition is to distinguish himself in the law, and to this end he bends all his energies. In 1864, he was elected to the State Senate as a member from this county or district, serving four years, and since has held several important positions with credit alike to himself and honor to his constituency. He was married May 11, 1858, to Miss Nannie Fisher, daughter of John Fisher, formerly of Clarke Co., Ohio; they have two children, viz., Norah F. and Anna M. Hunter.

C. C. HUNTER, hardware dealer, Paris; is a native of this county; was born Jan. 5, 1840; son of S. K. Hunter, who was among the first settlers of this county, when the prospect was anything but inviting; but through industry and labor and unswerving integrity, has placed himself in his present position. C. C. was raised upon a farm, and received his early education at district school, winter months; in 1861-62, he attended school at Greencastle, Ind., after which he took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, of Chicago, graduating in 1864, then locating in Paris; his first experience in mercantile life was in the dry goods business, continuing until 1870, when he bought into the hardware

business and at the same time, bought a stock of drugs, but has since sold out the stock of drugs, and is now doing a large business in hardware and agricultural implements; he is still a young man, and of remarkable physical as well as mental powers, and it is safe to predict for him a brilliant future, from the success he has already achieved as a business financier. On Nov. 21, 1865, he married Miss Hannah Kirkman, of Lawrence, Kan.

R. B. HENNASY, livery, sale and feed stable, Paris; was born in the city of Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 15, 1832, and raised in Cincinnati, Ohio; he began in mercantile life at the early age of 15; his first business experience was in the coal and wood business, which he continued until 1859, when he removed to Paris, Ill., and began in agricultural pursuits; he opened a farm of 400 acres, which he now owns, and is finely improved; he was quite successful in farming, but desiring to give his family the advantages of society and education, removed to the city of Paris in 1876; he not feeling contented out of business, engaged in the livery business, and desiring to make a success, stocked up with fine carriages and horses, and is doing a flourishing business. In October, 1857, he married Miss Adda Anderson, of Cincinnati, Ohio; they have a promising family of five—Harrie W., Mary E., Josephine, Robert H. and Jennie.

S. HAMBURGER, clothier, Paris; was born in Germany Nov. 11, 1835; during his early life, he received a fine education, graduating at the Darmstadt College, of Darmstadt, Germany, after which he taught school until 1858, when he came to this country and located in Chicago; engaged at school-teaching until 1859; he then removed to La Grange, Ga., and there began in mercantile life, and at the beginning of the late war (1861), he returned to Chicago; then, the same fall, came to Paris and engaged in clothing and gents' furnishing goods; he is a thorough and practical business man, and by his uprightness and square dealings, has built up a large trade. He married Miss Augusta Erlanger, of Terre Haute, Ind.; she was born April 9, 1845.

JOSIAH HURTY, A. M.; P. O. Paris; was born in Lowville, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1817; his parents were of German

descent; his paternal grandfather was a Lieutenant under Gen. Herkimer during the Revolutionary war, and was in a number of battles along the Mohawk; Josiah listened to the narration of Revolutionary tales told by his grandfather, and became early interested in history; he commenced teaching district school at 17 years of age. By hard study in and out of school, and by teaching, he prepared himself for college at Clarkson and Alexander, in Western New York; he entered Union College, in junior class, in 1838; he was elected Principal of Bethany Academy, in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1841, which position he held until he moved to Mansfield, Ohio, in 1846; he took a prominent place among the pioneers of education in that State; aided in organizing the first State Teachers' Association and holding institutes; he was for several years Superintendent of Union Schools in Xenia and Lebanon, Ohio, and wrought with Dr. J. Ray, L. Andrews and H. H. Barney, in advancing educational interests; he was Superintendent of Union Schools in Richmond and Lawrenceburgh, Ind., for twelve years. During the rebellion, he devoted all his spare time to sanitary interests of soldiers and their families, and taught all soldiers' children without charging them tuition. He came to Paris, Edgar Co., to take charge of their Union Schools in 1866; he organized and soon brought the schools to a popular and successful condition, and sent out a large number of men and women, who are now doing great credit to themselves and their preceptor; he has taught and conducted a highly useful and popular academy since 1871, and is now Principal and Professor in Edgar Collegiate Institute.

C. P. HITCH, Deputy County Clerk, Paris; was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Jan. 16, 1850; during his early life, he received a good academical education under the supervision of Prof. J. K. Parker; he came to Paris in 1869, and engaged as clerk with A. C. Conley, dry goods merchant, where he continued until February, 1874, when he was appointed to the office of Deputy County Clerk; he is a popular young man of remarkable physical as well as mental powers, and it is safe to predict for him a brilliant future. He was married to Miss Mary Huston, daughter of Dr. Huston, a prominent physician of

Paris, Nov. 25, 1874; they have one child—Lucy, born Aug. 30, 1876.

JOSEPH HUNT (of the firm of Hunt & Conner), stoves, tinware, etc.; was born in Morgan Co., Ind., Nov. 11, 1843, and was principally raised in Indianapolis, where his parents removed while he was young; he there learned business and acquired a good common-school education; they removed to Danville, Ind., and opened a store of stoves and tinware, and there Joseph learned the trade of a tinner. At the beginning of the late war, he enlisted as a musician with the 11th Ind. V. I., and, after one year, the bands were dispensed with, and he was discharged, after which he took up his trade; he came to Paris in 1875, and began business on his own account, and through uprightness and square dealing he has succeeded in building up a good trade, and now is on the full tide to success. He married Miss Alice A. Cochran, of Evansville, Ind., Sept. 12, 1869; they have two children—Pearl and Duke.

GEORGE HUNT, attorney at law, Paris; professional business promptly attended to; references given if required.

BURT HOLCOMB, ex-Sheriff, Paris; was born in Hartford Co., Conn., April 18, 1817; he remained at his birthplace until 16 years of age, when he embarked as mercantile traveler through the Eastern States until 1849, when he crossed the plains to California, and there entered into the stock business, in which he continued until 1852, then returned to Ohio (Urbana); in 1852, he came to Edgar Co. and bought land, and engaged in farming and stock dealing; then, in 1857, removed to Henry Co., Mo., and engaged in the mercantile and stock business, and continued until 1861, when he began stock-contracting for the army; he returned and located in Paris in 1864, continuing in handling stock until 1872, when he was elected Sheriff of Edgar Co., and re-elected in 1874, since which time he has but looked after the affairs of his property and family. He married Miss Lucind Ashmore, of this county, September, 1854; they have a family of five children—Nancy C., Edmond W., Ulysses H., John T. and Jennie. His official career has been with credit to himself and those he represented.

G. W. HALBERT, farmer; P. O. Paris; is a native of Clay Co., Ind.; he was born March 13, 1841; he grew to manhood and received his education at his native place; he has thus far in life made farming a business; in 1876, he settled on the farm where he now lives; his farm consisting of fifty-two acres, which is nicely cultivated and improved, making as pleasant a little home as may be found in the county. On May 25, 1865, he married Miss Laura, daughter of V. Stewart, who was an old and well-respected citizen of Paris. They are people in good standing in the community and have the esteem and confidence of many friends.

DAVID HENRY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Paris; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Aug. 12, 1829, where he was raised, educated and remained until 1867, when he removed to Edgar Co., locating in Paris, and engaged with firm of Graham & Co., manufacturers of farm implements, and, in 1869, he sold out and bought the farm where he now resides, which consists of 335 acres of finely-improved land, valued at \$75 per acre, which is wholly the result of his own industry, energy and good financiering. He married Miss Matilda Fitting, of his native county, Feb. 27, 1851; she was born Aug. 2, 1832; they are the parents of seven children—John W., Galin (deceased), William, Cyrus, George, Mary E. and Charles. Mr. H. is a well-to-do and a respected citizen.

W. S. HENDRIX, hardware, Paris; was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Feb. 27, 1831; was raised upon a farm, and his early education was obtained at district school, and by practice, personal observation and study he has obtained a good business learning. On Dec. 27, 1856, he married Miss Charlotte J. Minturn, of Champaign Co., Ohio; after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits; they came to Paris in 1858, and followed farming for some five years. During the late war of the rebellion, he enlisted with 79th I. V. I., and was elected First Lieutenant, and after the service of nine months, resigned on account of the loss of health; since which time he has been salesman for C. V. Lodge; also, C. C. Hunter. Mr. H. is a thorough business man and has had the experience which enables him to make a success of the calling he is engaged in.

HENRY HENN, barber, Paris; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 25, 1837; after the death of his father, which was in 1851, he, with his mother, came to this country; they settled in Canton, Ohio, where they lived some fifteen years; he chose the trade of a barber early in life, and at once began, and has continued, being a good workman in his line; industrious and economical, has made a good living both for himself and mother, who is still living with him; she is now at the ripe old age of 73. Mr. H. is sociable, kind-hearted and is upright and honorable in his dealings, and a respected citizen. He married Miss Sarah J. Elliott, of Fairfield, Iowa, Dec. 25, 1872.

P. B. HOYT, M. D., Paris; was born in Fairfield Co., Conn., Dec. 12, 1824, and was raised in Huron Co., Ohio; his early life was passed on his father's farm, his elementary education being obtained at the district schools during the winter months; at an early age, he chose the profession of medicine, and at the same time entered upon its study under the guidance of Dr. J. Tift; he graduated at the Western Homeopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio, in March, 1857; his first practice was in Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained but a few months; then located and took up his practice in Norwalk, Ohio, with his old tutor, Dr. Tift, who withdrew from practice in 1860; Dr. H. removed to Indianapolis, where he remained about five years; he came to Paris in 1876, and has since given his entire time, skill and energy to the practice of his profession, in which he is very able, and, judging from the gradual increase of his practice, he is fast becoming the popular physician of Paris. The Doctor has twice been married; his first wife was Miss Cynthia Clark; she passed away in December, 1866, leaving two children—Clara L. (now Mrs. C. Roberts) and Charles H.; his present wife was Mrs. Abigail Hunt, daughter of George Armstrong, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland; she has one child—George H.

C. L. HOLLEY, County Sheriff, Paris, is a native of Indiana; was born in Vigo County, July 26, 1840; his parents came to this county the same year; his father being a blacksmith, he located in Sims Township and opened a shop, and continued at his trade until August, 1842, when

he was assassinated by one Eli Sparks; two years later, his mother married James Cockroft, and removed to Elbridge, this county, and there Mr. C. L. received a common school education and learned the blacksmith trade, which business he followed until 1876, when he was elected to the office of County Sheriff by the Democratic party. On April 11, 1865, he married Miss Emily Ellege, of this county; she passed away July 7, 1873, leaving a family of two children—William and Martha. He married for his second wife, Miss Cornelia Shirar; she was a native of Ohio.

A. H. HODGE, of the firm of Bowen & Hodge, hardware dealers, Paris, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, July 16, 1826; he came West with his parents in 1839, locating in Paris, at which time Paris was but a small village of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants; during his early life he received a good education, finishing at the Edgar Academy; then learned the trade of a cabinet-maker; being of a mechanical turn of mind soon became a first-class workman; he continued in this business some twenty years, and was financially successful, having accumulated a good property; in 1850, he went by overland route to California, and engaged in mining; returned in 1852, by water; in 1874, he entered into partnership with his present partner. On Oct. 24, 1854, he married Miss Nancy Lawrence, of this place; she is a native of Ohio; was born in April, 1828; they have a family of five children—Mary, Elizabeth, John, William and Sallie. Mr. and Mrs. Hodge have been active members of the M. E. Church for upward of twenty years.

W. S. HARDING, stock dealer, Paris, was born in Edgar County, Dec. 18, 1841; son of Geo. Harding, a prominent and an early settler of Stratton Tp., where he had improved a large tract of land and raised a family of ten. He passed away on May 7, 1868. During the late war of the rebellion, W. S. enlisted with the 79th I. V. I., as Fifth Sergeant, and, in 1863, was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and participated in many of the heaviest battles of the war; at the battle of Stone River, was the only survivor out of forty-nine of his company; the many hair-breadth es-

capas he has made are the characteristics of a true and brave soldier; he was mustered out in June, 1865, after the service of three years, during which time he lay a prisoner seventeen months. After the war he engaged in farming and stock-dealing; in this he has devoted his entire time and energy, the result of which is a large property; he now owns upward of one thousand eight hundred acres of fine improved land, and a fine residence in Paris; is considered one of the solid men of Edgar Co. He married Miss Emma L. Clark, of this county, Feb. 18, 1868; she was born April 5, 1843; they have a family of two promising daughters—Gracie J., born Oct., 1870, and S. Jessie, born August, 1872.

W. J. HUNTER, grocer, Paris; is a native of this county; was born Nov. 29, 1836; his father was one of the first settlers in this county, and has done much for the good of the community in which he has lived; W. J. was raised a farmer, which was his principal business until the beginning of the late war, when he enlisted with the 21st I. V. I., as a private, but was promoted to Second Lieutenant; served three years and four months, after which he dealt in stock until 1872, when he was elected County Treasurer, and, after the expiration of the term of office, he resumed his stock dealing and farming, which he now superintends; in 1877, he embarked in his present business; during his business career, he has been quite successful, being a good financier and industrious; is now considered one of the solid men of Paris. He married Miss Luie Jenks, of Vigo Co., Ind., Nov. 14, 1865; they have a family of three children—Nellie F., Leora and Edward S.

PAUL HUSTON, retired physician, Paris; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, May 30, 1815; during his early life he received a good education, and at the age of 20 began the study of medicine at the Worthington Medical College; he graduated in 1837, and began the practice of his profession at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio; he came to Illinois in 1838, and located in Paris, and took up his practice, which business he continued until 1876, when he retired. He is one of the early settlers of the county, and has always been a worker in all public matters pertaining to the good of

the county. He married Miss Lucy P. Weisiger, of Vermilion Co., Ind., April 18, 1845; they have a family of eight children—Horace H., Mary (now Mrs. C. Hitch), Emma A. (now Mrs. D. Lillard), David, Walter B., Hattie, Grace and Willard.

JOSEPH HARRIS, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Paris; was born in Ohio Co., Va., Jan. 20, 1810; he remained at his birthplace until 1857, when he removed to Edgar Co., locating where he now resides; during his early life the chances for a school education were very limited, but by home study, business experience and observation, he acquired a fair business knowledge. In June, 1835, he married Miss Sarah Keyser, of Belmont Co., Ohio; she was born Jan. 6, 1816; they have lived to see the great change from a wild, desolate-looking to a thickly-settled and well-developed county; they now own 475 acres of finely-improved land, well-stocked, and which is principally the result of their own industry. They have raised a family of nine children, seven boys and two girls, eight of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. H. are now living in their ripe old age to see the prosperity and usefulness of their children; as a family, they are much respected.

AMOS JACKSON, livery and sale stable, Paris; was born in Clinton Co., Ind., Sept. 15, 1836; he was raised upon a farm, and made agricultural pursuits his principal business through life; in farming and stock-raising, he has been very successful, having, by his industry and good financiering, accumulated a good property; he owns 600 acres of well-improved land, which he superintends, besides his livery business, which is first-class in every particular. On Nov. 14, 1854, he married Miss Sarah Hesler, of Douglas Co., Ind.; they came to Paris in 1856, and have since remained, enjoying the advantages of society and schooling for their family, which consists of five children—John L., Jennie W., Laura, Frank L. and Ada C.

P. W. JOHNSTON, jeweler, Paris; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Jan. 6, 1814; at the early age of 14, he began to manage and do for himself, and chose the trade of watch-making for his occupation, and being of a mechanical turn of mind, soon became an able workman;

he embarked in business on his own account at Owensborough, Ky., in 1840, and continued until 1861, when he removed to Paris, and has gradually built up a good trade, and now carries a large stock, of which a great portion is of his own manufacturing, and is the second largest jewelry manufacturing establishment in the State; is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. He married Miss Lydia W. Byrn, of New Albany, Ind., March, 1839; she passed away Nov. 25, 1875, leaving one child—Samuel D., who is a jeweler with his father.

E. D. JUREY, livery and feed stable, Paris; was born in Marion Co., Ohio, Feb. 15, 1837; he was raised upon a farm, which gave him a practical knowledge of farming and stock-raising, which business he has followed and has been quite successful, having acquired a good property, which is the result of his own labor, energy and economy; he came to Paris in 1863 and, in 1873, he built and stocked the livery-stable that he now runs, which is by far the best stable in Paris; he is social and genial, by which he holds many friends and patrons. He married Miss Katie Graham, of Paris, March 9, 1875; they have one child—Anna M.

J. C. JONES, of the firm of Sheppard & Jones, dry goods merchants, Paris; was born in this county July 25, 1840; he is the son of James Jones, who came in an early day from Whitehall, N. Y.; was one of the first merchants of Paris; was prominent in all public matters pertaining to the good of the county. He served as County Treasurer for a number of years, and passed away in 1857; such was his life that when he died he was mourned by many warm friends and the religious societies; throughout his life he was a liberal and kind father and friend. The subject of this sketch began in mercantile life with a dry goods firm of Terre Haute, Ind.; he embarked in business on his own account (firm of Jones & Vance, dry goods merchants) in 1865, and after a continuance of two years, sold out and began with Sheppard, his present partner; he is a man of fine social qualities, good business ability, and on the full tide of success. He married Mary L. Sheppard March 12, 1868; they have a family of two—Harrie L. and Nettie.

O. S. JONES, real estate, and money loaner, Paris; was born in Athens Co., Ohio, Jan. 5, 1843. His parents removed into Douglas Co., Ill., in 1850, where they bought land and engaged in agricultural pursuits. O. S. was raised upon a farm, and his early education was obtained at district school; in 1858, he began school at the Paris Seminary, and afterward attending the Asbury University, of Greencastle, Ind., and acquired a good business education. He began in mercantile life in Paris, engaging in the book and stationery business. He has been engaged in the real estate business for some ten years, and has met with great success. He is a man of fine physical as well as mental powers, and is an able financier, having accumulated a large property, and beyond all doubt has done more to build up the city of Paris than any one man in the place; he has built some twenty-five residences, and several of the principal business blocks, and is always ready to assist in all public matters for the growth and prosperity of the town. He has dealt quite extensively in the lands of the L., D. & S. R. R. Co. He is largely a self-made man, beginning life for himself at an early age, he has worked his way alone up to his present position in society, and to-day ranks among the wealthy men of Paris. He married Miss Dollie, daughter of Dr. Ten Brook, of Paris, Feb. 23, 1876; they have two children—McMellon and Jennett.

EZRA JOHNSON, baggage-master for the P. & D. R. R. Co., Paris; was born in this county Nov. 15, 1841; son of W. Johnson, a prominent pioneer of Edgar Co.; he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1876, when he became a partner in the firm of Bowen, Laughlin & Co. (City Flouring-Mills). The subject of this sketch enlisted with the 79th I. V. I. August, 1861, and his health became so impaired that he was mustered out in 1862. In 1864, he went to Virginia City, Montana Territory, for the purpose of mining, and returned in 1865, and engaged in farming. In 1867, he removed to Omaha, Neb., and remained until 1870; and, in 1874, began in his present business. He married Miss Alice L. Atkinson, of Paris, Ill., December, 1867.

MADISON JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Carroll Co., Va., Jan.

6, 1805; he removed with parents to Gallia Co., Ohio, in 1816, where he was raised, and at the age of 23 he began for himself. In March, 1828, he married Miss Maria Kimble, of Lawrence Co., Ohio; they emigrated to Edgar Co., and settled where he now resides in 1830, and entered eighty acres; he now owns 200 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$70 per acre, which is the result of his own industry, energy and economy. At the time of their settling, there were but few settlers, and the trials and hardships of a pioneer life were but common. They have raised a family of seven—Andrew W., William J., Charles C., Emeline M. (deceased), Marion F. (deceased), Melissa (deceased), and Andrewson.

MRS. MARY J. KILE; P. O. Paris; late widow of Dr. William Kile, who was an early settler and a prominent man of Edgar Co.; he came from Clinton, Ind., in 1853, and engaged in mercantile business, firm of Kile & Dole, dry goods merchants; and continued a number of years; then gave his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, also stock dealing; he had been a good financier having accumulated a good property, which he left to his wife and family which consists of four children—Rachel B., now Mrs. George Elliott; Landon W., Robert H. and Carrie. Mr. K. was a native of Ohio, born in 1809. He married Miss Mary Hoggatt, of Vigo Co., Ind., in 1859; she was born February, 1829. Mr. Kile had been twice married previously to his last wife; first to Miss Webster, stepdaughter of Col. Blackman; second wife was the widow of A. Jackson, of Vigo Co., Ind. Mr. Kile was known as an enterprising, energetic, and a well-to-do citizen; had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years. He passed away Oct. 4, 1877, beloved by all friends and relatives, and respected by all who knew him.

G. W. KIMBLE, farmer and fruit-grower; P. O. Paris; was born in this county Jan. 15, 1831; his birthplace is the old homestead entered by his father in 1830, which he now owns; it consists of 240 acres, and is one of the best farms in the county, and a beautiful residence; his parents are still living, residing in Paris, at the ripe old age of 74 and 68; they have done much for the development and

growth of this township; they have raised a family of five children, and now live to see their prosperity and usefulness; G. W., being the only son, has managed the affairs of the farm for a number of years. He married Miss Sarah J. Hannah, of Paris, April 13, 1853; they have a family of five—Clarence C., Willis P., Amelia G., William L. and John D.; they are a family that are much respected.

LAWSON KIMBLE, retired farmer; P. O. Paris; is a pioneer of Edgar Co.; was born in Washington Co., Ohio, Dec. 6, 1802, where he lived until 1821, when he removed with parents to Lawrence Co.; he began in life for himself at 21; his first business experience was at coopering, after which he followed boating on the Ohio River, between Charleston and Cincinnati; in 1828, he came (afloat and alone) from Cincinnati to Edgar Co., Ill., looking for a location, and, forming a favorable opinion of the county, returned, and, the following spring, removed and entered 160 acres, and began (on the wild, desolate-looking prairie) to prepare a home. He married Miss Elizabeth Chaplin March 3, 1830; she was born in Cumberland Co., Maine, June 11, 1809; the trials and hardships of a pioneer life were but a common occurrence when they began in this county, but by industry, perseverance and economy, coupled with unswerving integrity, have succeeded in accumulating a good property and raising a family of five children; they now live, in their ripe old age, to see the prosperity and usefulness of their children; the family consists of George W., Mary D. (now Mrs. M. Hockett, of Paris), Susan C., Maria, Ellen.

MRS. CARRIE KEENE; P. O. Paris; widow of Dr. B. C. Keene, of Georgetown, Ky. (his birthplace), where he passed away June 19, 1869; he was a very able physician, a modest and retiring gentleman, and universally popular, his widow being a daughter of Hon. Judge Trimble, of Cynthiana, Ky., who was the oldest member of the Harrison Co. bar; he was a member of the Legislature a number of years, and belonged to a family of lawyers, many of whom held a high rank in the legal profession, and was himself a great lawyer, one of the first jurists of the State; his many virtues and courteous and urbane deportment had endeared him to a

large circle of clients and friends, by whom his sudden decease was universally regretted; he passed away June 17, 1852, leaving a family of five children, only two of whom are now living—W. W. Trimble, a prominent citizen of Covington, Ky., and a leading attorney of the State; and Mrs. Keene, the subject of this sketch; she came to Paris in 1869, where she has since resided; she is a lady of good education and fine business ability, attending to the affairs of her property; she has many warm friends, and is much respected by all who know her.

F. S. KESTER, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Shelby Co., Ky., March 24, 1814; his parents removed to Clark Co., Ind., where he was raised upon a farm, and, being the oldest of a family of six (five of whom are still living), was put forward in the duties of the farm, and his opportunities for a school education were few and far between; he followed farming and stock-raising for a number of years, in which business he was successful; he came to Illinois and settled in Douglas County in 1862, and, in 1865, came to Paris, and engaged in the book and stationery business; in this he continued some six years, since which time he has only looked after the affairs of his property. He married Miss Sarah J. Hostetler, of Indiana, May 19, 1857; she was born Nov. 9, 1834; they have three children—Nellie M., Lou and John O.

ANDREW KEYSER, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, June 13, 1809; he was raised a farmer and has continued thus far through life; he began for himself at the age of 21, and on March 24, 1831, he married Miss Ann Harris, of Wheeling, Va.; she was born March 24, 1808; they removed to Marshall Co., Va., in 1851, and bought a farm, and remained until the spring of 1857, when they came to Edgar Co., settling where they now reside; they own 120 acres of fine land, valued at \$60 per acre. They are the parents of ten children, only four of whom are now living; three of which were lost in the late war of the rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Keyser have endured the hardships of a pioneer life and endeavored to raise a family so that they might be an honor to them and a credit to society, and now in their ripe old age

live to see their prosperity and usefulness.

JOHN KISPERT, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Paris; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 11, 1834, where he was educated and learned the trade of boot and shoe making, which business he has continued; he came to this country in 1854, and worked at his trade for a number of years; he located in Paris in 1866 and opened a boot and shoe store, beginning with but small capital, and, by his industry and square dealings, has accumulated a good property and built up a large trade. He married Miss Sophia Melanson, of Nova Scotia; they have a family of four children—Rosa, Nellie, Katie and Sophia.

CAPT. R. C. LANE, with C. V. Lodge, hardware dealer, Paris; is a native of Ohio; was born in Hamilton Co. Aug. 15, 1841; his parents removed to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., where he was raised; in September, 1861, he enlisted with the 40th Ind. V. I., as a private, and after the battle of Shiloh, was promoted to Sergeant Major, and, in 1864, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and, in 1865, was again promoted to Captain of Company H, 40th Ind. and detailed on Gen. Opedyke's staff as Brigade Inspector; he served some four and a half years; was mustered out in February, 1866, then returned to La Fayette, Ind., and was appointed Deputy County Clerk, and after one year, came to Paris and engaged with Lodge, Dodge & Co., hardware dealers, as clerk, and has since continued in the hardware business. He is a gentleman of affable manners, public-spirited and stands high in popular respect. He was married to Miss Frances A. Nelson, of Hillsborough, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1870; they have three children—Willard C., Alice M. and Robert N.

C. W. LEVINGS, real estate and money loaner, Paris; was born in Coos Co., N. H., June 24, 1822; during his early life, he obtained a good education at Alexander, N. Y., and also learned civil engineering, in which he soon became very able, and was with the State Engineering Corps for two years, after which he began the study of law with Scott Lord, of Mt. Morris, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in 1843; then for a number of years was engaged in various branches of mercantile business

and contracting; in 1854, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and formed a connection with Wasson, Everett & Co., bankers, and continued but a short time; then removed to Rockville, Ind., and established the Bank of Rockville, and after a continuance of about two years, sold his interest and established the Parke Co. Bank with a capital of \$100,000, in which he officiated eight years, when it was changed to First National Bank; during this time, he established the Edgar Co. Bank (in 1855), the first bank of the county; he located in Paris in 1865, and operated the Edgar Co. Bank (firm of C. W. Levings & Co.) until 1872, when it was re-organized to the Edgar Co. National Bank; he continued as President until 1874, when his health began to fail and he resigned; he is now serving as Vice President and Director. In his private life, he has developed the best domestic qualities; possessing a fair property, the result of his own energy and financiering; he commands and enjoys a luxurious home, surrounded by a charming and affectionate family; the family consists of Mrs. L. (who was Miss Esther Davis, of Mt. Morris, N. Y.; they were married in February, 1845), and six children—Charles, George E., William H., Esther H. (now Mrs. Williams) and Calvin W. (deceased), Frederick W., who was a young man of remarkable mental power, having finished his schooling at seventeen, he began with his father in the bank and soon became his main dependence, and, in 1873, when the bank was re-organized, was elected Cashier which position he held with full satisfaction to all concerned; he passed away in October, 1877, beloved by friends and relatives, and much respected by all who knew him, leaving a wife, Julia A. (daughter of N. Ross, of Chicago, and two sons).

F. M. LINK, manufacturer tile and brick, Paris; was born in the Old Dominion (Virginia) June 1, 1832, and came to Illinois with his parents in 1836; they settled in Edgar Co., where the remainder of their lives was spent. F. M. began farming on his own account in 1854, which he continued until 1866, when he removed into the city of Paris and engaged in brick-making and contracting. Many handsome buildings of the city are specimens of his work. Recently, he has added the manu-

facture of tiling to his already extensive business. He was married January 4, 1855, to Miss Mary Sims, daughter of H. Sims, one of the earliest settlers of Edgar Co.; they have seven children living, viz., Ruez, John A., Susan (now Mrs. A. J. Parrish), Christopher, Niah, Edgar H., William A. Mr. L. has been quite a successful business man, and has accumulated considerable property through good management and honest industry, and is well-respected among his neighbors.

W. S. LOGAN, of the firm of Mullins & Logan, Paris, was born in Edgar Co., March 8, 1852; was educated under the supervision of Prof. Hurty, at the Edgar Academy, after which he acted in the capacity of mercantile clerk, with the firm of Mitchell & Parrish, where he continued seven years; this experience gave him a practical business education; the firm with which he is connected began in 1875; they are yet young men, with good physical as well as mental powers, and on the full tide of success, and it is safe to predict for them a brilliant future. Mr. Logan married Miss Augusta Everance, of this place, Sept. 11, 1873; they have three children—Robert P., Charles and Hattie.

J. M. LYCAN, farmer; P. O. Paris; son of J. V. Lycan, a prominent and an early settler of this county; was born in this county September 1, 1843; was schooled at the Paris Academy, under the supervision of Prof. Rodgers; he remained at home with parents until 25 years of age. During the late war of the rebellion, he enlisted with the 66th I. V. I. (known as the Sharpshooters); was in the siege of Atlanta, and battle of Kenesaw Mountain and a number of severe engagements, and escaped without a scratch. He was mustered out July 18, 1865, after the service of eighteen months. He returned and took up farming with his father. He married Miss Nancy E. Perisho, of this county, October 18, 1876. Mr. L. is yet a young man of good physical as well as mental powers, and 'tis fair to predict for him a brilliant future.

D. I. LILLARD, Deputy Co. Sheriff, Paris; son of J. S. Lillard, of Gallatin Co., Ky., who was an officer and a prominent man in the records of the Mexican war. He passed away in July, 1861, leaving a fam-

ily of three sons. During his life, was an active worker in all public matters pertaining to the good of the community in which he lived; was upright and industrious; had accumulated a good property. The subject of this sketch was born in Gallatin Co., Ky., March 22, 1849. During his early life, he obtained a good business education, laying the foundation of future usefulness. He came to Paris in 1864; his first business experience was in the grocery business, in which he continued three years, after which he engaged with G. J. Burns in the grain business. He is a young man of good business ability, and on the full tide of success. He married Miss Emma, daughter of Dr. P. Huston, of Paris, Sept. 27, 1876; they are the parents of one child—George A.

ROBERT B. LAMON, lawyer, ex-Judge, Paris; is a native of Virginia; was born in Berkeley Co., Feb. 8, 1829. His parents removed to Illinois in 1836, and located in Danville. At this place he received his preliminary instruction, and subsequently passed two years at Wabash College, in Crawfordsville, Ind., securing a substantial education by careful and industrious application, under the supervision of talented preceptors. In 1850, he went to California, where he remained until the fall of 1857; while a resident of that State, he served as a volunteer under command of the noted Indian fighter, Capt. Ben. Wright, in the campaign of 1852, against the Modocs, and was in 1855 elected to a seat in its Legislature, to represent the Counties of Merced and Mariposa, and filled that station during one term. In 1857, he returned to Danville, and prosecuted his legal studies, which sometime prior to this, he had commenced. Was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1858; he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Danville, and during the war was elected County Judge of Vermilion Co., to fill an unexpired term. He came to Paris in 1866, and in the fall of 1869, was elected County Judge. As a lawyer, he is zealous in the interests of his clients; he has won deserved popularity by the urbanity and judicial ability he has displayed on the bench. His constant study, from the period of its commencement in 1855, in California, down to the present time, has given him a thorough and practical knowl-

edge of the science of law. On ———. 1864, he married Miss Lucy Alexander, daughter of Gen. M. K. Alexander, of Paris; the have a family of two—Walter S. and Judson A.

CHARLES V. LODGE, hardware dealer, Paris; is a native of Edgar Co.; was born on Dec. 3, 1838; his first business experience was in the way of a clerk with a firm (in which his brother was connected) at Oakland, Ill., where he remained some four years; then as a grocery clerk at Ottawa, for a time; then came to Paris and clerked for his father and brother who was dealt in hardware, and in 1860 he became proprietor, and in 1866 took in a partner and handled hardware and drugs, and continued until 1870, when he sold out; then bought and operated a saw-mill and dealt in lumber; also carriage manufacturing; in 1875, he removed to Chicago and engaged in grain and commission business, and soon became a member of the Board of Trade, and did quite an extensive business; is yet a member of the Chicago Board of Trade; he returned and engaged in his present business in the spring of 1878; his entire career has been one of great activity and of financial success; is a gentleman of cultivated tastes and engaging manners, and interests himself in all movements for the intellectual and material improvement of the people of the community in which he resides. On April 6, 1865, he married Miss Ada Woolly, daughter of Dr. Woolly of this place; she passed away May 12, 1869, leaving one child—Edwin E.

LEANDER MUNSELL (deceased), second child and oldest son of Levi and Lucretia Munsell; was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1793; his father, a native of Connecticut and a Revolutionary soldier, was one of the early settlers of Cincinnati; he afterward removed to Marietta, Ohio, where he kept a tavern; his son Leander was a boy of all work, and attended school only six months; his teacher was Lewis Cass, afterward the statesman. Mr. Munsell early acquired a taste for strong drink, which habit he conquered; shortly after he became of age, he was employed as a cooper at the Kewanha Salt Works; here he formed the acquaintance of Joseph Curtis, who afterward removed to Edgar Co., Ill., and be-

came the well-known nurseryman. Mr. Munsell served for six months in the war of 1812. After its close, he married Miss Hannah See. of Warren Co., Ohio, who survived him for several years; he then purchased a farm in Kentucky, but had hardly taken possession when some Virginians settled near him with gangs of slaves; this he could not endure, and immediately sold out, and removed to Miami Co., Ohio, and opened a farm near what was afterward the village of Fletcher; here he was elected Sheriff, and afterward Representative to the Legislature; in 1828 or 1829, he removed to Neville, on the Ohio River, where, in company with his brother-in-law, D. C. Casset, he purchased a steam-mill and store, subsequently buying out Mr. Casset's interest in the business; in 1832, he removed to Paris, Ill., and entered into a general mercantile business; in course of time, he opened branch stores in Edgar, Coles, Cumberland and Sullivan Cos.; he also built the Court Houses in Edgar, Coles, Macon and McLean Cos.; in consequence of his extensive operations, and the amount of credit he was obliged to give and ask, it required more than ordinary energy and ability to meet his obligations during the crisis of 1838 to 1842; he made collections in horses, cattle, hogs, or in almost anything that could be turned into money, driving the horses and cattle to Chicago and Milwaukee and shipping the pork to New Orleans; he also acquired a considerable amount of land in the same way; in 1852 or 1853, he built the first steam flouring-mill in Paris, which is yet in operation; the completion of the Terre Haute & Alton R. R. occasioned, in 1854, a brisk demand for land at fair prices, and Mr. Munsell then sold the greater portion of his land, and also his mill; having about \$50,000 in well-secured notes, besides his residence and other real estate, he retired from active business, resolving to preserve that amount intact, and to apply any surplus of income to charitable and religious objects; to this resolution he steadily adhered during the remainder of his life; after this, he supervised the erection of several public buildings, and was constantly engaged in some benevolent or public enterprise; much of his time and money, during the year 1861, and until his death, in 1862, was devoted to the benefit of the

families of soldiers from Edgar Co.; during his whole residence in Illinois, he took a constant and active interest in all matters pertaining to education and religion, and was a liberal subscriber to all enterprises for their advancement; feeling the want of it in his own case, he determined to give his children a good education, and at one time built a schoolhouse on a lot of his own in order that they might receive the advantages of classical instruction. In politics, Mr. Munsell was a Whig, Native American and Republican each, in their day—the second of these only for a single season; in 1840, he was elected to the House of Representatives; in 1842, he was a candidate for the Senate, but was defeated by reason of a division of his party in Edgar Co.; his decided political opinions, and the fiery energy with which he pursued every undertaking, procured for him, in early times, the nickname of "Old Tecumseh;" many of his warmest friends and admirers were his opponents in politics, and, in 1840 and 1842, he was supported by many Democrats. His most marked business trait was his high sense of commercial honor, and he never suffered a note in bank to be protested. He heartily despised insincerity, and he directed in his will that no discourse should be preached at his funeral, unless the officiating minister should honestly call attention to his faults, as well as his virtues; the sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel Newell, who had the courage to carry out his instructions. He died at his home in Paris July 9, 1862, respected by all and loved by many to whom he had been a friend in time of need.

T. H. McCORD, lumber dealer, Paris, firm of Carnes & McCord, and son of Thomas McCord, a prominent pioneer of Edgar Co.; was born in this county Jan. 29, 1843; his early education was obtained at district school, and after becoming a man grown he saw the necessity of a further education, and attended the Eastman Commercial School of Chicago. During the late war, he enlisted with the 66th I. V. I.; was in a number of battles and severe skirmishes; served four years; mustered out June, 1865. He married Miss Hester A. Ewing, of this county, January, 1867. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1871, when he embarked in his pres-

ent business; by close application to business, economy and integrity, he has accumulated a good property; he is yet a young man, and upon the full tide of success. He has a family of three—Clara M., Lyman E. and Joe.

ALEXANDER MANN, stock dealer; P. O. Paris; is a native of Virginia; was born in Greenbrier Co., Dec. 24, 1818; he came to Edgar County in an early day, with an uncle and a few families who settled in Grand View Township; he engaged (on a small scale) in farming and dealing in stock; in this business he from the first met with the most encouraging success; he is now one of the heaviest stock dealers in this part of the State, and his careful management of his business secures to him the fullest and most profitable returns, and, by his industry and hard labor, coupled with unswerving integrity, he has placed himself in his present position. He now owns upward of 8,000 acres of land, besides a large amount of other property, which is the result of his own labor, and is now considered one of the solid men of Southeastern Illinois. His first wife was Miss Virginia Hammet; they were married Aug. 17, 1854; she passed away Dec. 29, 1859. His second wife he married June 18, 1861; she was Miss Clarinda L. Fitch; she passed away March 6, 1863, leaving one child—Clarinda L. On May 15, 1866, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Snyder, of Springfield, Ill. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and much respected by all who know them. He is quiet in his manners, and makes no pretensions to notoriety; his business receives his whole time and he leads a quiet and retired life; he was closely identified with the early history of the county, and has done much toward promoting its interests and welfare.

L. C. MANN, wholesale and retail dealer in groceries, provisions and produce, Paris; is one of the early settlers of Edgar Co.; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Oct. 1, 1827, and was raised in Preble Co. upon a farm, and received his education at district school winter months, though he improved all his leisure time with his books, and, at the age of 16, received a first grade certificate, and taught school winter months for about eight years, during which time he saved up about \$400;

then, in 1850, came to Edgar Co., Ill., and bought eighty acres of land at \$6 per acre and three years after sold it for \$40 per acre; in this way he has accumulated a large property, though decidedly successful in mercantile life. During the late war he enlisted with the 21st I. V. I. (three-months service), and, at the expiration of this time, he returned and organized a company for the 7th I. V. C., but did not go out on account of disability; he then began in mercantile life, since which time he has continued, and through his industry and uprightness in business has accumulated a good property, and is now enjoying a flourishing trade. He married Miss Elizabeth Mann, of Greencastle, Ind., in March, 1849; they have a family of five—Victoria, Howard, Alonzo, Douglass and Bell.

JACOB MANN, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Redstone, Penn., Jan. 17, 1807; after the death of his father he was taken by his mother with balance of family to Butler Co., Ohio; in 1827, he began for himself; with a little assistance from his mother he bought a farm; by his energy and hard work he bought and improved 300 acres of timbered land; he came to Illinois in 1855, locating in Edgar Co., where he has improved quite a large tract of land; he has bought and added to his land until he owns some 1,400 acres; he having raised a large family and given each a home as fast as they were ready, has dealt out until he is left with but 200 acres; he has been very successful in life, having accumulated a good property; has always taken an active part in all public matters pertaining to the good of the community in which he lives. He has married twice; his first wife was Miss Abigail Campbell, of Butler Co., Ohio; they were married Feb. 26, 1827; she passed away April 27, 1874, leaving a family of six boys and four girls. On March 16, 1875, he married Miss Ann R. Ruckman, of this place.

HENRY O. MORRIS, farmer; P. O. Paris; son of L. D. Morris, a prominent farmer of this county; was born September 19, 1841, in Pickaway Co., Ohio; he came to this county with parents in 1852, where he has since lived a well-to-do citizen. He married Miss Mell Webster, daughter of William Webster (who opened a large farm

where Henry now lives), married Jan. 12, 1871; they are the parents of two children—Henry B. and Fred L. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are young people of fine social qualities, industrious and economical, and 'tis fair to predict for them a brilliant future.

T. N. MEANS, farmer; P. O. Paris; is one of the pioneers of the county, and resides upon the homestead farm that was entered by his father in 1822, making fifty-six years that T. N. has resided upon his present farm, which consists of 350 acres of as fine land as may be found in the county; he was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Nov. 29, 1819, and brought to this county by parents in 1822; he well remembers when this county was inhabited by roving bands of Indians, with but now and then an adventurous pioneer; during his early life, the hardships incident in frontier life were common to him; but now he can look back over his past life with satisfaction, having always endeavored to interest himself in all public matters for the general good of this community; his father (William Means) was a native of South Carolina; was a Revolutionary soldier; also in the war of 1812; his mother was a native of Virginia, and at their deaths their combined ages were 157 years. T. N. has twice married, first to Miss Jane Quilitt, on June 21, 1849; she died May 24, 1872, leaving seven children, and, on Oct. 24, 1872, he married Miss Margaret A. Gray, of Coles Co., Ill.; they have two children, one boy and one girl.

WILLIAM MASSIE, physician and surgeon, Paris; was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, May 13, 1826; was raised on a farm and attending school winter months, and availing himself of every opportunity for an education; his first medical studies were with Dr. L. K. Williams, of Oakfield, Ohio; he taught school during winter months, while reading medicine; in 1853, he concluded to seek his fortune in the golden fields of California, and after a stay of two years returned to Perry Co., Ohio, and began teaching school; he graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, March, 1861. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the 30th Ohio V. I. and was elected Second Lieutenant, and then in the spring of 1862 was promoted to First Lieutenant, and on account of his health resigned; in July, 1863, was appointed

Assistant Surgeon of the 68th Ohio, and promoted Surgeon in 1864, and was discharged for disability; he came to Edgar Co. in 1865, and began the practice of medicine in Grand View; he removed to Paris in 1875, and has built up a large practice; is a very able physician. On March 1, 1847, he married Miss Nancy Tharp, of Perry Co., Ohio; they are the parents of five children—James (deceased), Charles R. (deceased), William C. (deceased), Joseph A. and William A.

J. W. MARKS, blacksmith and wagon-shop, Paris; was born in Crawford Co., Ill., Oct. 1, 1830, and was principally raised in Vigo Co., Ind.; he began to learn the trade of a blacksmith when a mere boy, and served a regular apprenticeship; in 1854, he opened a shop in Coles Co., Ill., which was his business experience on his own account; he came to Edgar Co. in 1858, locating in Dudley, and remained until 1864, when he removed to Paris, where by his industry, integrity and ability he has established a good trade and reputation. He married Miss Louisa Hearn, of Vigo Co., Ind., February, 1856; they have a family of five children—William R., Mary E., Lola M., Emma G. and Gracie.

E. H. MORTON, retired, Paris; was born in Bath Co., Ky., Oct. 31, 1829, and was raised and educated in Boone Co., where his father passed away in 1851; he came to Edgar Co. in 1857, and began in agricultural pursuits, in which business he continued until he took up his residence in Paris, which was in 1875; he is a thorough and practical farmer, and has made it a perfect success; Mr. M. commenced life a poor man and struggled hard for his start, and now owns a fine, improved farm of 240 acres and a good residence in Paris, which is the result of strict economy, hard work and uprightness in business transactions. He married Miss Margaret J. Ballard, of Cincinnati, Ohio, April 20, 1856; they are parents of two children—John B. (deceased) and George B.

DR. J. W. MAPES, Supt. Poor-farm, Paris; was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, Aug. 25, 1832, where he was raised and received his early education; in 1856, he made a trip over the West, prospecting, and entered a tract of land in Northwestern Missouri, and, in 1860, he emigrated to

Missouri, but on account of the political excitement at that time was compelled to abandon the trip; he then returned to Edgar Co., Ill., and located and engaged in teaching school winter months and farming, which he continued until 1864, when he was appointed Superintendent of the County Poor-farm, and has since held the position; during his teaching school he studied medicine, and since 1866 has practiced that profession, with his other duties; he is a man of fine business ability, social, genial and much respected by all who know him, always interests himself in all public matters pertaining to the community in which he has lived. He married Martha Wilson, of Ashland Co., Ohio, February, 1859; they have a family of four children—Sarah A., Florence E., Martha J. and John V.

B. F. MATTHIAS, Master of Transportation and General Ticket and Freight Agent P. & D. R. R., Paris; was born in New Haven Co., Conn., Sept. 20, 1828, and was principally raised in Savannah, Ga., by an uncle (merchant and banker), where he learned business and acquired a good business education, and graduated at Norwalk, Ohio, in 1848. During his schooling he studied civil engineering, and was employed in that capacity by the C., C. & C. R. R. Co., and soon became very able, and continued with that company in different official capacities sixteen years. During the late war of the rebellion, he enlisted with the 81st Ohio, and was commissioned Captain by Gov. Todd, and went out in 1861, and was in a number of heavy battles, among which were Shiloh, Corinth and the engagement of Iuka, where he received a wound which was thought but slight, but he has not wholly recovered from its effects. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in March, 1865; in 1870, he engaged with the I. & St. L. R. R. Co. as station agent at Paris, Ill., in which capacity he continued until the completion of the I. & M. R. R. to Arcola, when he was appointed General Freight and Ticket Agent, and, in 1872, engaged with the P. & D. R. R. Co., and was appointed to his present position. As a railroad official, he thoroughly understands and promptly attends to his duties, and works for the interests of the road. As a man among men, or in the quiet surroundings of his home,

he is readily approached, social and genial. In October, 1849, he married Miss Elizabeth Close, of Galion, Ohio; they have two children—John H., train-dispatcher on the P. & D. R. R., and Frank L., car-recorder on the T., W. & W. R. R. They are a family much respected by all who know them.

J. H. MATTHIAS, train-dispatcher for the Paris & Danville R. R. Co., was born in Galion, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1852, where he was raised and educated under the supervision of Prof. J. C. Hartzler. From childhood he had great desire to become well educated, and during his schooling he had a great anxiety to surpass his school-mates, and so diligently applied himself to his studies that his health soon became so impaired that he was compelled, in 1868, to quit school. He was then put to the trade of a tinner, and continued until 1870, when he, with his parents, removed to Paris. He then worked in the capacity of a clerk in the freight department of I. & St. L. R. R., under his father, and, in 1872, was appointed station agent and operator at Lovington, Moultrie Co., Ill., for the I. & M. R. R. Co.; (his was the first telegraph office of the county), and remained until 1873, after which he was appointed station agent on the P. & D. R. R. at Paris, and, in 1874, he took a position on the construction of the P. & D. R. R. as auditor of accounts and after its completion was transferred to office duties, and appointed to his present position in 1877. He is a young man of affable manners and marked business ability, and it is fair to predict for him a brilliant future. On Oct. 30, 1874, he married Miss Ella Link, of Paris, Ill.; they have one child—Charlie W.

JAMES MILLER, money-loaner and grocer, Paris, is a native of Kentucky; was born in Montgomery Co., Oct. 12, 1825; he removed, with his parents, to Edgar Co., Ill., in 1834; his parents located upon a farm, his father continuing in agricultural pursuits until his death, which was in April, 1858. The subject of this sketch availed himself of every opportunity the county afforded for an education, and succeeded in obtaining a good education. His first business experience was in the way of a dry goods clerk, in which position he worked for several years. In 1850, he began in the dry goods business, and by his

energy and ability, meet with great success. He continued until his health began failing, when he retired from actual business, only looking after his property. In 1877, he embarked in his present business. He is a gentleman of generous impulses, of affable manners, and of rare business qualifications; both as an enterprising merchant and as a public-spirited citizen, he stands very high in popular respect. He married Cerilda Sims, of Monroe Co., Ky., Nov. 1, 1857; she was born Aug. 30, 1840; they have three children—Anna E., James W. and Frank L.

H. R. MILLER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Paris; was born in Preble Co., Ohio, July 28, 1827; he set out in life for himself when but a mere boy, first locating in Dayton, where he found employment with Ells, Clafflin & Co., bookbinders, publishers and paper manufacturers, where he remained three years, appropriating all leisure time to his studies, endeavoring to obtain an education; he then learned the trade of boot and shoemaking, and, in 1850, engaged with J. T. Reed, boot and shoe dealer, as cutter and clerk; was with the wholesale house of J. Powell for a time, then embarked in the boot and shoe business on his own account; he came to Paris in 1855 and opened a boot and shoe store, and, being a man of moderate means, did business under many disadvantages, but through his industry and uprightness in business, won the confidence, friendship and patronage of the people, so that he is now carrying a large stock and doing a flourishing business; he is a man of strong convictions, frank utterance, warm impulses and ceaseless vigilance over the welfare of the interests with which he is identified. In July, 1854, he married Miss Amanda Reed, of Dayton, Ohio; they have six children—Carrie E. (now Mrs. G. W. Mullins), Albert J., Edgar F., Luella, Chester W. and Bertha.

A. J. MILLER, physician and surgeon, Paris; was born in Knox Co., Ind., Nov. 22, 1822; during his early life, he had but a limited chance for an education, though he improved every opportunity, having already determined to become a physician, and, after obtaining a good common learning, began to study with Dr. James Paxton, of Carlisle, Ind., after

which he attended the Rush Medical College, of Chicago; then began to practice at Linton, Ind.; he again attended the Rush Medical College in 1856 and 1857, and graduated; then returned to Linton and took up his practice, and continued until 1863, when he removed to Paris, where he has since remained. In wedded life, the Doctor has been very unfortunate, having buried three wives; his present wife was Miss Maria Lawrence, daughter of J. G. Lawrence, a pioneer of this county; the Doctor has five children living—three daughters and two sons.

L. C. MEYERS, carpenter and joiner, Paris; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 16, 1822; during his early life, his chances for a school education were few; his father having died while he was a mere boy, and he was left to do for himself early in life, and being of a mechanical turn of mind, chose for an occupation the trade of a carpenter. He married Miss Amelia A. Herr, of his native county, Sept. 26, 1842; he came to Paris in 1853, July 16, and the following year his wife came, where they have remained, he following his trade; he has seen the principal growth of Paris, and has been an industrious and energetic man, and is much respected by all who know him; has a family of two—John H., who is a good, practical business man, now superintending the seed store of Levings & Bro., and Marion M., who is a law student with Van Sellar & Dole.

E. F. MULLINS, of the firm of Mullins & Logan, lumber dealers, Paris; was born in Edgar Co. March 17, 1853; is son of G. W. Mullins, a pioneer and a prominent business man of Paris; was educated at the Paris High School; he also attended the Edgar Academy, and acquired a good education under the supervision of Prof. Hurty; his first business experience was with his father, who has been the leading grocery dealer of Paris for the past twenty-five years, which has given him a practical business education; at the age of 22, he embarked in his present occupation with the firm of Redmon, Mullins & Logan, and, after one year's continuance, Redman withdrew.

JOHN MOORE, butcher, Paris; Street Superintendent; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Feb. 25, 1831; during his early

life, his people removed to Hamilton Co., where John was raised and educated, and at the age of 16, he began the trade of a plasterer, which he followed until 1850, when he crossed the plains to California and engaged in mining and prospecting for two years, then returned and, in February the following year, returned by water to California (a voyage of twenty-eight days) and remained until 1856; then was employed by Otis & Johnson, construction contractors on the T. & W. R. R., as foreman, after which he removed to New Orleans, and, in 1857, he came and located in Paris; his many business experiences and travels have given him a thorough knowledge of business and the country. During the late war, he enlisted with the 10th Ind. V. I.; was through a number of battles and severe skirmishes; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June, 1865, after the service of thirty-four months, since which time he has made butchering his business; in this he has been very successful, having accumulated a good property; he interests himself in all public matters pertaining to the good of the place. He married Miss Ann M. Stanley, of Edgar Co., March 24, 1859; she was born May, 1834.

O. McR. MOKE, Constable, Paris; is a native of this county; was born June 29, 1845; son of Maj. Geo. Moke, who was a prominent man and a pioneer of the county. He served as Lieutenant in the Black Hawk war, and commissioned Major with the State militia, which position he held for a number of years. He was a man of remarkable physical as well as mental powers, being six feet seven inches in height, and of pleasant manners; was much respected by those who knew him; he passed away in July, 1852. During the late war of the rebellion, O. McR. was in the service from July, 1862, to July, 1865, with the 70th I. V. I., and Yates Sharp Shooters. In 1870, he was appointed to the office of Constable, and in 1872, was elected by the Republicans and re-elected in 1876; his official career has been not only with honor and credit to himself, but those he represented. He married Miss Elizabeth Starr, of Paris, June 2, 1873; they have one child—Abbie L.

MCCOSKEY & GORDON, proprietors of the Paris House, Paris; the first of

importance to point out to the public is a good hotel at which to stop and refresh satisfactorily the wants of the inner man, and this can conscientiously be said in naming the Paris House; before opening the hotel, the proprietors expended a large amount of money, determined to have a house that should give satisfaction and recommend itself through their attention and the comforts and fare offered; how well they have succeeded their increasing patronage will testify; the Paris is very centrally located, being near the business portion of the town; bus to and from all trains; the house contains about seventy rooms, fine sample-room on ground floor, the house having been recently newly furnished and the whole interior renovated, giving the hotel a very homelike and cheerful appearance. Mr. Will Athon, the accommodating clerk, who is well known by all traveling men who visit this place, and the attentive landlords have made many friends by their uniform kindness and pleasant manners.

CHESTER J. MCPHERSON, Master of Transportation for the I. & M. R. R. Co., Paris; was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1853, and was raised in Owosso, Mich., and was schooled at the Olivet College, where he acquired a good business education; he began early in life at railroad business, first with the C., M. & L. S. R. R., then with the M. C. R. R., located at Michigan City, where he had charge of the telegraph department; thence with the I. & M. R. R., as assistant train-dispatcher; after which, he was located at Paris as chief train-dispatcher, and, in 1877, was appointed to his present position; he is yet a young man, but has held a number of responsible positions, which have been with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers. He married Miss Alice Orr, of Lakeville, Conn., May 17, 1876; they have one child—Willard O.

WILLIAM McCORD, farmer and dairyman; P. O. Paris; is a native of Tennessee; was born in Green Co., May 26, 1819, and at the age of 14, he, with mother, two sisters and one brother, emigrated to Indiana; thence to Coles Co., Ill., in 1834, and, in February, 1836, they came to Edgar Co., Ill., settling in what is now Sims Tp. Mr. McCord has lived a prominent and well-to-do citizen of Edgar

Co. for many years, always interesting himself in all public matters that pertain to the general good of the community in which he has lived; he, like many pioneers, has witnessed the entire change from a wild, desolate-looking to a well-developed county; he now owns a good property and a fine residence, which is the result of his own industry. He has twice married; first to Miss Elizabeth Rice, of his native county, on Feb. 17, 1846; she died April 30, 1847, and on Oct. 14, 1847, he was married to Miss Nancy Stout, of this county; their family consists of Josephine E., Eliza E., Adriel S. and Shelby H. N.; as a family, they are well known and much respected.

THOMAS McCORD, retired farmer; P. O. Paris; is a native of Virginia; was born in Washington Co. Jan. 24, 1799, where he resided until 1815; then removed to Greene Co., Tenn., and there bought timbered land and improved a farm, and, on April 7, 1825, he married Miss Julia M. King, of Sullivan Co., Tenn.; she was born Dec. 9, 1801; they remained in Greene Co., Tenn., until the fall of 1833, when they emigrated to Illinois, locating in Coles Co.; thence to Edgar Co., in 1835, and bought a tract of timbered-land and improved his farm, which consists of 235 acres; he owns 355 acres of well-improved land; also a good residence in Paris; Mr. McCord began to do business for himself when quite young, with no means, but with willing hands and a firm and determined will, has succeeded by his industry and economy in accumulating a good property; was religiously raised, and has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church since 1817; is a strong advocate of temperance, and through all the many years he has lived has never used tobacco nor liquors since 1825. They have four children living—Elizabeth K. (now Mrs. Alexander), Melissa M. (now Mrs. A. Campbell), Tilghman H. and Sidney B.

COL. W. B. McCORD, insurance adjusting agent, Paris; is a native of Tennessee; was born in Greene Co., Sept. 25, 1831; he was brought to this county by parents in 1835; he is one that has lived to see the great change from a wild, desolate-looking to a thickly-settled and well-developed country. During his early life, the advantages for school education were few

and far between, though by home study, observation and experience he obtained a good business education. He began on his own account at farming; and, in 1855, entered mercantile life. In 1861, he enlisted with the 66th I. V. I., known as the Northwest Sharpshooters; and, in 1863, was detailed by Gen. G. M. Dodge, to organize a colored company (who were among the first of the Mississippi Valley); and was commissioned Captain, and within one year succeeded to the command of the regiment; he received the commission of Colonel in July, of 1865; he resigned after the service of four years and five months. His promotions were wholly through faithful and meritorious conduct. He then returned and engaged in mercantile business; and, in 1868, began in the insurance business, and has since continued it. He has married twice, first to Miss Susan E. Magner, Feb. 17, 1853; she passed away March 2, 1856; and on Aug. 20, 1857, he married Miss Mary J. Campbell, of Orleans, Ind.

THOMAS McKEE, proprietor of St. Nicholas Hotel, Paris; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., March 7, 1815; was raised and schooled in Dauphin Co., and early in life chose the trade of a tailor for an occupation, which business he learned and followed until his health became so impaired that he was compelled to abandon the business. He next engaged in hotel business; in this business he has had a life-long experience, and the satisfaction given to his many guests goes to show he is the right man in the right place. During the late war of the rebellion, he was instrumental in organizing a company at Mattoon, Ill.; and went out as Captain with the 5th I. V. C., and after one year's service he resigned. He came to Paris in July, 1877, and took charge of the St. Nicholas House; he is social and genial, ever ready to answer the many questions that his position subjects him to. He married Miss Margaret Simpson, of Harrisburg, Penn., Oct. 20, 1837; they have a family of five boys, four of whom were in the late war.

W. H. H. McARTY, saddler, Paris; is a native of Kentucky; was born in Mason Co., Aug. 20, 1823; he removed with parents to Parke Co., Ind., in 1833, where his father now resides, and at the ripe old age of 78 years. His mother passed away

in 1844, leaving a family of twelve children, only six of whom are now living. Early in life he learned his trade; he came to Edgar Co. Ill., in 1846; and on July 11, 1848, he married Miss Nancy M., daughter of Benjamin Dill, a prominent pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. McArty emigrated to Otoe Co., Neb., in 1854; and, in 1855, he was appointed by the Governor to the office of Probate Judge, and, in 1856, was elected, and re-elected in 1860, and at the expiration of this term he returned to Paris. His official career was filled with not only credit to himself, but to those he represented. He is a man of fine physical as well as mental powers. He has served in this county as Deputy County Clerk, and as Deputy Assessor, and is well-known and much respected. His family consists of one child—A. Quincy G., born July 16, 1851.

H. L. OBETZ, physician and surgeon, Paris; was born in the city of Columbus, Ohio, July 8, 1851; he was brought to Indianapolis by parents in 1852, and in 1856, they came to Edgar Co., locating in Ross Tp. upon a farm, where H. L. was raised, obtaining his early education at district school; during the late war of the rebellion, his father entered the service, and H. L., being the oldest son, was left in charge of the farm; the following year, he was left in charge of a farm of their neighbor's, who had also enlisted; being industrious and energetic, endeavored to do the principal work upon both farms, which proved to be more than he could endure, and on the return of his father, he found his son's health failing, and they removed into Paris; he attended school for a time, and learned the trade of a brick-mason, and, now being but 17 years of age, began to teach school; in 1868, he engaged with W. C. Walker, dry goods merchant, as clerk, and, the following year, began to study medicine with Dr. W. P. Armstrong, and, in the spring of 1874, he graduated at the Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, Ohio, and was appointed lecturer on anatomy, which position he held two years, then was appointed by the Faculty as Lecturer Adjunct to the Chair of Surgery; he began the practice of his chosen profession in 1874; he is of a high moral and social standing, and, in his career thus far, has exhibited energy

and perseverance in all his undertakings; these qualities, conjoined to his rigid integrity and sense of honor, have tended to place him in a position in society which but few men can attain. He is unmarried, and on the full tide of success.

THE PRAIRIE BEACON AND VALLEY BLADE, Paris, is the oldest newspaper published in Edgar Co., and was formed by a consolidation of two offices, July 1, 1864. *The Prairie Beacon* was founded in 1843, by Jacob Harding, an old Whig. *The Valley Blade* was purchased by its present proprietor, WILLIAM MOORE, in March, 1856, who published it as a Democratic paper until the breaking-out of the rebellion in 1861, when he espoused the cause of his country and her laws, and identified himself with the Republican party. In June, 1864, he purchased the *Prairie Beacon*, united the two offices, and in July issued the *Prairie Beacon and Valley Blade*, as the only Republican paper in Edgar Co., and has continued its editor and publisher to the present time. Wm. Moore was born in Allentown, Penn., Jan. 26, 1819; apprenticed to the printing business to George Getz, of Reading, Penn., in March, 1832, and remained in the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* office, with its successive editors until February, 1839; worked at Harrisburg and Philadelphia until the spring of 1840, when he came West; in November, 1840, came to Terre Haute, Ind., where he worked at his trade as a journeyman printer until his marriage in August, 1850, when he bought a half interest in the *Terre Haute Journal* (Democratic); introduced the first power job press ever used in Terre Haute; founded the *Daily Journal*, since merged in the *Daily and Weekly Express*; sold his interest in the *Journal* office in February, 1850, and, after resting one month, purchased the *Valley Blade* newspaper office, and in April removed his family to Paris, Ill.

PARIS WEEKLY TIMES, P. L. Shutt, Editor; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Nov. 18, 1829; when he was 13 years old, he passed through Paris, Ill., accompanied by his father's family, who settled in Springfield, Ill., in 1842; in the year 1855, he purchased the old Democratic paper printed in Shelbyville, Ill., known as the *Shelbyville Leader*, of Judge Anthony

Thornton, and published it five years, and, in 1869, he purchased the Democratic paper published in Sullivan, Ill., known as the *Sullivan Progress*, of Mr. Thos. Bushfield; the Paris TIMES, which is also a Democratic paper, was established in Paris, Ill., Oct. 1, 1874; the paper was started rather unexpectedly to the editor himself, who had shipped the press and type to Decatur, Ill., just twenty-four hours before the order was changed to Paris. The citizens of Paris expressed surprise at an entire stranger attempting to start a paper where the ground was fully occupied, and said the undertaking did not seem likely to prove a very successful one, but the TIMES has steadily prospered, at least as well as its three rivals.

THE PARIS WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The publication of this journal was commenced in Paris, in February, 1873, by James Shoaff, the father of the present proprietors, under the name of "*Shoaff's Edgar County Gazette*;" in May, 1874, the name was changed to the "*Edgar County Gazette*," and in March 21, 1877, to the "*Paris Weekly Gazette*;" Mr. James Shoaff, the founder, died April 12, 1874, since which time the paper has been continued under the proprietorship of T. B. Shoaff & Bro.; the GAZETTE is Democratic in politics; has always been the leading paper in Edgar Co., being a complete weekly compendium of local and general news, strict attention being paid to the former; the job department of this office is the most complete of any in Eastern Illinois, and is the only steam printing establishment in the Congressional district.

F. M. PATTISON, station agent for the I. & M. R. R. Co., Paris; was born in Rush Co., Ind., March 7, 1844; he came with his parents to Paris in 1858; his father engaged in agricultural pursuits, which was his principal business through life. Mr. and Mrs. Pattison celebrated their golden wedding Sept. 11, 1878; they have lived to a ripe old age, and been active church-members for a great many years, and have so lived that they are honored and respected by all who know them, and now live to enjoy their children's prosperity and usefulness. The subject of this sketch had but a limited chance for an education, but by the teachings at home and

his own energy and industry, he acquired a fair business education; his first business experience was with his brother in Cincinnati, Ohio; he engaged with his brother in 1861, and remained four years, during which time he obtained a good practical business education; after which he returned to Paris, and was appointed Deputy County Clerk; his next business was in the capacity of a clerk for Hamburger, a Paris clothier; he was appointed to his present position in 1875; he is accomodating and social, by which he has won many friends, and is considered the right man in the right place. On March 22, 1876, he married Miss Emma S. Shepard, of Paris, Ill.; they have one child—Robert H.

ARTHUR PERRIER, druggist, Paris; in the line of drugs, we may notice particularly the establishment of Mr. Arthur Perrier, who has lately engaged in this business; though the city is well represented in business of this line, many men, with less energy and enterprise, would have feared to open a store of this kind where there was already so much competition, but understanding the business and believing in competition being the life of trade, he has begun business with a clear understanding of the difficulties to be surmounted; he is a thoroughly educated druggist of ten years' experience and well acquainted with the public; the enterprise he has exhibited, his affable and courteous conduct to customers, his neat and tastily-arranged store, are all conducive to his success; pure drugs, fine toilet goods and perfumeries, stationery and a fine line of cigars and tobaccos are among his specialties; these, coupled with a fine family prescription department, over which he presides personally, must insure him success; his store is located at Berlou's old stand, south side square; personally, Mr. Perrier is a pleasant, congenial gentleman, and a native of Charleston, S. C., as might be inferred by his chivalrous treatment of his friends and customers.

Z. E. POWELL, Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer of the Paris Gas-Light and Coke Co., Paris; is a native of this county; was born November 6, 1844; his people were among the first settlers of Edgar Co.; during his early life, he received a good education, laying the founda-

tion of future usefulness; he served a regular apprenticeship at the trade of a printer, in which business he continued for a time; then was employed by the I. & St. L. R. R. Co., where he received a good practical business education, and in 1868, he was appointed station agent at Paris, and after a continuance of three years, he resigned and began contracting with the I., D. & S. and I. & St. L. R. R. Cos.; also, with the I. & M.; he has been engaged in railroad business some twelve years, and the number of responsible and prominent positions he has filled have not only been with credit to himself, but those he represented; he is a young man of good business ability, and 'tis fair to predict for him a brilliant future. He married Miss Catharine B., daughter of Col. A. K. Campbell, of Paris, Ill., Aug. 8, 1869; they have two children—Lou M. and Virginia B.

A. B. POWELL, Station Agent I. & St. L. R. R., Paris; was born in this county Nov. 12, 1838; during his early life he obtained a good education at the Paris Seminary and Academy; his first business experience was in the way of a dry goods clerk; in this he continued three years, which gave him a practical business education. In 1862, he enlisted with the 79th I. V. I., and was soon appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, which position he held during the three years of his service. In 1866 he was appointed Station Agent at Paris for the I. & St. L. R. R. Co., and continued until 1868, when he was elected Circuit Clerk, and re-elected in 1872, at the same time serving as railroad agent, and six months previous to the expiration of the last term of clerkship was appointed Superintendent of the I. & M. R. R.; in 1877, was appointed by the Directors of the Edgar County National Bank as Cashier, which position he resigned after ten months; he then accepted his present position; he is no politician or office-seeker, in the common acceptance of those terms, but has taken a deep interest in the success of the political principles in which he was reared. His influence has been freely used for the benefit of the community, and he has carried out the wishes of the people in the many responsible and prominent positions he has filled; he is yet comparatively young, of robust, commanding appearance, enjoying his

hereditary vigor that promises years of usefulness. He married Miss Ella W. Douglas, of Logansport, Ind., April 30, 1862; they have a family of three—John C., Jessie M. and Burt K.

S. H. PRESTON, M. D., retired, Paris; was born in Warren Co., Penn., Sept. 4, 1819; during his early life he obtained a good education at the Waterford Academy, after which he taught school in Bourbon Co., Ky., some six years, during which time he studied medicine with Dr. A. H. Wall, and began the practice of his chosen profession in 1848, and soon became the most popular physician of the county; was the County Physician for ten years; by his close application and skill, coupled with unswerving integrity, he soon found himself enjoying a large practice and surrounded by many friends. He married twice, first to Mrs. J. E. Lindsay, who passed away in 1859, leaving one son by Mr. P., and on Nov. 25, 1860, he married Miss Elizabeth Maffett, of Bourbon Co., Ky.; they have two children—Mollie R. and Charles S.; Dr. Preston retired from his practice on account of his health, and removed to Paris in 1863, since which time he has but looked after the affairs of his property and family, residing in a beautiful residence in the suburbs of Paris.

V. A. PAYNE, druggist, Paris; was born in Clark Co., Ill., Nov. 27, 1855; son of Dr. Fleming R. Payne (deceased), of Marshall, Ill., who was born in Shelby Co., Ky., Feb. 22, 1821; he came to Clark Co. in 1843, and June 11, 1844, he married Miss Sarah Shaw, whom he survived, and was married at Paris, in April 1854, to his present widow; he left a family of five children living, had buried one. Mr. P. was a member of the State Medical Association, and had held a number of prominent positions; his practice, which was a laborious one, was very large; as a physician and surgeon he stood at the head of his profession; his reputation was not confined to Clark Co., but extended far beyond it, and everywhere he was known as a professional man of unblemished character; he was a consistent and devoted member of the Congregational Church, and always took an active part in all public matters pertaining to good of the community in which he lived; he was loved by friends and respected by all who knew him.

J. C. PALMER, of the firm of Palmer & Wider, merchant tailors, also of the firm of Gordon & Palmer, groceries and provisions, Paris; was born in Washington Co., Ohio, Jan. 7, 1837; during his early life, he learned the trade of cabinet-making, also carpenter and joiner, and began contracting and building in Iowa, where he remained but a short time, then removed into Kansas and continued until the breaking-out of the late war, when he enlisted with the 5th Kan. V. C., and, in 1862, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, which office he held during the war; he was mustered out in February, 1865, then returned to Topeka, Kan.; he came to Paris in 1871, and engaged in the grocery business; in 1874, began in his present business; Messrs. P. & W. are thorough business men and have had the experience which enables them to make a success of the calling they are engaged in; a glance in their well-stocked store shows that they understand the wants of the community; not only do they keep a general stock, but in large quantities, and their prices are so reasonable that it is unnecessary for their patrons to ask for any fairer dealing than they will receive at their hands. Mr. P. married Miss Melissa Gordon, daughter of J. Gordon, of this place, March 15, 1874; they are the parents of two children—Mary G. (deceased) and Nellie M.

DAVID PROPST, retired farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Page Co., Va., Oct. 25, 1820; he came with his parents to Illinois in 1837, locating in what is now Hunter Tp., Edgar Co.; in 1839, they removed to Vermilion Co., Ind., where his father entered land and improved a farm and remained the balance of his life; he passed away in September, 1846. The subject of this sketch married Miss Kiziarann Duathimer, of Licking Co., Ohio, Nov. 29, 1845; they removed to Edgar Co. in 1846; he now owns a well-improved farm in Stratton Tp.; they removed into Paris in 1876, where they have since resided; they have a family of seven children—Olive A., Martin J., Elizabeth L., Jacob W., Mary A., Emma E. and Adda V. Mr. P. is an industrious and a well-to-do and much-respected citizen.

REV. G. W. RILEY, present Pastor and founder of the Paris Baptist Church,

Paris; was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Sept. 2, 1813; son of Rev. J. W. Riley, who was one of the first ministers of Southwestern Illinois; he, with family, settled in Edgar Co. in 1829, at which time there were but few settlers in this part of the State, and trials and hardships were but a common occurrence; his entire life was devoted to the work of the ministry; he passed away at the ripe old age of 72; his wife survived him twelve years and passed away at the age of 82. The subject of this sketch began the work of the ministry at the early age of 23, beginning at Bloomfield, Ill., where he remained ten years, thence to Paris, twelve years; Urbana, twelve; Indianapolis, Ind., for a time, and returned to Paris in 1874, and here we find him laboring vigorously and cheerfully imbued with the spirit of his work, to which he has always given his undivided attention; the high esteem in which the aged and worthy Pastor is held, not only by those who are identified with the Church, but all who have been favored with his acquaintance, is only equalled by the heart-felt gratitude of himself and household. As facts worthy of historic record, would say that he is one of the oldest ministers of the Southwest. He married Miss B. McClain, of his native county, in June, 1833; their family consists of Ninian A. and Ozias, merchants at Urbana, Ill., also active workers in the Baptist Church.

A. J. ROBBINS, bakery and confectioner, Paris; was born in Coles Co., Ill., Jan. 24, 1850; during his early life he acquired a good business education; he began managing and doing for himself early in life, and chose the trade of a baker for his occupation; he began in business on his own account in Charleston, and continued some two years, after which he came to Paris and opened up at his present place of business. He married Miss Alice Rogers, of Paris, Aug. 25, 1874; she was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Sept. 27, 1853; they have one child—Pearl, born June 10, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins are sociable, accommodating, and at their place can be had at all hours of the day a meal that will satisfactorily supply the wants of the inner man.

A. H. REESE (of the firm of Reese & Bros.), Paris; foundry and machine works;

a native of Germany; was born March 12, 1847; while quite young, was brought to this country with parents, they locating in Terre Haute, Ind.; his father engaging in gardening, and being of limited means, the boys began to do for themselves early in life. A. H. learned the trade of a molder; also machinist; they came to Paris in 1854, and established a foundry, which was the first in the county, and, by industry and perseverance, have added not only to their capital, but also their place of business; their machine shops and foundry are large and commodious, and they are prepared for manufacturing steam-engines, mill-gearing, house-fronts, etc.; their business is among the leading enterprises of the county; they are social young men, and on the full tide of success.

REV. G. L. RUDE, Pastor of the Christian Church, Paris; was born in Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1808; he removed with his parents to Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he was raised and schooled; he began studying for the ministry early in life, and was ordained in 1836, and soon began in the regular work of the ministry at Harrison, Ohio, where he remained eighteen years, after which he removed to Indianapolis, and was chosen as an Evangelist for Marion Co.; he came to Paris in 1855, and, in 1861 and 1862, was appointed Evangelizer for Coles and Douglas Counties; during this time the war excitement run high, and the Reverend being loyal to both God and his country, often met with many very disagreeable circumstances, though being upon the side of the right he always came out conqueror; he has devoted the principal part of his life to the work of the ministry. He married Miss Margaret Gould, of Dearborn Co., Ind., in September, 1832; they have a family of five children living. Mr. and Mrs. Rude are now living in their ripe old age to enjoy the prosperity and usefulness of their family; they are much respected by all who know them.

M. REED (of the firm of S. Connelly & Co., grocers), Paris; was born in Nashville, Tenn., May 4, 1833; his parents passed away when he was quite young, and he was left to battle with the world without parental advice or assistance; previous to the death of his parents they removed to Lafayette Co., Mo., where

he was raised by an uncle; at the age of 17, he found employment with a Government supply-train, and went through to the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and, after a stay of thirteen months, returned, and, on Jan. 16, 1853, he married Miss Nancy Carney, of Tennessee; then engaged in farming; in 1861, he enlisted with the 71st Mo. V. C., and was soon promoted to First Lieutenant, and after the battle of Saline River, was appointed Major on Gen. R. C. Vaughn's staff, and, in 1863, his health became so impaired he was compelled to resign; he then came to Edgar Co., Ill., and engaged in the grocery business, and has since continued, and is now doing a flourishing business; he is social, genial, and on the full tide of success. He has a family of three boys and four girls.

WILLIAM RUDE, farmer; P. O. Paris; son of Rev. G. L. Rude, of Paris; was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Jan. 30, 1847; was brought to Indianapolis by parents while quite young, where they resided some nine years, then removed to Paris, Ill., and here W. received a good business education, and at the age of 19 he began the trade of a saddler and harness-making, in which he continued about seven years, then took charge of the home farm, which he still manages. He was married to Miss Charity M. Webster, of this county, June 15, 1875; they have one child—Anna B. Mr. and Mrs. Rude are highly respected by all who know them.

MRS. KATE RUDY, P. O. Paris, widow of P. O. Rudy, who was one of the early settlers of Edgar County, and a prominent farm and stock dealer; he was born in Jefferson Co., Ky., in 1822; he came to this county with parents and settled in what is now known as Grand View Township. He was a man of fine social qualities and good business ability. He passed away on March 22, 1865, beloved by friends and relatives, and respected by all knew him. He left to his family a good property, which was the result of his own energy and industry. The family consists of Mrs. R. and S. Anna, Calla, Robert C. and Preston O. Mr. and Mrs. R. were married March 5, 1856; she was the daughter of George Harding, a pioneer, and a prominent man of Edgar

county. Mrs. R. has been an active member of the Christian Church for a number of years.

H. H. RUSSELL, farmer; P. O. Paris, was born in Blount Co., Tenn., March 25, 1810, where he was raised, and there learned and followed the business of a tailor until 1836, when he removed to Edgar County, Ill. During his early life the chances for a school education were few and far between, but by experience, energy and home study has acquired a good business education. On April 29, 1841, he married Miss Nancy A. Utter, of Blount Co., Tenn.; she was born May 7, 1821. The trials and hardships of a pioneer life were but common during their early settlement in this county. They have lived to see the great change from a wild, desolate-looking to a well-developed country. They began with no means, and by energy and industry have accumulated a good property, and now, in their ripe old age, live to see the prosperity and usefulness of their family, which consists of three—John A., born Feb. 16, 1853; William C., Feb. 12, 1855; Ida A., born Sept. 14, 1861.

H. E. RIVES, Deputy Circuit Clerk, Paris, is a native of Virginia; was born in Franklin Co. Nov. 21, 1842; his parents were pioneers of this county; during his early life, he received a good English education, at which time his father was County Clerk, and he was taken into office which was his first business experience. In 1861, he was appointed by Lincoln as clerk in the office of Indian affairs at Washington, D. C., and, in fall of 1862, he resigned, and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 79th I. V. I., and served until 1864, when he resigned and was appointed Commissary of Subsistence. In 1865, he returned to Paris, and was appointed Deputy County Clerk, and filled that position eight years; then engaged in an abstract office, and in December, 1876, took the position he now holds. On Sept. 27, 1871, he married Miss Lottie Mayo, daughter of Col. Mayo, of this place; they are the parents of two children—Carrie and Florence M.

G. W. RIVES, retired; P. O. Paris; is a pioneer of Edgar Co.; was born in Franklin Co., Va., Dec. 8, 1815; came to Illinois in 1839, and, on June 13, 1839, he married Miss Mary Mayo, sister

of Col. Mayo, a pioneer of this county; she was born Feb. 11, 1816; directly after their marriage they located in what is now known as Stratton Tp., and engaged in farming and stock-raising, also dealing and droving, which business he continued in until 1846, when he was elected by the Whigs a member of the Constitutional Convention, held at Springfield, in 1847; then, in 1849, was elected member of the Legislature, which was the first under the Constitution of 1847, and served two years; then was elected County Clerk of Edgar Co., and re-elected in 1857; during his County Clerkship, he served as Assistant Clerk in the State Legislature; during Lincoln's administration, was appointed Internal Revenue Assessor of what was then the Seventh District of Illinois; served until removed by Johnson for refusing to adopt his policy; then again elected member of the Legislature, in 1870, which was the first under the present administration; he has held a number of other responsible positions, all of which he has filled with honor and credit to himself and those that he represented. His wife died March 25, 1875, leaving a family of eight children, all of whom are professional musicians. He married for his second wife Miss Marian McCall, of Prince Edward's Island, Nov. 22, 1877; she was born Jan. 8, 1850.

WILLIAM ROWLAND, retired farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Somerset Co., N. J., July 12, 1796; he is an ex-soldier of the war of 1812; in 1817, he began for himself, and removed to Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, and, on May 8, 1818, he married Miss Rhoda Woodruff; she passed away Sept. 4, 1835, leaving eight children, and, on May 19, 1837, he married Miss Sarah Wykoff; she passed away in 1863, leaving a family of five children. He married his present wife Oct. 11, 1863; she was Mrs. Mary Walls, of this county; one child by last wife. Mr. Rowland is one of the pioneers of the county; at the time of settling, there were but few settlers, and the trials and hardships of a pioneer life were but common occurrences; he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since living in Edgar Co.; has improved 125 acres of timber-land. He has served as Superintendent of the

Poor for some three years; he is now at the ripe old age of 82, and enjoying good health.

RICHARD J. REES, Receiver and Manager of the Illinois Midland Railway, Paris; was born in England, in April, 1836; he was reared in South Wales, receiving his education in the Normal College, where he graduated, and commenced railroading (a business he has since followed) in the Great Western Railroad Company, in the accountants' department, occupying various official positions until 1861, when he was appointed Auditor, an office he filled until 1865, when he resigned for the purpose of accepting the Secretaryship of the Sirhowy & Newport Railroad in Monmouth Co., a position he held until 1867, when he became the Traffic Manager of the Somerset & Dorset Railroad, which connected the English and Bristol Channel, and in connection with which they run a line of steamers between England and France; he held this position until June, 1876, when he resigned it for the purpose of coming to the United States to take the position of General Traffic Manager of the Illinois Midland Railway, and was at once appointed Receiver, which office he still fills. Mr. Rees is a thorough railroad man, and has acceptably filled many responsible places as such, not only with credit to himself, but with satisfaction to those whom he represented, and his efficient management and sound business ability are already noticeable in the increasing prosperity of his road. He was a son of John Rees, a native of Wales, who entered the British Navy, at the age of 14 years, as a midshipman; he remained in the navy until 50 years of age, when he retired, having risen to the rank of Commander; he died in 1877, at the ripe old age of 81 years. His son, whose name heads this notice, was married in November, 1867, to Miss Margaret M. Habakkuk, of his native county; they have three children, viz., Matilda M., Grace H. and Richard M., who are with their parents in this country.

S. L. ROLEY, harness and saddler, Paris; is a native of this county; was born May 4, 1832; during his early life, the school advantages were very limited, but by practice and home study he has acquired a good business education; he served a

regular apprenticeship in his business, and being of a mechanical turn of mind, soon became quite an able workman, and for a number of years traveled about quite extensively, following his trade at intervals; he was for a number of years a successful merchant, but met with adversity by way of fire, in which he lost all his property; but through industry and square dealing, he has gradually built up a good business and owns a fine property; he is a social and a thorough business man, well worthy of the confidence of his many patrons. He has twice married, first to Miss Jane McWilliams, of Martinsburg, Ohio, on May 10, 1858; she passed away in 1873; one child by this union—Mary L., who passed away April 19, 1873. His present wife was Miss Naomi K. Bailey, of this county; they were married Sept. 23, 1874.

RICHARD B. SUTHERLAND, deceased; Paris; one of the first settlers of this county, whose portrait has a place in this work; was born at Syracuse, N. Y., March 17, 1810; in 1820, his parents moved from Syracuse to Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., and from there, in the year 1822, started West, traveling in an emigrant-wagon to Ocean Point, N. Y., and from there down the Ohio in a family boat to Evansville, Ind., where, having disposed of their boat, continued their journey by wagon the rest of the way to Edgar Co., reaching the North Arm in the month of May; after remaining there for the space of eight months. The subject of this sketch went to Grand View Tp., in this county, where he spent his boyhood upon a farm, subjected to all the privations and hardships of a pioneer life; he was considered by all his friends as a sensible, interesting boy and a promising young man; his advantages for school education were very limited, but by the teachings at home and his own energy and industry, he acquired a fair business education, and laid the foundation for that culture and sterling business power which characterized him in the future. At the age of 21, he became employed as a clerk in the store of Col. Tom Smith, in the village of Grand View, and continued with him until the spring of 1837, when he formed a copartnership with his brother, Chas. N. Sutherland, in the dry goods business, which continued until 1839, when he bought out his

brother, and, after carrying on the business in his own name, sold out to Mr. La Mar; while there, he established a reputation for probity and honor that soon gave him success; no man ever questioned his honesty in business, or sincerity in opinion or belief; while he sometimes offended with his frankness, his integrity and kindness of heart always secured the confidence and respect of all who knew him; he was ever ready to help the poor and afflicted; old and young were glad to shake the welcome hand of "Uncle Dick Sutherland." Having traded his storehouse at Grand View for a saw-mill on Big Creek, known as "Porter's Mill," he gave his attention to that business for a few years, and again returning to Grand View, sold goods on commission for James Dudley, who afterward formed a copartnership with him; Mr. Dudley having retired from the firm, Mr. Sutherland carried on a general merchandise business in Dudley until his removal to Paris. In 1856, he was elected a delegate to the First Republican National Convention held in Philadelphia, and was ever after a vigorous champion of the Republican party, and aided nobly in the cause of his country during the war of the rebellion. In 1865, he with others organized the First National Bank of Paris, of which he was President for several years and administered its affairs in a most successful and satisfactory manner; having resigned this position, he started a private bank under the name of R. B. Sutherland & Sons; continuing the same until 1873, when he sold out to the Edgar Co. National Bank of Paris, and retired from active life, having amassed considerable property. In 1870, he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and there secured a reputation and manifested an ability highly appreciated by his associates and his constituents. Mr. Sutherland was a man of positive character, too much so to become a politician; he was temperate in all his habits and principles, never intruded his principles upon others, but accorded to all the liberty of conscience and freedom of opinion, and exercised charity toward all. He always took an active part in all public interests, and aided greatly in the improvement of Paris and county; he was Mayor of Paris for a term of years, and was a member of

the Board of Education at the time of his death. He was twice married: first in 1850, to Miss P. A. Dudley, of Boston, who died on the 10th of April, 1866, the mother of four children, two of whom survive her—James D., residing at Dudley, in this county, engaged in farming; and R. Gilman, Teller of the First National Bank of Paris; second, to Mrs. Lucy B. Waters, who still survives him; by whom he had no children. No man was ever more devoted to his family; his kindness was not less manifest to his dogs and horses, and his warm heart ever beat with kindness for the poor and destitute. He died Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1877, and his decease made a vacancy among the business men of Paris, and also in their public interests and private associations, that will not soon be filled. His remains lie in the Edgar Cemetery, at Paris.

JACKSON M. SHEETS; Paris; was born Oct. 6, 1841, near Baldwinville, in Edgar Co., Ill.; lived on a farm till Jan. 25, 1858, when he commenced to learn the "art preservative of all arts," in the office of the *Wabash Valley Blade*, in Paris, Ill., continuing thus engaged till the late war broke out in the spring of 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Co. F, 21st regiment I. V. I.; was elected Corporal in the original organization of said company, and served continuously in such capacity till the 17th day of Aug., 1863, when he was discharged in hospital at Camp Denison, Ohio, by reason of gunshot wounds received in the battle of Stone River, Dec. 30, 1862; said wound was received while making a charge on a rebel battery—the celebrated N. O. Light Artillery; the wound was a very serious one, an ounce and a half ball from a rifled Belgian musket passing into the right breast, breaking the fifth rib in two places, cutting the right half of the sternum in twain, and coming out at the left side, leaving a very severe and painful wound, which did not heal up till the following December. Returning to Paris, he engaged in the study of medicine, in the office of the late Dr. S. B. Ten Broeck, pursuing his studies till March, 1875, in the course of which he attended one term of medical lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago; about the middle of March, 18—, he was appointed Military State Agent for Illi-

nois, with the rank of Colonel, which position he held till the close of the war; since that time he has served as Clerk of Paris Tp., one term as City Clerk of Paris, and is now in his third term as Justice of the Peace; he was appointed Postmaster at Paris, in October, 1871, and served a full term in said position. In April, 1878, he purchased a one-half interest in the *Paris Republican* office, which was established in Paris by Joseph M. Prior, in January, 1877; in the following June, he became sole editor and proprietor of said paper, and having trimmed from it all the mushroom growth, has now in his charge a live, reliable Republican newspaper, whose record, since in his charge, is a guarantee for the future; its circulation is equal to any paper published in the 15th Congressional District.

H. W. SHEETS, butcher and farmer. Paris; was born in Vigo Co., Ind., Feb. 27, 1827; son of John Sheets, who settled in what is now Knox Co., Ind., in 1811; he is the oldest pioneer of Indiana, and lives with H. W. at the ripe old age of 89. H. W. came to Edgar Co. in 1852, and settled in Paris Tp., and has improved 160 acres of land; he now owns 360 acres of finely-improved land, which is the result of his own energy and industry. He is a man that interests himself in all public matters pertaining to the good of the community in which he lives, and is a much-respected citizen. He married Miss Hannah Gammon, of Clark Co., May 18, 1845; she passed away in 1850, leaving a family of two children, and on Sept. 10, 1852, he married Emeline Sizemore of this county; he has by his present wife five children. He now resides in Paris.

DAVID SHEPHERD, farmer, Section 13; P. O. Paris; was born Nov. 9, 1823, in Lee Co., Va.; lived there until the age of 23; then moved to Lexington, Ky.; lived there until 1859, but during the time he served one year in the Mexican war. In 1859, he came to Edgar Co., Ill., where he has since lived. During his early life he had no advantages of free schools, never having attended a school one year during his life; but by home study, close observation and perseverance he has acquired a good practical education. Was married Aug. 26, 1849, to Miss Barbara C. Atkins, of Lexington, Ky.; she died June 29, 1872,

leaving a family of five children, four of whom are now living—John W., James A., Margaret A. and Lucy B. Mr. Shepherd has lived at his present home eighteen years, having seen many changes take place from a new prairie country to a thickly-settled and thriving county. By energy and industry he has accumulated a fine property, never having had any assistance from his father. He now owns a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. He is a man standing well in the esteem of his neighbors and the community.

JAMES D. SUTHERLAND, retired; P. O. Paris; was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19, 1816. During his early life, he obtained a good business education. He began doing for himself early in life, and engaged with Curling, Robison & Co., of Pittsburgh, Penn., flint-glass manufacturers, as salesman, and, after eighteen months, was appointed first bookkeeper, which position he held until 1838, when he came to Edgar Co., Ill. In 1850, he crossed the plains to California, and remained two years, prospecting and visiting the country, and, after returning, engaged in various speculations. He is a shrewd business financier, having been very successful in his many business relations. During his life, he has accumulated a large property, the principal part of which is in Chicago. He has always taken an active part in all public matters pertaining to the good of the community in which he has lived, and is a much-respected citizen.

S. SIDENBENDER, retired farmer; P. O. Paris; is a native of Ohio; was born in Pickaway Co. in March, 1804, and raised in Ross Co. Agricultural pursuits have been his business thus far through life. He married Miss Barbara Miller in February, 1830. They came to Edgar Co. in 1853, and located in Hunter Tp., and by his industry and economy he has been very prosperous, and had bought lands at different times until he owned 600 acres. They have no children of their own, but have raised nine orphans, and have been all to them that parents could have been, both in education and parental advice, and he has given to them lands and property until he has reduced his property to his residence in Paris and 240 acres of land. Mr. S. settled in Hunter Tp. when the prospects were anything but inviting, inconven-

iences and disappointments were not uncommon in those early days. He began in life without any financial help, but through industry and hard labor, coupled with unswerving integrity, has placed himself in an honorable and much-respected position. Mr. and Mrs. Sidenbender are now enjoying the quietude of a retired life, residing in a beautiful cottage in the north part of Paris.

CAPT. H. M. SWISHER, retired; P. O. Paris; a native of this county; was born Nov. 25, 1837; during his early life he obtained a good education, after which he taught school for a time. During the late war of the rebellion, he enlisted with the 66th I. V. I., in August, 1861, and, in 1863, was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and, in 1864, was promoted over nine First Lieutenants to be Captain, which office he held until July, 1865, when he was mustered out; he was in twenty-four battles and a number of severe skirmishes, and escaped without a scratch. In 1866, he embarked in mercantile life at Elbridge, and, in 1868, was elected to the office of County Sheriff, and, at the expiration of that term, he engaged in the grocery business, and continued until 1877. He married Miss Rebecca Elliott April 26, 1866; two children—James A. and Mary (deceased).

FELIX SELL, wagon-maker, Paris; is a native of Germany; was born Nov. 17, 1827; he came with his parents to the United States in 1849, and located in Columbiana Co., Ohio; he was raised upon a farm and educated at district school; at 19 years of age, he began to learn the trade of wagon-making; served a regular apprenticeship, and has made that his principal business thus far through life, following his trade in Bloomington, Ind., St. Louis, Mo., and different places; settled in Paris in 1862, and opened a shop on his own account, and, being an able workman, has met with good success. On May 12, 1867, he married Miss Persilla Runkle, of Pennsylvania; they have four children—Minerva E., Gracie, William and an infant.

J. H. SUDDUTH, wagon-maker and blacksmith, Paris; was born in Lincoln Co., Ky., May 14, 1826; during his early life, he had but a limited chance for an education, though he received a good common schooling; he being of a mechanical turn of

mind, chose wagon-making for his occupation and learned the trade, which he has followed thus far through life; he came to Paris in 1850; in 1871, he, in company with W. B. Henry, began manufacturing wagons; the firm is now Sudduth & Bumgardner; they are first-class workmen, and do a flourishing business. He married Miss Margaret J. Saddler, of Garrard Co., Ky., Oct. 1, 1850; she passed away Jan. 31, 1859. Oct. 8, 1860, he married Miss Susan Lamb, of Edgar Co., Ill.

J. M. SLEMONS, retired; P. O. Paris; was born in Washington Co., Tenn., March 13, 1818; he remained with his parents until 21 years of age, when he began to manage and do for himself; he removed to Green Co., where he married Miss Jane B. Temple, and began farming on his own account, and remained until they removed to Edgar Co., Ill., locating in Sims Tp., where his wife died in May, 1863, leaving a family of five children; he still owns the homestead where he first settled, which consists of 200 acres, and is well improved. Mr. S. has served in a number of town offices, and has done much toward the building-up of schools, and taken an active part in all public matters pertaining to the good of the county. In February, 1868, he married Miss Mary E. Gray; he has a family of three children by first wife—Ellen (now Mrs. Col. M. L. Patterson, of East Tennessee), Thomas M. (farmer), William C. (farmer), Viola J. (now Mrs. Maj. J. L. Murphy, of Oakland, Cal.).

J. J. STEVENSON, grocer, Paris; was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 16, 1846; he came to Paris in 1855 with his parents, and acquired a good business education; his father died in June, 1857. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted with the 66th I. V. I., and, after serving nine months, was discharged for disability, and shortly after re-enlisted with the 12th; was in a number of heavy battles, among which are Donelson, Shiloh and Allatoona, where he was wounded, which disabled him for about six months; he was mustered out in 1865 at Washington, D. C.; then returned to Paris, and was appointed Deputy Sheriff, which position he filled for several years. He embarked in his present business in 1877; he is a young man of good physical as well as mental powers, and it is fair to predict for him a brilliant future.

P. H. STARR, restaurant, bakery and confectionery, Paris; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Sept. 27, 1851; he was brought to this county by his parents when young, and remained with them until of age, then began for himself; his first business experience on his own account was in the restaurant and confectionery, in which business he embarked in 1876, with but small capital, since which time he has added both to stock and room, and by his sociability and square dealing he has won the confidence of all who know him, and has established a good trade; at his place one can most satisfactorily replenish the wants of the inner man in the latest approved style. On Nov. 22, 1873, he married Miss Jennie Williams, of Ripley Co., Ind.; they have two children—Maggie M. and Lizzie J.

WILLIAM SLANKER, contractor and builder, Paris; is a native of Pennsylvania; was born in Bucks Co. Dec. 20, 1822; during his early life, he received a good education, and being of a mechanical turn of mind, chose the carpenter's trade for his business, and has since followed that occupation; he came to Paris in October, 1853, and has since been engaged in contracting and building, being an able workman has met with success. He married Miss Jane Boyd, of Paris, Aug. 11, 1854; they have seven children—William H., Mary, Mattie, Charles, Dora, Frank and Lulu, all of whom were born in Edgar Co.

MRS. R. C. STALNAKER, widow of E. D. Stalnaker, a prominent and an early settler of Paris; was an extensive grain and stock dealer; he came with his parents from Randolph Co., Va. (his birthplace), to Paris in 1838, and was raised upon a farm and received a good common-school education, and taught school for a number of years. On Dec. 30, 1857, he married Miss Rachel Dill, daughter of J. S. Dill, a prominent farmer of this county; she was born in Andrew Co., Mo., Jan. 4, 1840. Mr. S. began in life on his own account, with no assistance from his people, but with willing hands and a determined mind, coupled with energy and industry, the result of which is a good property left to his wife and family, which consists of three children—Charles, William H. and Frank B.; he

passed away June 4, 1875, beloved by friends and relatives and respected by all who knew him.

JAMES STEWART, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Paris; is a native of this county, was born July 11, 1841; during his early life, he obtained a good common education. He enlisted in the late war of the rebellion with the 1st Mo. Vol. Engineers, commanded by Col. Bissell; was through the siege of Corinth, also that of Vicksburg, and a number of severe skirmishes; was mustered out Aug. 5, 1864. Returned to Edgar Co. and bought the farm where he now resides; he now owns 380 acres of well-improved land, \$50 per acre, which is the result of his own financiering and industry. He married Miss Sarah K. Middleton, of this county, Feb. 15, 1866; they have a family of three living—Ulysses G., Claudius A. and Otto. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the M. E. Church, and much respected by all who know them.

MAJ. E. P. SHAW, retired; P. O. Paris; was one of the first settlers of Edgar Co.; was born in Crawford Co., March 4, 1816, and was raised in Edgar Co.; during his early life, the advantages for an education were few and far between, but by instruction at home and his own energy, acquired a fair business education; at the age of 18, he began the trade of cabinet-maker, but continued only a short time, then acted in the capacity of a mercantile clerk for a number of years; his people came to Paris in 1822, and entered land that now comprises a portion of the city plat; his father died in 1838, and E. P. then took charge of the home farm, and continued until the death of his mother, in 1875. During the late war of the rebellion he enlisted in the 10th I. V. C., and was appointed First Major, and after the service of two years, his health being so impaired, he was compelled to resign; Mr. S. is one who has lived to see the change from a wild, desolate-looking to a thickly-settled country, where churches and school advantages are not surpassed by any county of its age; he has always taken an active part in all public matters pertaining to the good of the county; and is much respected by all who know him. On Jan. 13, 1853, he married Mrs. Emma Smith, of this county; they have one child, Charles E., who is now

engaged in the drug business; he is a young man of fine social qualities and good business ability, and doing a flourishing business.

WILLIAM SIEBERT, Cashier First National Bank, Paris; was born near Frankfurt, Germany, Feb. 14, 1821; was brought to this country by parents in 1832, who settled in Columbus, Ohio, where he was raised; early in life, he began to do for himself, and engaged as a clerk with a general merchant, where he remained some three years and learned business; after which he learned the trade of bookbinding, and continued fifteen years; he came to Illinois in 1853, locating in this county, and began farming; opened a farm of 300 acres; in this he was successful, and continued until 1865, when he removed to Paris, and the following February was employed as book-keeper in the First National Bank, and, in January, 1870, was elected Cashier, which position he has since filled; he is a gentleman of cultivated tastes and engaging manners, and interests himself in all movements for the intellectual and material improvement of the people of the community in which he resides. He has been twice married; first, in 1846, to Miss Susan Wetzels, of Columbus, Ohio; she passed away in 1867; he married for his second wife Miss Maggie McCord, of Paris, Ill., in 1868.

CHARLES B. SMITH, grocer and confectioner, Paris; was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Sept. 12, 1847, where he was raised and schooled; he came with his parents to Edgar Co. in 1861, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and continued until 1869, when he embarked in the grocery business, in which he was successful until 1870, when he was burned out, but reopened in 1871, and has since met with fair success; he is a young man of good social qualities and fine business ability and on the full tide of success.

JAMES STEELE, attorney, Paris; is a native of New Hampshire; was born in Strafford Co., Sept. 27, 1823; he came with parents to Illinois in 1837; they located in Macon Co. upon a farm, where James remained until 1845, when he came to Paris; during his early life, he received a good education, laying the foundation of his present business; when he came to Paris, he took up the study of law with

Judge Emerson, and, in 1849, was admitted to the bar, and took up the practice of his chosen profession; in 1853, was appointed Postmaster at Paris, and served for a time; then was elected County Judge; in 1861, was appointed clerk in the office of Indian Affairs; in 1866, returned to Paris, and was appointed Circuit Judge, and elected in 1867; in 1873, was appointed R. R. Warehouse Commissioner, which position he held three years; since which time he has devoted his time to the practice of law; the many responsible and prominent positions he has held have not only been with honor and credit to himself, but those he represented; he has accumulated a good property; now resides in one of the finest residences in the county. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Margaret Clark in 1850; she passed away in 1865, leaving three children; on July 3, 1867, he married Mrs. E. C. Washburn, of Washington, D. C.

VINCENT STEWART, retired farmer, P. O. Paris; was born in Bullitt Co., Ky., Dec. 24, 1818; at the age of 21, he began for himself, and began chopping for the Salt River Iron Works, which business he continued in for a number of years. In May, 1842, he married Miss Nancy Greenwell, of Nelson Co., Ky., and, in 1849, they removed to Vermillion Co., Ind., and there engaged in agricultural pursuits; they came to Edgar Co. in March, 1852, settling in Hunter Tp., where he bought and improved 300 acres of land, the result of his own labor and economy; he began in life for himself without any assistance from his friends, and has built himself up to his present position; Mr. and Mrs. S. removed to Paris in 1873, and now, in their ripe old age, live to enjoy their children's prosperity and usefulness; they have raised a large family, six of whom are still living—Laura, now Mrs. G. Halbert; Charles, in the regular army; Ella, now Mrs. J. Overpeck, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Ira B., Jennie and Bell, at home.

G. H. SHANK, retired farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, June 2, 1821, where he was raised upon a farm, receiving but a common-school education. He married Miss Rebecca Hawkins, of his native county, Dec. 1, 1842. He began for himself after marrying, engaging in agricultural pursuits, which he contin-

ued until 1872, when he retired and settled in Paris; he came to Edgar Co. in 1866, and bought a farm of 400 acres, which he now owns, and is the result of his own energy and industry. They have two children—Davis H. and Mary F. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Presbyterian Church, and well to do, and much respected by all who know them.

MRS. M. M. SUTHERLAND, Paris; widow of W. M. Sutherland, a prominent business man and an early settler of Paris; he was a native of Baltimore, Md.; came to Paris in 1853, and built what is known as the Reed Mills, north of Paris, and continued to operate them until 1866, when he retired from actual business, and only gave his attention to the affairs of his family and property; he, having been industrious and a good financier, succeeded in accumulating a good property; he passed away on Jan. 1, 1869, beloved by relatives and friends, and much respected by all who knew him. He left a family of four children—Mame E., Anna, Lida E. (deceased) and James D. (deceased). His wife was Miss Mary M. Brewin; they were married Sept. 2, 1858; she was born in Franklin Co., Ind., Oct. 5, 1836.

D. H. SHANK, farmer; P. O. Paris; is the son of George H. and Rebecca (Hawkins) Shank; he was born in Greene Co., Ohio, Sept. 22, 1844; here he was raised and received his education, graduating at the Miami Commercial College in 1863. During the late war, he went as a soldier in the service of his country. He was married Sept. 29, 1864, to Miss Mary J. Steel. In 1866, he came to Edgar Co. and began farming and manufacturing tile; he manufactured the first tile of the county; he has a nice little farm of eighty acres, well cultivated and improved. Their family consisting of five children, named as follows—Carrie E., John A., Jessie S., Nellie M. and Nettie E.

A. Y. TROGDON, Paris, County Judge of Edgar, his native county, was born July 8, 1833. During his early life, his advantages for education were few and far between, but by the teachings received at home, and his own energy and industry, he acquired a fair business education and laid the foundation of future culture and sterling business powers. He began for himself early in life, and removed to Iowa;

and, in 1855, he went into Minnesota and entered into agricultural pursuits (at that time Minnesota formed a part of the Northwest Territory), and after a continuance of a few years returned and resolved to enter the legal profession, and commenced reading law in the firm of Usher & Patterson, of Terre Haute, Ind., also with H. D. Scott, and was admitted to the bar in 1858; then returned to Paris and took up the practice of his chosen profession. He was elected County Judge in 1865 and re-elected in 1877, which position he has since held; was elected City Mayor in 1870 and served with satisfaction. His constant study from the period of its commencement down to the present time has given him a thorough and practical knowledge of the science of law; as a judge he is profound and clear-headed, his justice is tempered with mercy, he is thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of his duties. As a man among men or in the quiet surroundings of his home, he is easily approached, social and genial. He married Miss Mary C. Clapp, of this county, June 16, 1859; she is a native of North Carolina; they are the parents of six children—Alice, Jessie, Ida, Como, Lula and Dick. He has always been a strong friend of free schools.

JOHN TEN BROOK, physician and surgeon, Paris, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., Dec. 21, 1808, where he received his academic education, after which he attended the La Fayette College, Easton, Penn., and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and shortly thereafter, came to Illinois, locating at Charleston and there began the practice of medicine. He located in Paris in the spring of 1840, at which place he has since remained, and through his ability and energy has been very successful, being one of the most able physicians in the county. In 1862, he was elected member of the State Legislature by the Democratic party and served one term, which was two years. With the exception of those two years, he has devoted his entire time and energy to his profession. The Doctor has done much for the public good of this town and is highly respected by all who know him. He married Miss Jane C. Alexander, daughter of Gen. M. K. Alexander, April 23, 1840. She is a native of Pulaski

Co., Tenn. They are the parents of six children, only two of whom are living—Ellen (now Mrs. S. Bird,) Dollie A. (now Mrs. O. S. Jones, of this place). In the spring of 1865, he received a complimentary honorary degree from Rush Medical College of Chicago.

H. S. TANNER, attorney, Paris; son of Henry Tanner, an old and prominent attorney of Paris and a native of London, England, came to Paris in 1850 and now is the oldest practicing attorney in Paris. The subject of this sketch was born in Bloomington, Ind., Feb. 9, 1848. He began the study of law with his father early in life, and when but 18 years old began in official capacity, first as City Clerk. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, since which time he has devoted his time and attention to the practice of his chosen profession. He was elected State's Attorney in 1872 and re-elected in 1876. He is yet a young man of fine physical as well as mental powers, and it is fair to predict for him a brilliant future. He married Miss Mary E. Gorden, formerly of Warren Co., Ohio, Sept. 3, 1874. They have a promising little daughter, Mary E.

J. W. TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Vermilion Co., Ind., Oct. 5, 1835, where he was raised and educated. During the late war, he enlisted with the 85th Ind. V. I., and went out as Sergeant; was in a number of engagements, among which was Peach-Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, and a number of others, and escaped without a scratch, and served three years. He has continued in agricultural pursuits thus far through life. He married Rosella, daughter of Patrick Whalen (an early settler of Paris), Aug. 9, 1866; they removed from Helt Tp., Vermilion Co., Ind., in February of 1878, to their present place of residence; they own 138 acres of fine land, and a beautiful residence; they have a pleasant family of three—Adda B., George C. and Gertie M.

GEORGE THILMAN, wine manufacturer; P. O. Paris; was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 11, 1822; during his early life, he obtained a good German education, and learned the trade of a weaver; he came to this country in 1845, and located in Lawrenceburg, Ind.; there learned the finishing business in the factory of Brown & Lamping (furniture

manufacturing); he came to Paris in 1855, and engaged in upholstering, and continued until 1877, at the same time growing grapes and manufacturing wine. He married Miss Mary Ann Hechler, of his native country, March 1, 1846; they had two children—John and Margaret, aged 7 and 5, both deceased. Mr. Thilman came to this country a poor man, and by industry, perseverance and economy, he now owns a fine property. They have one child (adopted)—Mary.

ELIZA M. UTTER; P. O. Paris; widow of Samuel Utter, who was one of the early settlers of Edgar Co., and a native of Tennessee, and an ex-soldier of the war of 1812; he was a benevolent and public-spirited man; he came to Edgar Co., settling where Mrs. U. now resides, in 1832, and began to make a home, improving a large farm. He was twice married, and had by his first wife four daughters—Elizabeth M., Nancy A., Malinda T. and Martha E. His second wife's maiden name was Eliza M. Hague, of Iredell Co., North Carolina; they were married Dec. 21, 1853, and by this union they had three children—Julia H., James C. and Charlotte; he passed away Oct. 17, 1863, beloved by relatives and friends, and much respected by all who knew him. He had always followed agricultural pursuits, and by his industry had accumulated a good property.

J. L. VANCE, farmer; P. O. Paris; is the son of W. B. Vance, who was a prominent pioneer of Edgar Co., and a native of Virginia; he settled where the city of Paris now stands, in 1822, where he lived a prominent citizen until Sept. 17, 1876, when he passed away, leaving a family of five. The subject of this sketch was born in Paris, Ill., Aug. 22, 1832; during his early life he obtained a good business education; he has resided thus far through life in Edgar Co., engaged in various business pursuits; his first business on his own account, was in agricultural pursuits; in 1865, he was connected with the construction and operation of what was known as the Vance Woolen Factory, in which he continued until 1869, when he engaged in tanning (erected and operated quite an extensive tannery), and, in 1873, he was elected to the office of County Treasurer, which po-

sition he held two terms with not only credit and honor to himself, but with satisfaction to those he represented. He married Miss Sarah A. Brown, of this county, March 27, 1855; she is a native of Virginia; they have a family of seven children—six boys and one girl—and as a family, they are highly respected.

W. K. VANCE, Deputy County Treasurer. Paris, was born in this county Dec. 8, 1843; son of W. Vance, a prominent pioneer of this county; he early in life received a good education and learned business, and, in 1871, became interested in the Vance Woolen-Mills, which was one of the most extensive factories in the Northwest. In 1874, he was appointed to the office of Deputy County Treasurer, and has since continued in it with credit to himself. He married Miss Alice Gibbons, of Paris, in November, 1865; she passed away April 16, 1870, leaving one child—Harrie J.

JOSEPH B. VANCE, retired; P. O. Paris; a pioneer of the county, was born in Washington Co., Va., Feb. 15, 1808, and was raised in Tennessee; in 1822, he, with his parents, came to Edgar Co., Ill., and to the land where the city of Paris now stands; in 1823, his father donated twenty-six acres for the town site, and served as first Justice of the Peace, and of his family of twelve, there are now but two living—Mary and Joseph B., who has lived to see the great change from a wild, desolate prairie to a thickly-settled country. Mr. and Mrs. Vance have been intimately connected with the growth and prosperity of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years, and are highly respected by all who know them. Mr. V. has married twice; his first wife was Miss Eliza Bovell; she died in 1856, and in November, 1865, he married his present wife, who was Mrs. E. Russell.

D. A. WOODBRIDGE, retired; P. O. Paris; was born in New London Co., Conn., Sept. 2, 1809; during his early life, he learned the trade of a shoemaker, and at the age of 21, began doing for himself and removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile life. He married Miss Carrie J. Doane, of Lancaster, Ohio, July 16, 1839; she passed away Aug. 24, 1840, leaving one child—Carrie (deceased); after which he did a

large amount of traveling, and, in 1853, settled in Paris, Ill., and engaged in the mercantile business with Dodd & Co., and continued two years; then in a dry goods store with W. Booth, as clerk, and after a stay of six years, became a partner, and, in 1869, he sold out and embarked with W. Geohagan in the planing-mill and lumber business, and continued until 1874, since which time he has not been actively engaged. He married for his second wife Mrs. Mary K. Woodbridge, of Paris, Ill., in April, 1869. He resides in the suburbs of Paris, enjoying life at the ripe old age of 69.

P. C. WELLS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Paris; is a native of Edgar Co.; was born in Paris Tp., Dec. 4, 1835. Was married Dec. 9, 1869, to Miss Sarah Davis, of Edgar Co. During his early life, he had but little opportunity of securing an education, but by home study and good observation succeeded in getting a good common-school education; has 160 acres of first-class land, well improved, valued at about \$65 per acre; Mr. Wells is still a young man, of good standing and reputation, and has helped to make many of the improvements in the development of Edgar Co.

MRS. NANCY WELSH, widow of William Welsh, a prominent farmer of Clark Co; P. O. Paris; he was a native of Kentucky; was born June 7, 1829; he came to Illinois when quite young, and, being the only son, he took charge of the home farm at the age of 21, and, on Feb. 8, 1854, he married Miss Nancy Berry, of Knox Co., Ind.; she was born May 20, 1834; they remained upon the home farm while his people lived; Mr. Welsh passed away Jan. 6, 1872, leaving a good property and a family of five children—Mary E., Bell S., John E., Amos S. and William. Mrs. W. removed to Paris in April, 1875; she is a good financier and a thorough business woman, superintending the farm, which consists of 540 acres, and looking after the affairs of her entire property. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a much-respected citizen.

DAVID WILSON, vocalist, Paris; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Dec. 22, 1827; during his early life, he obtained a good common-school education, and, at the age of 22, he began teaching school, at the

same time having charge of the home farm, and, after a continuance of some ten years, he began teaching vocal music; in this he is considered very able, and has since given the teaching of vocal music his entire attention; he came to Paris in 1872, and at once began in his professional duties, and, in 1875, established the Paris Musical Institute, held annually in the month of August, under his own supervision; it is fast growing in popularity, and is an honor to the place, for which David Wilson is deserving of much credit; he is generous, by nature; zealous in all good works, and finds himself prominent in a large social circle. He married Miss Allie Myers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, June 8, 1858; they have a family of five children—Carrie B., Fannie W., Charles E., Cora M. and Glenn R.

W. M. WILSON, Constable, Paris; was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, April 11, 1847, where he was raised and received a good common-school education. During the late war of the rebellion, he enlisted with the 120th Ohio V. I.; was in a number of severe engagements; among which were the Red River expedition, and the siege of Blakely, and was one of the fortunate ones who escaped without a scratch; he was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, May, 1866. He came to Paris in the following November, and engaged in farming; after continuance of four years, he removed into Paris and followed blacksmithing until 1875, when he was appointed upon the police force, and, after serving two years, was elected Constable, which position he now holds. He is a young man, of good business ability, and it is fair to predict for him a brilliant future. On Sept. 15, 1868, he married Miss Martha J. Hawkins; they have two children—Joseph E. and Merta R.

A. GUS. WALKER, dry goods merchant, Paris; is a native of Warren Co., Ohio; was born July 8, 1849; his parents removed to Terre Haute, Ind., in 1855, where they remained for a short time; thence removing to Paris, his father engaging as a clerk with Dodds & Bro., dry goods merchants, after which he and McClain built and operated a flouring-mill; in 1858, he entered the firm of Kile, Dole & Co., dry goods, grain dealers and pork-packers, and, in 1860, Dole withdrew

from the firm, and, in 1868, Kile withdrew; in 1867, he built and operated a woolen-mill, which he managed until his death, which was in April, 1874; previous to his death, his son, A. Gus., became a partner; the woolen-mill was burned in 1877, and rebuilt as a flouring-mill, and is operated by A. L. Walker & Co.; he has continued in the dry goods business; as a business man, he ranks with the most reliable, as well as with the most prosperous tradesmen of the county, and is noted for his energy and enterprise; although a young man, he exercises much influence in business circles. On Jan. 19, 1875, he married Miss Maria B. Hudnut, of Terre Haute, Ind.; they have one child—James B.

E. C. WOOLLEY, M. D., Paris, was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, July 18, 1820. His early education was obtained in the common schools; in 1843, he entered upon the study of medicine for the practice of which he had early manifested a great desire. In 1846, he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, then began practice in Butler Co., where he remained until 1860, during which time he had studied industriously in all branches relating to the science of medicine, and, in 1852, he availed himself of another course of lectures at the Miami Medical College. He came to Paris in 1860, where he has since devoted his entire time and energy to the practice of his profession. He is a man of fine culture, of prepossessing manners, and has the reputation of being a careful and expert physician. On July 7, 1842, he married Miss Elizabeth Hunter, of Butler Co., Ohio; they have one child living—John G., who was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Feb. 15, 1850. He is a graduate of the State University, of Delaware, Ohio. He came to Paris with his parents in 1860, and chose the profession of law, began under J. A. Eads, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. In 1877, was elected City Attorney, which position he now holds. He married Miss Mary V. Gerhard, of Delaware, Ohio, June 26, 1873; they have two children—Paul G. and Edwin C.

JOHN WITTICK, blacksmith, Paris, was born in Germany Sept. 22, 1822, where he received a good German education. He came to this country in 1850, and located at St. Louis, Mo., and re-

mained for several years, then removed to Troy, Ill., and there learned the trade of blacksmithing, and has since continued in it. He came to Paris in 1858, and now in company with C. Luther, firm of Wittick & Luther. They are among the best workmen of the place, and doing a flourishing business. On Feb. 27, 1857, he married Miss Catharine Shord, of his native country; they are the parents of four children—John, William, Lula and George.

LE ROY WILEY, Justice of the Peace, Paris; was born in Edgar Co., Ill., March 14, 1827; he was raised and schooled in Coles Co., and at the age of 16, he began the trade of a tanner, and served a regular apprenticeship, after which he entered the Mexican war, enlisting with the 3d I. V. I., being elected Sergeant of his company; was in the siege of Vera Cruz, also battle of Cerro Gordo; served one year, during which time he received a slight wound, but the bodily exposure so impaired his health that he has never wholly recovered. He was engaged in mercantile business for a number of years. He returned to Paris in 1873, and bought and operated what was known as the "Vance Woolen Mills until 1876, when they were destroyed by fire. He was elected to his present office in the spring of 1877. He is largely a self-made man, of fine business ability and a kind parent and affectionate husband. He married Miss Rebecca Linder, a native of Virginia, June 2, 1853; they have a family of five children—Leona (now Mrs. L. A. G. Shoaff), Helen, Clifford, Horton and Warren. Residence on East Madison street, Paris, Ill.

MRS. M. J. WALLACE, widow of J. D. Wallace, an early settler of this county; P. O. Paris; he was a native of Ohio; was born Aug. 10, 1807. During his early life, he learned the trade of a clothier with the firm of Ring & Rice, at Lancaster, Ohio, and served a regular apprenticeship, and continued in the business until 1839, when he came to Edgar Co., and began farming. In this he found many disappointments, but by perseverance and industry he opened a farm that, in 1858, was awarded first premium as being the finest improved and most highly cultivated farm of the county. He was one of the most practical farmers of the county.

He left 560 acres of land and a good property in Paris, which is the result of his own industry and energy. His wife was Miss Martha J. Guthrie, of Ross Co., Ohio; they were married Dec. 6, 1832; she was born Sept. 15, 1810. Mr. W. died Oct. 17, 1873, leaving a family of eight children—William, Louis, and Louisa, Ellen (now Mrs. A. H. Ringland, of this county), Catharine (now Mrs. J. W. Kent, of Warren Co., Ind.), Maria (now Mrs. Thomas K. Lucas, of Warren Co., Ind.), Miranda and Margaret. Mrs. W. is enjoying fine health in her ripe old age, and now lives to see the usefulness and prosperity of her family.

B. T. WILLCOX, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in this county Oct. 12, 1833; was raised upon a farm and has made farming his business thus far through life; at the early age of 13, he began to do for himself, and also endeavored to support his mother; he has seen the great change from a wild, barren, desolate-looking to a thickly-settled and well-developed country. He married Miss Susan Roll, of this county, March 23, 1853; she was born in this county Aug. 6, 1832; they settled where they now reside, in 1865; he now owns 240 acres of well-improved land, which is the result of his own energy and industry; he has always interested himself in all public matters pertaining to the good of the community in which he has lived, and as a family they are much respected; the family consists of four—David, Sarah (now Mrs. Joseph Welker), Alice and Mary B.

S. H. P. WHITE, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Barren Co., Ky., March 5, 1826; is a pioneer of Edgar Co., settled in Paris Tp., 1830, with his parents, at which time the country was but a wild, desolate-looking prairie, and the trials and hardships of a pioneer life were but common; the subject of this sketch began to do for himself on his own account at the age of 21; he located where he now resides in 1865, and has since remained. He has married twice, first to Miss Rhoda Bowles, of his native county, February, 1849; she passed away April 14, 1850, leaving one child—John M.; and his second wife was Mrs. Caroline Clark, of Metcalf Co., Ky., married January, 1857, she having three children by first husband—Melissa D., Sarah E. and Cordelia A., all of whom are mar-

ried and living in this State; he has four children by his present wife—Lucinda C., Mary C., Fannie and Minnie; they own eighty acres of fine land, valued at \$60 per acre.

D. M. WIEDER, of the firm of Palmer & Wieder, merchant tailors, Paris; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Oct. 23, 1833; his early education was acquired at the common schools of his native county, and he served a regular apprenticeship at the trade of tailoring; his first experience in mercantile life was in the way of a dry goods clerk, and, in 1856, he began for himself in the dry goods business, in which he continued until 1861, when he came to Paris and engaged with L. Gatz & Co., merchant tailors, as clerk and cutter, where he remained until 1874, when he embarked in his present business; he and his partner, Mr. Palmer, are practical business men of fine address and pleasant manner, and doing a flourishing business with prices to correspond with the times. Mr. Wieder married Miss Lydia E. Hunter, of Butler Co., Ohio, Nov. 28, 1854; they are the parents of four children—Lizzie E. (deceased), Edwin L., Charles H. and Alexander H.

REV. E. D. WILKIN, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Paris; is a native of Ohio; was born in Licking Co. Sept. 20, 1830, where he received a good common-school education; he came with his parents to Illinois, in 1845, locating in Crawford Co.; he taught school and attended the McKendree College at Lebanon at intervals for quite a number of years, and graduated in July, 1856; then was appointed Principal of the Marshall College, at Marshall, Ill., which position he held until 1861, when he was appointed Chaplain of the 21st I. V. I., and after serving three years, he returned and received an appointment in the regular work of the ministry; his first charge was at Charleston, then Normal, Springfield, Mattoon, Pana and Paris, which is his present field of labor. On Dec. 28, 1857, he married Miss Harriet Mayo, daughter of Col. Mayo; she was born April 25, 1835; her parents are still living, and have lived a married life sixty-one years; and Mr. Wilkin's parents lived a married life fifty-two years. During Mr. Wilkin's service in the late war, his wife was with him a great part of the time, and,

in 1862, while at Corinth, Miss., the railroad conveyances were cut off and she was compelled to seek other means of returning, and she undertook and succeeded in making the journey on horseback from Corinth to Louisville, Ky.

W. A. WOZENCRAFT, stoves and tinware, Paris, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 4, 1832, where he was raised and received his early education and learned the trade of a tinner. He came to Paris, Ill., in May, 1855, and began in the stove and tinware business with D. F. Nagel, and after one year Nagel withdrew and Wozencraft has since continued. He has served as City Councilman one term and was elected City Mayor in 1871, and re-elected in 1873. He organized the Fire Department and served as Chief for five consecutive years. He has always taken an active part in public matters which were for the good of the town. On Dec. 11, 1854, he married Miss Amanda Bickford, of Dayton, Ohio. She was born Dec. 24, 1832. They are the parents of three children; Oliva (now Mrs. Dr. Yergin, of Carthage, Mo.), John A. and William D.

G. W. WILEY, farmer and pioneer of Edgar Co., P. O. Paris, was born in Miami Co., Ohio, April 16, 1820; his parents removed to Preble Co. while he was quite young, where he was raised and educated; at the age of 19, he was apprenticed to the trade of a wagon-maker; after which he engaged in wagon-making on his own account; continued about nine years, and then began farming and has since continued. He married twice; first to Caroline McDivitt, of Preble Co., November, 1843. She passed away in 1871 leaving a family of three—Sarah E., Hannah E. and Mary Ann. On Oct. 16, 1874, he married Mrs. S. J. Keller; she has three children by first husband—Hattie J., George V. and Harrie R. M., and by present husband one—Eva A. Mr. Wiley has seen the great change from a wild, desolate-looking to a thickly-settled and well developed county, and the trials and hardships of a pioneer-life are fresh in his memory.

BURT WHELAN, farmer; P. O. Paris; son of Michael and Catharine (Welch) Whelan, who were early and prominent pioneers of the county. They

were natives of Maryland, but in an early day emigrated to Kentucky, and, in 1832, they again moved, this time locating in Edgar Co. They are both now deceased. The subject of this sketch was born in Nelson Co., Ky., July 3, 1814; here he received his education and grew to man's estate; here he also learned the trade of a blacksmith. In 1835, he came to Paris, where he carried on the business of blacksmithing until 1843. Then buying land, he turned his attention to farming to which he has since devoted his time. He has accumulated by his own energy and industry over 400 acres of fine land, 110 of which is his home farm, which is well improved and supplied with good buildings. His first wife was Miss Maria Lightfoot; she died in 1849, leaving one child, Harvey M. His second wife died in 1864; her maiden name was Elizabeth Crimmons; she left one child, Columbus C. He married his present wife March 3, 1868; her maiden name being Matilda T. Sudduth. He is

known as one of the substantial men of Paris Township.

CHAS. ZIMMERMAN, Paris, Ill., acting express agent; is a native of Indiana; was born in Floyd County April 12, 1851; he came to Paris, Ill., with parents in 1864, and received a good education at the Paris High School, under the supervision of Prof. Hurty; his first business experience was in the capacity of a grocer clerk; he was employed by Geo. Arbuckle, the American Express agent, of Paris, in 1870, and, in 1871, took charge of the office, since which time he has managed the office with satisfaction to all concerned. He possesses fine social qualities and is conscientious in all his business transactions. These traits have secured for him the respect and confidence of all who know him, and he is considered the right man in the right place. He married Miss Addie M. Crane, of Danville, Ill., Oct. 20, 1874.

KANSAS TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ARTERBURN, SR., retired farmer and a prominent pioneer of Edgar Co.; P. O. Kansas; was born in Jefferson Co., Ky., Feb. 28, 1804, where he lived until 1830, when he came to this county and began (with limited means) to prepare a home, at which time there were but few white settlers in this locality, but being possessed of a firm will and a determined mind, and putting forth every effort for the general good and development of the county, he soon became a prominent citizen, and financial success followed. He married Miss Huldah Watkins, of Henry Co., Ky., Sept. 22, 1826; she was born Jan. 22, 1806, and passed away July 17, 1875, leaving a family of six children, all of whom are living in this vicinity—James, John, Allen, Greer, Ann (who is now Mrs. William Boyer), and Norben. Mr. A. is one who can look back over his past life with satisfaction; always tried to do his duty both as a citizen and a Christian, having been identified with the Christian Church for upward of twenty-eight years, and now, in his ripe old age,

lives to see the prosperity of his children.

JOHN ARTERBURN, JR., the son of John and Huldah Arterburn was born in Jefferson Co., Ky., Dec. 5, 1829; at an early age, he moved with his parents to what is now Kansas Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., Sept. 24, 1851, he married Miss Penelope Mayfield, who bore him five children, but one of whom is now living; May 24, 1859, he married Miss Elizabeth Wiley, who has borne him four children, three of whom are now living. Aug. 5, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. H, 79th I. V. I., and in an election held by the company lacked but one vote of being elected Second Lieutenant; at the battle of Chickamauga he was made prisoner, and was confined in the prisons of Danville, Va., Florence, S. C., and Andersonville, Ga., for about fifteen months; during his imprisonment at Andersonville, he was reduced by the systematic starvation practiced there to a living skeleton, and was in a condition that he had no hope of returning to his friends and family alive; about

this time a Union prisoner was admitted who had managed by some hook or crook to carry in with him some money, and was enabled to make some purchases of food; being of a Shylock nature, he turned it to good account and sold Mr. Arterburn two dozen potatoes for the sum of \$50, requiring a note with security; Mr. Arterburn believes it a good investment (as it doubtless saved his life) though, in ordinary times, an apparently foolish one. We are sorry to record that this money-monster survived prison life, and returned and collected it. Mr. Arterburn is a well-to-do citizen, a successful trader, and is one of the largest stockholders and a Director in the First National Bank of Kansas, Ill.

NORBEN ARTERBURN, farmer; P. O. Kansas; was born in this county Nov. 3, 1845; is the son of John Arterburn, Sr., a prominent pioneer of Edgar Co.; he was raised a farmer, which business he has continued thus far through life, with the exception of his service in the late war. He enlisted with the 79th I. V. I. in August, 1862; was through many of the heavy battles, among which were Stone River and Liberty Gap; at the latter battle was wounded twice, and at Rocky Face Ridge was wounded, which disabled him for further duty, and as yet has not recovered from its effects; he was in the service some three years. He married Miss Adona, daughter of Abraham Pinnell, Nov. 22, 1866; they have a family of three children—Ora A., Clarence I. and Otto G.

WILLIAM ARTERBURN, farmer; P. O. Kansas; is a son of John and Martha Arterburn, natives of Virginia, and had lived for a time in Jefferson Co., Ky., where Mrs. A. died in 1845; Mr. A. then came to Edgar Co., Ill., where he died in 1847. The subject of this notice was born in Jefferson Co., Ky., February 3, 1813, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits until 1845, when he came to Edgar Co., Ill., where he has since remained, leading a rather retired life, attending strictly to the duties of home and family. His wife was Miss Malinda, daughter of Daniel Cornwell, to whom he was married Dec. 24, 1835; they have a family of seven children—Martha (now Mrs. John Laughhead), Lavina (now Mrs. Alfred Baber), James W., Amanda F. (now Mrs.

James L. Cornwell), Mary A. (now Mrs. Thomas Woods), Vance and Rohley. Mr. and Mrs. A. are members of the Christian Church, and are highly-esteemed citizens, as are the entire family.

GREEN ARTERBURN, farmer; P. O. Kansas; son of John Arterburn, Sr.; was born in Kansas Tp., Edgar Co., Dec. 26, 1834, where he has since lived a prominent citizen. He married Miss Isabel, daughter of Nathan Kester, Dec. 25, 1855; she passed away July 24, 1878, leaving a family of three—Ange ine, Lyman T. and John A. His farm consists of 160 acres, situated in the edge of Coles Co.; his residence is fine, and built upon an elevated piece of ground known as the Wolf Hill, and presents a beautiful scene, and is one of the finest little homes in this part of the county. Mr. A. is a man that always interests himself in such public matters as pertain to the good of the community in which he lives, and is a well-to-do and respected citizen.

ALLEN ARTERBURN, farmer; P. O. Kansas; son of John Arterburn, Sr.; was born in this county Jan. 17, 1832, and has lived and grown up with the country, and as it gradually developed, so he has prospered, being one of an industrious and public-spirited family, who has done much for the development and general good of this county; his farm consists of 153 acres of fine land, with one of the finest farm residences of this township. He married Miss Barbara E., daughter of Emanuel Zink, Sept. 4, 1853; she was born in this county Aug. 8, 1834; their family consists of Harrison, Wellington, Evaline (deceased), Edwin, Rosencranz and Clara B. Mr. and Mrs. A. are members of the Christian Church, and respected citizens.

J. W. ARTERBURN, barber; Kansas; son of William Arterburn, a prominent pioneer of this county; was born in Jefferson, Ky., Nov. 21, 1839, and was brought to this county when quite young, and has since resided here, a well-to-do citizen. During the late war of the rebellion, he enlisted with 79th I. V. I.; was in the service about six months, when his health became so impaired that he was discharged. After the service, he followed agricultural pursuits until his health would not admit of so heavy work, and he

took up barbering, his present business. He married Miss Mary E. Bare, of this county, Dec. 24, 1868; they had one child—Adella, born Jan. 4, 1870, and passed away Jan. 14, 1872. They are young people, of rare social qualities, through which they have won many friends.

JOHN AULT, farmer; P. O. Kansas; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., April 25, 1825, and was taken to Muskingum Co., Ohio, where he was raised and schooled, and on Nov. 21, 1850, he married Miss Duannah Hanks; she was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Feb. 28, 1826. His father was a soldier of 1812, and he of the late war. They came to Edgar Co., locating where they now reside, in 1853, at which time there were but few settlers in this vicinity, and the trials, hardships and privations of a pioneer life are yet fresh in their memories, although they are now finely situated, with a beautiful home and a farm of 175 acres, which is the result of their own industry and good financiering; they also have property in Kansas. Their family consists of Marion F., Ellen R. and Ora T. H.; Mr. and Mrs. A. are taking great interest in educating their family, that they may be a comfort to them in their latter days, and an honor and credit to society; as a family, they are well respected by all who know them. Mr. and Mrs. Ault are members of the M. E. Church.

REV. J. W. ALLISON, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Kansas; is a native of Virginia; was born May 23, 1828; at the age of 10, he removed with parents to Edgar Co., Ill., where he has since resided, with the exception of some eight years, when in the work of the ministry, which he began in 1857; he received his early education in this county, and his collegiate course at Hanover College, Ind., where he graduated in 1856, and, in 1858, he graduated at the Alleghany Theological Seminary of Pennsylvania; he was ordained to the full work of the ministry in October, 1859, and continued twelve years, when his health became so impaired that he was compelled to resign, since which time he has devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Anna E. Nelson, of Hanover, Ind., May 4, 1858; she passed away Aug. 4, 1861, and on Oct. 7, 1862, he married his present wife; she

was Miss Mary A. Howell, daughter of Rev. E. Howell, of Marshall, Ill.; they have one child—Ellis Y. Mr. A. is the son of J. Y. Allison, a prominent pioneer who is mentioned among the noted ones of this county, and, by diligent and earnest laboring in the work of the ministry, he has been rewarded with great success, and the high respect in which he now stands.

W. F. BOYER, banker and merchant. Kansas; was born in this county Nov. 7, 1829; his parents died when he was young and he was left to battle with the world without parental advice and with but little means. During his early life, the advantages of a school education were few and far between, but by home study and a few months of subscription school, he prepared himself for the Paris Academy, then, under the management of Prof. H. J. Venable, receiving a good common schooling. He clearly remembers when this county was inhabited by roving bands of Indians, with but now and then an adventurous pioneer. He has lived in this township thus far through life, and has witnessed the great change from a wild, desolate-looking to a thickly-settled and well-developed county, where school and church advantages are not surpassed in any county of its age. He began in mercantile life in 1852 and by close application and good management, he now ranks with the first business men of the county, and now is considered one of the solid men of the county. In 1871, he established the Exchange Bank of Kansas, and, in 1873, it was changed to the First National Bank of Kansas, of which he is Cashier. As a man among men, he is a practical business manager, social and genial, through which he has won many warm friends and the respect of all who know him. He married Ann, daughter of John Arterburn, a prominent pioneer of this county, Nov. 6, 1851; she was born in this county June 26, 1834; they have four children—Marietta, Arizona, Horace G. and Birdie. As a family they are much respected.

GEO. W. BOYER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Kansas; was born Sept. 2, 1839; is the son of Abraham Boyer, one of the early and prominent pioneers of county; he has thus far in life been a resi-

dent of the county; began business for himself at the age of 21, on April 3, 1863. When he was in his 24th year he married Miss Josephine Wilhoit, daughter of Penelton Wilhoit of this county. He located where he now resides in 1864; he has 210 acres of fine land, his home farm being one of the finest in Kansas Township. He has always helped to forward any enterprise pertaining to the public good; is always ready to do his share in improving and developing the resources of his native county. They have a family of six—Leroy C., Emerson L., Emma J., Otis E., Retta H. and Iva A.

J. F. BOYER, farmer; P. O. Kansas; resides at his birthplace; he was born March 9, 1832; son of Abraham Boyer, who was a prominent pioneer of this county, and a native of Oldham County, Ky.; he was born Jan. 19, 1805; he came to this county, settling where J. F. now resides, in 1826, at which time this county was inhabited by roving bands of Indians, with now and then an adventurous pioneer; but, being possessed of energy and perseverance, he withstood the many trials and hardships incident to a pioneer life. He was always foremost in all enterprises pertaining to the settlement and development of the county; he assisted in organizing the township and establishing schools, and was an active worker for the public good of the county; was the first Justice of the Peace of this township, which office he has served in for twenty-six consecutive years. His wife was Miss Harriet Shaw, a native of Maryland; they were married in April, 1826. He passed away on June 7, 1870; his wife surviving him six years. They had raised a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living and are considered among the better class of citizens of this county. J. F. now owns about four hundred acres of fine land, the principal part of which is the result of his own energy and industry. He married Miss Emerilla Stark, of Clark Co., Ill., Feb. 13, 1856. They have a family of six children living—Marquis L., Viola V., Rozella E., Orson Q., Ethan A., Ida E. and Harriet R. Mr. B. has been an eye-witness to the great change from a wild, desolate-looking to a thickly-settled and well-developed county, and has interested himself in all public enterprises

of the county. Is well known and much respected.

FRED. N. BOYER, merchant, Kansas; is a native of this township; was born July 28, 1840; a son of Frederick Boyer, a prominent pioneer of this county. F. N. obtained his early education at district school, completing a good business education at the Paris Academy. During the late war of the rebellion, he enlisted with the 59th I. V. I., and was in many engagements, among which were the battles of Pea Ridge, siege of Corinth, battle of Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, together with many other heavy battles and severe skirmishes, and escaped with a mere scratch, and had risen to the rank of First Lieutenant; he was mustered out at New Braunfels, Texas, in January of 1866, after the service of four years and five months. He then returned to Kansas and engaged with J. K. and W. F. Boyer (merchants) and continued six years, when he, with George Sefton, bought them out and operated until 1876, when Sefton withdrew, since which time he has successfully operated the business, together with managing his farm, which consists of upward of six hundred acres, and one of the finest farms of the county; he is a man of good physical as well as mental powers, social and accommodating, and upon the full tide of success. He married Miss Sarah A. Wiley, of Coles Co., Ill., September, 1866; they have a family of two children—Flora and Kate.

ADIN BABER, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Kansas; is a native of this township, where he has resided all his life, a prominent farmer and business man; he is the son of George Baber, one of the hardy pioneers of Edgar Co., and was born on the 17th day of November, 1834; in those early days educational facilities were limited, and Mr. B. attended the district school only, but by close observation and experience succeeded in obtaining a good business education; is largely a self-made man. He began life with but little, and by perseverance, industry and square dealing, has accumulated a handsome property; he owns 700 acres of as fine land as may be found in the county, upon which he has erected one of the handsomest residences in Kansas Tp. Mr. B. has always been an active and enterprising

man in his neighborhood, foremost in every movement calculated to promote the interests of his town and county; he devotes considerable attention to stock, and the firm of A. Baber & Co., of which he is the senior member, are among the largest stock dealers in the county, with an office at the Union Stock Yards of Indianapolis, Ind. He was married Sept. 12, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Hanks, of this county, daughter of William H. Hanks, one of the prominent pioneers; they have a family of four children—Evaline, Callie, Dexter and Maggie. The physical condition of Mr. B. and his family is excellent, never having been subjected to the expense of a doctor's bill.

ALFRED BABER, farmer; P. O. Kansas; is another native of Edgar Co., Kansas being his native township; was born April 18, 1838, and is the son of George Baber, an early and prominent pioneer of the county; during his early life, he had the advantage of good district schools, and became a fair scholar. He began business for himself with but little assistance from his people; by energy and industry, he accumulated a fine property, but, like many other good business men, was unfortunate enough to lose heavily; still, by perseverance and good management, he yet owns a good property. He was married Feb. 3, 1861, to Miss Lavina, daughter of William Arterburn; they have a family of six children, whose names are as follows: Rosa A., Mary A., William A., George W., Corea E. and Lizzie.

W. W. BARR, stoves, tinware and furniture dealer, Kansas; is a native of Ohio; was born in Brown Co. Oct. 26, 1830, where he was raised and schooled, obtaining a good business education; he came to Coles Co., Ill., with his parents, in 1852, and there finished his trade of a tinner; in 1858, he returned to his native county, and on Oct. 14, 1858, he married Miss Mary A. Harmon, and the following February, they settled in Kansas. He is a man of good business ability, public-spirited, and a well-to-do and a much-respected citizen, having always interested himself in such public matters as pertains to the development and welfare of the town and township, and, by uprightness and square dealing, has built up a good trade, which he

now enjoys. His family consists of three children—Walter H., born in November, 1860; Edward W., born in April, 1864, and Luella, born in September, 1867.

JAMES BARR, stoves and tinware, Kansas; of the firm of Barr Bros.; is a native of Ohio, born in Clermont Co. April 7, 1839; at the age of 13, he removed with parents to Coles Co., Ill., where he was raised and schooled, and, at the age of 20, he began the trade of a tinner, which business he has continued thus far through life, his father having died when he was but a boy, leaving him to do for himself; his educational advantages were, as many of the pioneers', very limited, although he obtained a good business education, and, being of a mechanical turn of mind, soon became an able workman. During the late war of the rebellion, he enlisted at the first call, and served to the expiration of that term with the 8th I. V. I. After the service, he returned and took up his trade, and, in 1864, December, he married Miss Eliza E. Harmon, of Clermont Co., Ohio. In 1865, he established a place of business on his own account at Oakland, Coles Co., Ill., and continued until 1867, when he removed to Kansas and entered into partnership with his brother. His wife passed away on April 2, 1878, leaving two children—Stella and George H. As a business man, he is well known, upright in dealing, and much respected.

HENRY BULL, farmer; P. O. Kansas; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, Oct. 1, 1809; removed with his parents to Owen County, Ind., in 1818, where his father passed away in 1854, at the ripe old age of 82; Mr. B. came to this county in 1829, and has been eye-witness to the great change from wild, desolate-looking to a thickly-settled and well-developed county, and has withstood the trials and hardships of a pioneer life remarkably well; having been industrious and energetic, has accumulated a good property. He has twice married—first, to Mrs. Jane Jarvis, November, 1836; she was a native of England, and passed away in 1855, leaving five children—Thomas J. (farmer, of Coles Co., Ill.), William H. (deceased), James M. (farmer, this county), Franklin R. (deceased), Mary J. (deceased); then he married his present wife March 28, 1878.

he was Mrs. Hannah Waite, a native of Maryland, but formerly a resident of this county. Mr. B. is now at the ripe old age of 70, and of good physical as well as mental power, and now living to enjoy the prosperity and usefulness of his children.

G. R. BLOOD (of the firm of Rinker, Blood & Co., lumber dealers); is a native of England; was born April 12, 1837, where he was raised and educated, receiving a good education, and learned the trade of a carpenter; he came to this country in 1855, locating in Kansas, Ill.; he being of a mechanical turn of mind, soon became an able workman. At the time of settling in this county, there were but few white settlers, and the trials and hardships of a pioneer life were but a common occurrence; he is one that has lived to see the great change from a wild, desolate-looking to a thickly-settled and well-developed county; he has been interested in building most of the finest churches and fine residences of this part of the county, which now stand as monuments of his workmanship; he has also interested himself in all public matters pertaining to the good of the community in which he has lived. He married Miss Sarah G. Owens, of this county, February, 1861; they have a family of three boys living—Orson O., Horace L. and Ernest O. As a family, they are well to do and highly respected.

W. H. BROWN, insurance agent, Kansas; was born in Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., July 14, 1841, where he obtained his early education, and at the age of 8 was brought to Edgar Co. (Kansas Tp.), with which people he has been closely identified in numerous capacities, such as School Director and Trustee, and for a number of years Town Clerk and Assessor, and in the village has been an active worker on the Boards of Trustees. He has been an active and zealous Mason, filling the office of W. M. of Kansas Lodge, No. 280, for six years; also Kansas Chapter, No. 175, same number of years; was Secretary of the D., O. & O. R. R. Co. for four years; he is a young man of good physical as well as mental powers, having filled a number of prominent positions with honor and credit to himself and those he represented. His father (William Brown) was an early settler, and was

mainly instrumental in having a station located here on the opening of the road now known as the I. & St. L., giving five acres of land of what now constitutes the village park, one acre for school purposes, and a lot for a church. He was much respected.

JAMES BRADEN (of the firm of Dodd & Braden, grocers); is a native of Pennsylvania; was born in Greene Co. May 12, 1844, and was brought by parents to Illinois in 1854, settling in La Salle Co., where James was raised and schooled, though his education has largely been obtained by observation and experience; he followed agricultural pursuits for a number of years. His first experience in mercantile life was with his present partner, engaging with him in 1865, and has since continued; he is yet a young man of good mental as well as physical powers, social and genial, and 'tis fair to predict for him a brilliant future. He married Miss Sarah Langford, of this county, Feb. 15, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Braden are members of the Presbyterian Church, and much respected.

F. M. BOYER, farmer; P. O. Kansas, son of Abraham Boyer, Esq., deceased, was born in this county Feb. 23, 1834; and has lived and grown up with the country, and as it gradually developed so has he prospered, being one of an industrious family who have done much for the public good of this community. He owns a fine farm of 300 acres, situated in the edge of Coles Co.; the principal part is of his own accumulation. He married Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of Elijah Pinnell, Aug. 18, 1856. She was born in Edgar County in 1836. Their family consists of two promising children—Herrick O. and Clarinda A.

W. W. BISHOP, editor, Kansas; was born at Charleston, Ill., Jan. 25, 1850, and received a common-school education; in 1866, he entered the office of the *Charleston Courier* as an apprentice, and served a term of three years. On the 17th of October, 1873, he established the *Kansas News*, (now in the sixth volume), and has since devoted his time and attention to the "art preservative of all arts," in the publication of a live and energetic newspaper. He was married Dec. 22, 1870, to Miss C. E. Perkins. He has twice been elected Town Clerk, a position

he now holds, and in which he gives satisfaction.

JOHN S. CORNWELL, farmer and early settler; P. O. Kansas; was born in Jefferson County, Ky., July 22, 1825, where he lived until 1851, when he came with his parents to Edgar County, Ill. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother a native of Kentucky. She passed away in 1854 at the ripe old age of 85. His father passed away in 1855 at the age of 65. They had been members of the Christian Church for a number of years and highly respected by all who knew them. J. S. was married to Miss Martha J. Kern, daughter of John Kern, a prominent pioneer, Sept. 21, 1854. She passed away May 4, 1878, leaving three children; John E., Luther A. and Minnie. Mr. C. is an energetic and industrious farmer of an enterprising and public-spirited character. He owns 140 acres of as fine land as is to be found in Edgar County.

D. CHAMBERLIN, Kansas, Police Magistrate; is a native of Virginia; was born in Prince William Co., Feb. 14, 1819, and was raised in the city of Baltimore. During his early life, he obtained a good business education, and chose for an occupation the trade of a tailor and served a regular apprenticeship. He began doing business on his own account in 1834, continuing until 1846, when he came West; prospecting through the Western States; settling in Marshall Co., Ill., in 1849, and in 1851 was elected County Judge, serving one term. During the late war of the rebellion he was appointed detective in the secret service in which capacity he served three years. He settled in Kansas in 1874 and has since taken an active part in all public matters pertaining to general good of the community. In 1876, was elected Police Magistrate. He is a well read man, of good physical as well as mental powers, social and genial.

J. F. CASH, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Kansas; was born in Augusta Co., Va., Feb. 26, 1829; son of John Cash, a native of Virginia, born in Amherst Co., Jan. 11, 1802; his wife was Sarah Fauver; they were married Nov. 18, 1824; she was born Dec. 9, 1803; they came to this county in 1836, settling near Grand View;

they were among the first white settlers of this county, and the trials and hardships of a pioneer life were but common to them; they have raised a family of nine, seven of whom are now living; they now live to see the prosperity and usefulness of their children. The subject of this sketch obtained a good common education, and has been one of the enterprising pioneers of the county, having always interested himself in all public matters pertaining to the welfare and development of the county, and has accumulated a good property, of which he has dealt out liberally to his children as they became of age and went for themselves; he has left 125 acres of finely-improved land, and a fine residence which he has retained for his home while he lives. He has married twice; first to Miss Martha May, of this county, Sept. 15, 1853; she was born May 26, 1830, she passed away on Jan. 29, 1862, leaving three children—Frederick H., born Oct. 27, 1854; Mary J., born July 9, 1857 (now Mrs. J. R. Pinnell); and Lavina A., born July 31, 1859, died Nov. 28, 1859; and on Sept. 16, 1862, he married Miss Amanda Marrs, daughter of William Marrs, a pioneer of this county; they have raised two children—Anna L., born Sept. 30, 1864, and Maggie E., born March 17, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Cash are members of the M. E. Church, and much-respected citizens.

W. S. CLARK, farmer; P. O. Kansas; an early settler of Edgar county; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, April 13, 1824. he was raised a farmer, and has thus far through life continued in agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Lucinda Temple, of his native county, Oct. 2, 1845; they came to Edgar Co. and settled where he now resides, in the spring of 1856, and bought sixty acres and began to make a home; Mrs. Clark passed away on June 25, 1867, leaving a family of eight—John C., Sarah E., William M., America A., Albert W., Allen J., Maggie and Samuel. Mr. C. owns a fine little farm of eighty acres of fine land.

H. A. DODD, of the firm of Dodd & Braden, grocers, Paris; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Nov. 18, 1832, where he was raised and schooled, receiving a good business education: he was thrown upon his own resources early in life; hav-

ing a good schooling, he taught winter months and farmed summers, for quite a time. He came and settled in Kansas in 1859, and, on April 11, 1861, he married Miss Emma Clapp, of Clark Co., Ill. On Aug. 8, 1862, he enlisted with the 79th U. S. V. I. as a musician, and, the following January, was discharged; then, in September, 1864, he went out with the 59th Illinois, and, at the battle of Nashville, was wounded, which disabled him from further duties, and he was again discharged, and returned to Kansas, and after recovering, he engaged in milling, continuing three years; he then engaged in mercantile life, and since continued; is a good business man, social and genial, and a much-respected citizen. His family consists of three children—Clarrie E., Edward and Effie.

CHARLES T. ESTES, farmer; P. O. Kansas; son of T. J. Estes, an early settler (and a native of Virginia), came to this county in 1831; he had raised a family of nine, only three of whom are now living; the subject of this sketch was born in this county April 3, 1834, and has lived a well-to-do and prominent citizen; he has followed agricultural pursuits thus far through life. During the late war was for a time in the service; through his industry and good financiering has accumulated a good property. He has twice married; first to Miss Mary Nay; his second wife was Miss Eliza A. Kirkham, by whom he has five children—Ollie, Addona, Anna, Melvin B. and Eva B.; as a family they are well known and much respected.

J. T. HITE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Kansas; son of John S. Hite, who was a prominent pioneer of Coles Co., and a native of Kentucky, and came to Illinois with his parents when but 14 years old; settling in Coles Co., where his son Marcus now resides, and there was raised and lived, a public-spirited, benevolent and prominent citizen until Sept. 4, 1854, when he passed away, beloved by friends and relatives and respected by all who knew him. He had married twice, first to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of John Tate (one of the first settlers of the county), March 4, 1841; she passed away April 26, 1847, leaving three children—James T., John (deceased), and Nancy E. (deceased); his last wife was Miss Letitia E. Heath, of

Erie Co., Ohio; they were married April 12, 1848; his family by second wife were Mary (deceased), Charles A., Marcus J. and William A. (deceased); the subject of this sketch was born in this county May 17, 1842; during his early life he obtained a good education, laying the foundation for future usefulness. During the late war of the rebellion, he enlisted with the 12th U. S. V. I., entering the service August of 1862; was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and was in many heavy battles and severe skirmishes, and is one of the fortunate ones who escaped without serious injuries; he was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., January of 1865; he then returned to Edgar Co., and has since devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, and by industry and good financiering has accumulated a fine property; he owns upward of seven hundred acres of as fine land as is to be found in this county, and one of the finest residences of the county. He married Miss Alice, daughter of Austin King (a prominent pioneer of this county) Nov. 1, 1866; they have three children—Adah K., John P. and Lena E.

MARCUS HITE, farmer; P. O. Kansas; (son of John S. Hite) was born on the farm where he now lives April 20, 1844, which is the old homestead where his father settled in 1830, and is situated on the county line of Edgar and Coles Cos.; he now owns 300 acres of the home farm, which is as fine land as is to be found in Edgar or Coles Co.; he has obtained a good education and is a young man of good business ability. He married Miss Martha A. McVey, of Edgar Co., June 19, 1872; she was born May 8, 1854; they have a fine family of three children—Leonard, Leah and Guy.

CHARLES HITE, farmer; P. O. Kansas; son of John S. Hite, a prominent pioneer; was born (near where he now resides, which is the old homestead where his father settled in 1830) on Jan. 20, 1851; he has obtained a good education through the Waveland Collegiate Institute, of Indiana, Hanover College and the Cornell University, of Utica, N. Y.; since his schooling, he has devoted his time and attention to farming and stock-raising; he is a young man of good mental as well as physical powers, and 'tis fair to predict for him a brilliant future; he owns upward

of three hundred acres of fine land. He married Miss Jennie Mitchell, daughter of Rev. R. A. Mitchell, Dec. 12, 1876; they have one child—Robert L.

JAMES F. HOGUE, merchant, Kansas; is a native of Illinois; was born in Coles Co. March 22, 1832; son of S. Hogue, a prominent pioneer of Coles Co.; he passed away in 1872, at the ripe old age of 72 years. The subject of this sketch was raised and schooled in Coles Co., and, on Sept. 19, 1856, he married Miss Maria J. Dowdy, of Clinton, Ind.; he settled in Kansas in 1857, and engaged in the dry goods business, and has since continued in mercantile life. Mr. H. is one that clearly remembers when there were but few white settlers in this locality; the trials and disappointments of a pioneer life were common to them, but, possessing courage and industry, he has been successful, and having interested himself in all public matters pertaining to the development of the town, is highly respected. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have a family of three children—Cora E., Carrie M. and Harrie L.

E. E. HURST, shoemaker, Kansas; was born in Harrison Co., Ind., Sept. 9, 1840; he was brought to this county by parents in 1852, where he has since lived; during his early life, he learned the trade of a shoemaker; he is son of H. H. Hurst, an early settler of this county; E. E. has for the last ten years made shoemaking his principal business; he is considered a fine workman, and by industry and integrity, he has won the confidence of many patrons and friends. He married Miss Sarah J. Fabner, of Ohio, Oct. 29, 1868; they have three children—Dora A., George M. and James; as a family, they are well known and much respected.

D. W. HISEY, proprietor Kansas House, Kansas; the first of importance to point out to the traveling public is a good hotel at which to stop and refresh satisfactorily the wants of the inner man, and this can be said of the Kansas House, and 'tis safe to say that he is keeping as good a house as is kept in any town of its size in Southern Illinois; having had thirteen years' experience, he knows just what is needed to make a hotel home-like and cheerful, and by his uniform kindness and pleasant manners has made many friends,

as his patronage will testify. Mr. H. is a native of Pennsylvania; was born March 4, 1826. He married Miss Martha Smith, of Cumberland Co., Penn., March 25, 1853; she was born May 9, 1823; they have raised two children—Sarah (now Mrs. E. Goldman) and Mattie. They came and located in Kansas in 1852; they are well known and much respected.

S. D. HONN, retired farmer, Kansas; is a native of Nicholas Co., Ky.; was born Jan. 5, 1819; during his early life, the school advantages were very limited, but his education was obtained largely by observation and experience, though a good business education; in beginning for himself, he seemed to put forth every effort to succeed, but for fifteen years it seemed like up-hill business with him, but, being possessed with a firm will and a determined mind, which finally led him to success and prosperity; he now owns 384 acres of finely-improved land, with fine farm buildings; he settled in Coles Co. in 1858, where he resided until 1875, when he retired from active business and removed to Kansas, where he is now living to enjoy the prosperity and usefulness of his children; he has lived a public-spirited and an honorable life, and highly respected by all who know him. He married Miss Hannah ShROUT, of Bourbon Co., Ky., Feb. 8, 1843; she was born Oct. 21, 1821; their family consists of Abraham G., Anna J., William K., Melissa H., John D. and James R. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Christian Church.

W. C. KERAN, farmer; P. O. Kansas; was born in this county March 20, 1829; during his early life, the school advantages were very limited, though he possessed energy and perseverance, which enabled him to surpass others of the same opportunities; he began doing for himself early in life; his father passed away on Dec. 7, 1843, and he was left to assist in the support of his mother and balance of family; being of an energetic disposition, he has accumulated a good property, and gave his children, as they became of age, a good farm, and now has left a good farm of 180 acres; his present home is the homestead where his father settled in 1830. He married Miss Eleanor A. Boyer (daughter of Abraham Boyer, a pioneer of this county) Jan. 1, 1852; Mr.

and Mrs. K. had but little means wherewith to begin life, but amply supplied with perseverance and industry, which led them to success; they have raised a family of five—John A., Eugene F., Jackson R., William and Lucinda A. Mrs. K.'s father was a native of Virginia; was born May 4, 1797; he early in life began in the work of the ministry with the Methodist denomination, preaching in this county from 1826 (the time he settled in this county) to his death, which was in 1843; his wife was Abigail Clemons, native of Virginia; she passed away in February, 1864; they were highly respected by all who knew them; they had raised a family of nine children, six of whom are still living, and all members of the church.

WILLIAM KESTER, farmer; P. O. Kansas; is a pioneer of this county; was born in Spencer Co., Ky., July 22, 1812; he was brought to Vigo Co., Ind., by parents in 1814, where there they remained until 1827, when they removed to Edgar Co., Ill., at which time there were but few white settlers, and the trials and hardships of a pioneer life were of common occurrence; during his early life, the advantages of a school education were few and far between, but by the few winter months' schooling, and observation and experience, he soon became able to transact all his business in an intelligent manner; he now resides where he first located and opened a farm; he has always interested himself in all public matters pertaining to the good of the community in which he has lived. He married Miss Lucy Bennett, of Clark Co., July 19, 1832; she is a native of Spencer Co., Ky., born Jan. 22, 1815; they have a family of eight children living, two boys and six girls, all of whom are married and doing for themselves; as a family, they are much respected by all who know them.

N. R. KESTER, farmer; P. O. Kansas; was born in this county Nov. 5, 1830; is son of Nathan Kester, who settled in this county in November, 1827, locating where N. R. now resides, the homestead entered by his father on settling in this county; his mother passed away in 1847; his father survived her eighteen years, and passed away at the ripe old age of 75 years. N. R. has been one of the enterprising and industrious men of the town-

ship, through which he has accumulated a good property. He has acted in the capacity of different township offices, and interested himself in all public matters for the general good of the town. He owns 205 acres of well-improved land where he resides, which is the result of his own industry and good management. He married Miss Candace M. Stout, of Shelby Co., Ky., March 17, 1859; they are social and genial, through which they have won many warm friends.

JAMES LAUGHEAD, retired; P. O. Kansas; one of the pioneers of Edgar Co.; was born in the city of Philadelphia Feb. 22, 1813, and, at the age of 9 years, his parents removed to Coshocton Co., Ohio, where he was raised; at the age of 15 years, he commenced to learn the trade of a tinner, serving a full apprenticeship, after which he opened a shop in Coshocton, his first business experience on his own account; in 1830, he contracted and built a section of the Ohio Canal. He was married July 15, 1831, to Miss Ellen Wallace, of Pike Co., Ohio; she died May 18, 1863, leaving a family of six children, viz., William, John, Thomas, Mary J. (now Mrs. J. P. Stout), Sarah A. (deceased), Catharine P. (now Mrs. James McCowan). During the building of the I. & St. L. R. R., Mr. L. contracted and built six miles of the road; with this exception, he has made agriculture his regular business. He has held a number of township offices, filling various official positions for the past forty years, a career he has discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to those he served. Mr. L. is one of the few survivors who have lived to see beautiful homes and flourishing fields where a few years ago roamed the wolf and the panther—has seen the wilderness blossom as the rose, and the railway train take the place of the ox-wagon; during the winter of 1859, he succeeded in ridding the country of what had been a great pest—a panther of immense size, one of the last of its kind seen in Edgar Co. He married his present wife July 14, 1864; her maiden name was Minerva Lansdown, daughter of Thornton Lansdown, one of the first white settlers of the county; they have two children—James T. and Ola E. The experience of Mr. and Mrs. L. in pioneer life has been long

and varied, and they have seen their children grow up around them and become useful citizens of the community. During the late war, Mr. L. enlisted in the 7th I. V. C., and went out as Orderly Sergeant in 1861; he served two years, and was in several severe engagements, from which he came out without a scratch.

THOMAS LAUGHEAD, farmer; P. O. Kansas; son of James Laughead, a prominent pioneer; was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, April 11, 1836, and was brought by parents to this county in 1838; during his early life he obtained a fair education; he began doing for himself with no means, but willing hands and a determined mind, by which he has acquired a good property. He owns 120 acres of fine land, which is well improved. He married Miss Emily Ringland, of Washington Co., Penn., Jan. 8, 1861, and settled where they now live in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. L. are young people of good physical as well as mental powers, and upon the full tide of success.

JOHN McDAVITT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Grand View; was born in Hardy Co., Va., Oct. 2, 1832, and was brought to this county by parents in 1836, locating where John now resides (the old homestead farm); during his life, he had been prominent in all public matters pertaining to the development and settlement of the county; he passed away in 1851, his wife surviving him twelve years; they had raised a family of six children, five of whom are still living. The subject of this sketch married Miss Margaret J. Paxton, daughter of J. Paxton, a prominent pioneer of this county, May 2, 1864; they have a family of four children—Annette, Robert P., Edna J. and Louisa A. Mr. McD. has served in different township offices, and been an active worker for the good of his town. He owns 550 acres of fine land, valued at \$55 per acre, which is the result of his own energy.

REV. R. A. MITCHELL, minister; P. O. Kansas; is pastor of the Presbyterian Church; was born in Washington Co., Tenn., April 6, 1819, and came to Coles Co., Ill., with his parents, when quite young; his father, Jas. A. Mitchell, a pioneer of Coles Co., settled where the city of Charleston now stands, in 1833, and died in 1847, while on a visit

to Tennessee; his wife is still living, and though 79 years of age, is quite active. Rev. Mr. Mitchell was educated at Washington College, East Tennessee, after which he took a theological course at the New Albany (Ind.) Institute, now the Northwestern Theological Seminary, of Chicago, from which he graduated in November, 1848, at which time he was licensed to preach; in 1856, he was ordained and engaged regularly in the ministry, devoting his life and energies to it since that time; he has preached at Charleston, with the exception of eight years, since 1848, removing to Kansas in 1870, where he has labored in the cause of the Master. He was married in March, 1849, to Miss Anna E. Roberts, of his native county, and has a family of six children—five sons and one daughter.

DR. JOHN MILLS, physician and surgeon, Paris; was born in Concord, N. H., May 10, 1819, where he was raised, and received his early education; he began doing for himself early in life, and, after receiving a good common schooling, he taught for a time to secure means for a medical course; in 1841, he began studying medicine under Dr. J. F. Holston, at Zanesville, Ohio, and later with Dr. L. Workman; in 1844, he began the practice of his chosen profession at Adamsville, Ohio, continuing there until 1853, when he came to Edgar Co., Ill., where he has since devoted his entire time and skill to his practice, having built up a large practice; he is a well-read physician, of acknowledged ability, social and genial. He married Miss Rebecca A. Wheeler, of Zanesville, Ohio, October, 1853; they have a family of three children—Franklin W., Ellen A. and Mary F.; as a family, they are much respected.

FRANK O'BRIEN, general merchant, Kansas; was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 17, 1839, where he was raised and educated; and, at the age of 21, he engaged as clerk with his brother Thomas (general merchant), and continued until 1870, when he became a partner, firm of T. & F. O'Brien; and, after a continuance of five years, he sold out and located in Kansas, and established his present place of business; since which time he has built up the flourishing trade he now enjoys. Mr. O'Brien is a man that attends strictly

to his own business, though social and genial and a good business man. He married Miss Bertie Cox, of Ashmore, Coles Co., Ill., in February, 1873; they have a family of two children—Sallie and Bertie.

EDWARD PINNELL, retired farmer; P. O. Kansas; is a pioneer of Edgar Co.; was born in Culpeper Co., Va., March 23, 1795; and at the age of 21, he with parents moved to Jefferson Co., Ky., where he married Miss Nancy Ross Dec. 25, 1818, and remained there engaged in farming until 1830; when they removed to Edgar Co., Ill., locating in what is now Kansas Tp., and entered land and began farming, at which time the country was inhabited by roving bands of Indians, with now and then an adventurous pioneer, and by perseverance, industry and a firm will, he withstood the many disappointments and hardships incident to a pioneer's life. His wife died Nov. 19, 1864, leaving a family of three children—Andrew J., Rachel M. (now Mrs. J. K. Boyer), and Margaret (now Mrs. T. Atkins); and on Oct. 14, 1866, he married Miss Martha A. Pearman, formerly of Hardin Co., Ky.; she was born March 29, 1828. Mr. Pinnell is an ex-soldier of the war of 1812, and has since that time been an active worker in all public matters pertaining to the good of the community in which he has lived. He has also been engaged in the work of the ministry for about fifty years in connection with the Christian Church. He has lived an active, industrious and an economical life, and his career is marked with integrity and honor; there are but few that can look back over their past life with that satisfaction, and now at the ripe old age of 84, he lives to see the prosperity and usefulness of his children.

A. J. PINNELL, hardware and agricultural implement dealer, Kansas; was born in Oldham Co., Ky., Jan. 14, 1821; son of Edward Pinnell, who was among the first white settlers of Edgar Co., and like many of the pioneers had nothing of importance in value wherewith to begin life, but was not lacking in two very essential elements to those who will succeed, hope and courage. At the age of 16, the subject of this sketch returned to Kentucky, and attended school for a time; then returned and joined his people in their new

home; and, after receiving a good schooling, he engaged in teaching. He also was engaged in mercantile business as clerk in Kansas, Ill., where he learned business. He has followed farming and mercantile business at intervals up to 1875, since which time he has given his entire attention to his present business. By industry, integrity and square dealings, he has won the confidence of many patrons, and now enjoys a flourishing trade. He married Miss Eliza, daughter of John Poulter (an early settler of this county), Jan. 20, 1842; they are the parents of nine children, only two of whom are living—James H. and Winfield S.; as a family, they are well-to-do and highly respected.

JAMES H. PINNELL, butcher, Kansas; is a native of this county; was born on Sept. 14, 1846; son of A. J. Pinnell, a prominent pioneer of this county; his early education was obtained under the many disadvantages of a pioneer life. At the age of 17, he entered the army of the late war of the rebellion, enlisting with the 12th I. V. I.; was in sixteen engagements, among which were some of the principal battles of Sherman's campaign, and after the expiration of his enlisted term, which was eighteen months, returned to Charleston and attended school for a time, then engaged as clerk with a clothing house, afterward with a grocery house, where he learned business; his first business experience was in the restaurant and confectionery business; in 1872, he removed to Manchester and engaged in butchering, continuing there until 1875, when he came to Kansas and opened his present place of business, which is one of the neatest shops in the county, and would do credit to a much larger place; he is a young man of good physical as well as mental powers, social and genial, through which he has won a large patronage, and the esteem and respect of all who know him. He married Miss Ella M. Clermont, of Scott Co., Ill., June 4, 1868; they have two children—Lula M. and Mary E.

W. O. PINNELL, President of the First National Bank of Kansas, is a native of Oldham Co., Ky.; was born Jan. 24, 1824; during his early life, the chances for a school education were very limited, though by observation and experience he

obtained a good business education. On Jan. 2, 1848, he married Miss Margaret A. Wilhite; they came and located in this township in 1855; she passed away on Aug. 6, 1856, leaving one child—William C., and on Feb. 22, 1858, he married Mrs. Louisa E. Dehaven, of his native county; she passed away on March 8, 1867. During the late war of the rebellion, he raised a company and entered the army as Captain, and after a time resigned on account of sickness in his family. He was instrumental in organizing the Exchange Bank of Kansas, of which he has since officiated as President; it was changed to the First National Bank of Kansas in 1873. He married his present wife on Nov. 28, 1868; she was Mrs. Glawvina Wilhite; they have two children—Brent H. and Exia. Mr. P. deals quite extensively in stock, and owns a large tract of land, and is considered one of the solid men of the county; his property is principally the result of his own industry and good financiering; he is a man of good physical as well as mental powers, social and genial, having always interested himself in the public matters pertaining to the good of the community in which he has lived, and has won the respect and esteem of all who know him.

ABRAHAM PINNELL, farmer and one of the hardy and substantial pioneers of Edgar Co.; P. O. Kansas; was born in Culpeper Co., Va., June 28, 1804, where he was raised to the age of 11, when he removed with his parents to Jefferson Co., Ky., and lived there until 1830, at which time he came and settled where he now resides. He married Miss Frances M. Estes, of Fayette Co., Ky., Oct. 3, 1827; she was born Oct. 8, 1811; they can clearly remember when this county was inhabited by roving bands of Indians, with but now and then an adventurous pioneer, and the trials and privations incident to frontier life are fresh in their minds, although they are now surrounded with an abundance of the necessities of life, which is the result of their own industry; they are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living and received assistance by which to prepare a home; the family is as follows: William I. S., Weston R., Ann Eliza (deceased), George (deceased), Jasper N., Sarah A. (now Mrs. W. Kirkham, residing in Hamilton Co., Neb.), Lattimo T.,

Adona (now Mrs. Norben Arterburn Mary F. (now Mrs. Thomas Poulter) and Margaret (deceased); as a family, they are much respected and members of the Christian Church.

W. R. PINNELL, farmer; P. O. Kansas; son of Abraham Pinnell; was born in this county Aug. 13, 1832; this has been his home thus far through life; being of a mechanical turn of mind, he executes his mechanical work in a workmanlike manner. He is a well-to-do and energetic farmer; owns 117 acres of fine land. During the late war of the rebellion, he was in the service for a time. He married Miss Margaret Michael, of Clark Co., March 13, 1851; she was born in this county July 17, 1833. Their family consists of Mary E. (now Mrs. J. A. Keran), John R., George R., Margaret A., Abraham L., W. R., Emma J., Fannie B., Hallie D. and Ida D.

L. T. PINNELL, farmer; P. O. Kansas; son of Abraham Pinnell, an early settler of Edgar Co.; was born Aug. 14, 1842, where he has since lived with the exception of the time he was in service. He enlisted with the 12th I. V. I.; was in a number of battles, among which were Fort Donelson and Fort Henry; was discharged for disability June of 1862, and returned. On Sept. 4, 1862, he married Elizabeth Baricklaw, of Coles Co.; she is a native of Indiana; born in March, 1842. He owns fifty-two acres of fine land and has a family of six children—Anna L., Mary F., Horton B., William M., Fannie L. and Leonard.

W. J. S. PINNELL, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Kansas; is the oldest son of Abraham Pinnell, a pioneer of this county; was born in Oldham Co., Ky., Nov. 14, 1828; he was brought to this county when a mere boy; during his early life, the advantages for a school education were few and far between, though, by experience and observation, he has obtained a good business education and has diligently applied himself to farming and stock dealing, through which he has acquired a good property. He married Miss Martha J. Poulter, of this county, Oct. 16, 1853; she was born Oct. 4, 1832; their family consists of Jacob E., Wallace O. and Harrison F. They own upward of 700 acres of as fine land as

may be found in the county, which is of their own accumulation. They are much respected citizens.

J. N. PINNELL, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Kansas; is a native of this county; was born July 16, 1839; son of A. Pinnell, a prominent pioneer of this county, and a native of Virginia; during the early life of J. N., he obtained but a common schooling, but now is a fair business man and a practical farmer of a life-long experience; his dealings have been square and honorable, which has won the confidence of all who know him. His home farm, which consists of upward of 300 acres, is one of the best in this township. His wife was Miss Lavina Nay, of this county; was born in March, 1845; they have a family of five children—Minnie, Curtis, Demma, Bertha and Sylvia. Mr. P. has spent his entire life so far in this county, and the close application and industry have placed him in his present position.

J. J. PINNELL, farmer; P. O. Kansas; son of Joseph Pinnell, who was among the first settlers of the county; the subject of this sketch was born in Oldham Co., Ky., April 3, 1826, where he lived until 1851, when he removed to Monroe Co., Mo., and resided there until 1871, and then came and settled in this county, without any means, having lost his property through surety, and began anew; with the energy and industry with which he is possessed, 'tis hard to keep one down; he now owns 120 acres of fine land, which he has obtained since living in this county. He married Miss Alice D. Enochs, of his native county, May 10, 1849; she was born June 15, 1830; they have a family of six living—Edward T., Lucy E., Josephine, Anna M., Martha J. and Bruce.

W. C. PATTON, mechanic, Kansas; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, July 25, 1838, where he was raised and schooled; he came with his parents to this county in 1858, and, in the fall, they settled in Coles Co., where they now reside; during his early life, he obtained a good education, and, being of a mechanical turn of mind, he chose for an occupation the trade of a mason and plasterer, which he learned while with his father; he is now considered the most able workman in his line of any in the place. He married Miss Sarah

E. Meixsell (of his native county) May 1, 1859; she was born July 1, 1838. By their industry and economy, they have acquired a good property. They are members of the M. E. Church, and respected citizens.

JAMES PAXTON, farmer; P. O. Kansas; was born in Greenbrier Co., Va., Dec. 18, 1826, and came to this county with his parents in 1839, and on June 23, 1841, his father died, his mother surviving him only twenty-four hours, after which James was taken back to Virginia, and raised by his grandfather, James Steele, until 21 years of age, when he returned to Edgar Co. and began in agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of W. Collom, a prominent pioneer of Coles Co., Ill., Elizabeth being the first born in the city of Charleston; they are the parents of four children—John W., Charles, Anna and Laura—whom they are endeavoring to educate thoroughly, that they may be an honor and a credit to them in their latter days. Mr. and Mrs. P. have patiently borne the hardships and disappointments so common to a pioneer life; they have been industrious and economical, the result of which is a fine home and upward of four hundred acres of well-improved land, valued at \$75 per acre; he came to Illinois as poor as the poorest, and steadily went onward and upward; now with a good property, is affable and courteous, and much respected by all who know him.

DAVID ROSS, druggist, Kansas; firm of Ross & Mills, druggists; was born in Rockingham Co., Va., Aug. 18, 1851, and was brought to Vigo Co., Ind., in 1861, and, in 1865, they removed to Edgar Co., Ill., locating near Paris; during the early life of David, he obtained a good education, graduating at the Westfield College, of Westfield, Ill., in 1874, after which he taught school for a time; he began in the drug business as clerk in Westfield, where he learned the business, and, in 1877, he came to Kansas and engaged in his present business, and is now enjoying a good business; he is a young man of fine business ability, and upon the full tide of success. He married Angie, daughter of Green Arterburn, of Coles Co., Ill., Aug. 31, 1876; one child—Charles, born Nov. 25, 1877.

E. J. RINKER, of the firm of Rinker, Blood & Co., lumber dealers and contractors and builders, Kansas; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Nov. 10, 1828; early in life, he chose for an occupation the trade of a carpenter, and, being of a mechanical turn of mind, soon became an able workman, and engaged in building, which he has followed thus far through life, and, in 1857, he came to this county, locating in Kansas, and followed contracting and building until 1871, when he engaged with J. K. Boyer in the lumber business, and, in 1877, George R. Blood became connected with the firm, which is now Rinker, Blood & Co.; they have constructed the principal churches and fine residences and blocks of the township, and are now doing the most extensive business in their line of any firm in the county, and many of the finest and most commodious churches are monuments of their workmanship. Mr. R. married Miss Sarah J. Brown, of his native county, Dec. 18, 1851; they have one child (adopted)—Katie; they have also raised one boy, whom they intend doing for as their own. They are members of the M. E. Church, and much respected by all who know them.

GEORGE RINGLAND, M. D., Kansas; is a native of Washington Co., Penn.; was born Sept. 5, 1823, where he was raised and educated; at the age of 20, he chose for an occupation the medical profession, and began studying with Dr. S. Culver, and later with Dr. G. W. Neff, of Fayette Co.; after which he attended medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia; he began the practice of his chosen profession at East Bethlehem in 1846, and continued in that vicinity until 1857, when he came to Illinois, locating in Coles Co., at Newman, and, in 1861, he removed to Kansas. In 1862, he enlisted with the 79th I. V. I., and was shortly appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon; his health soon became so impaired that he was compelled to quit the service, and he was discharged; since which time he has devoted his entire time and skill to his practice; he receives a large, first-class practice, being a gentleman of acknowledged ability and well educated in the medical profession. He married Miss Margaret Rea, of Greene Co., Penn., in February, 1843; they have a family of four—William F., Rea C., Mary and Maggie

GEORGE SEFTON, agent and operator for the I. & St. L. R. Co., Kansas; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Oct. 26, 1845; after receiving a good business education, he began to learn telegraphing; in 1864, he was appointed agent and operator for the I. C. & L. R. Co., and continued with that company until 1867, when he came to Kansas to take the position of agent and operator for the I. & St. L. R. Co., and, in 1870, was removed to Shelbyville, where he remained two years; then returned to Kansas, and, in company with Fred N. Boyer, engaged in the dry goods business, and continued about five years; then withdrew from mercantile life to take his present position; Mr. Sefton has had the experience in R. R. business which enables him to perform his duties with entire satisfaction to all concerned; he is a man of good business ability, social and genial, and considered the right man in the right place. He married Miss Missouri B. Kerns, of Cincinnati, Ohio, October, 1866; they have a family of four—Harrie W., Blanche M., George H. and Grace. Mrs. S. is engaged in millinery, fancy goods and dressmaking; she is doing a flourishing business.

M. L. SHAVER, druggist, firm of Kester & Shaver, Kansas; is a native of Montgomery Co., Ind.; was born March 26, 1843; there he was raised and schooled, receiving a good English education. At the age of 25, he embarked in mercantile life, engaging in the grocery business at Ladoga, Ind., and after a continuance of two years sold out and came to Kansas, Ill., and with W. L. Kester engaged in the drug and grocery business, and has since continued. Their well-stocked store and large patronage speak for the enterprise and industry and fair dealings of the proprietors, who are thorough business men, and upon the full tide of success. He married Miss Camdacia Kester April 9, 1868; she is the daughter of William Kester, a prominent pioneer of this county; they have a family of four children.

J. W. WINN, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Kansas; was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, May 5, 1834, where he was raised and schooled, and on Oct. 19, 1854, he married Miss Martha J. Shively, and in 1856 they came to Edgar Co., Ill., and be-

gan to prepare a home with but little means, but with a firm will and willing hands, and unswerving integrity have gradually prospered, and now own a fine farm of 200 acres, with good farm-buildings; they have a family of six children—Celia R., Marion F., Dallas H., Howard M., Willis H. and Anna M. As a family, they are well to do, and much respected. Mr. and Mrs. Winn are members of the M. E. Church.

ELI WILEY, harness-maker, Kansas; was born in Coles Co., Ill., Nov. 8, 1849, and has resided in Kansas since 10 years of age. At the age of 17, he began to learn the trade of harness-making, serving a regular apprenticeship with D. Curd, after which he was his partner for two years, and for a time was in partnership with John Arterburn, Jr., and now operating and managing the business for John Arterburn, Jr. He is a young man of fine social qualities and good business ability, and 'tis fair to predict for him a brilliant future. He married Miss Maggie Sweeney, of this county, Aug. 31, 1876; they have one child—Linna, born Oct. 14, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM WAITE, farmer; P. O. Kansas; is a native of Virginia and a pioneer of Edgar Co.; was born Oct. 27, 1832; he was brought to this county by parents in 1837; William's farm is a part of the old homestead. His father passed away in 1839; his mother surviving him seventeen years; they left a family of four, two of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch was thrown upon his own resources early in life, and struggled hard for a number of years to obtain a start; but being possessed with energy and industry, he soon began to prosper, and now has a good property, a pleasant family and a happy home. He married Miss Mary J. Lyon, daughter of Stephen Lyon, one of the early settlers; they have nine children—Edward L., Mary G., William E., Anna L., John A., Martha E., Walter S., Eva M. and Nellie W.

J. R. WILHOIT, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Kansas; a son of Julius Wilhoit, who was among the first white settlers of the county, and a native of Virginia, but had resided for a number of years in Jefferson Co., Ky., before remov-

ing to Illinois; he came to Edgar Co. in 1830, and settled in what is now Kansas Tp., where he died in 1833; his wife survived him thirty-five years; they raised a family of seven children, four of whom are still living. The subject of this sketch was born April 18, 1821, and was thrown upon his own resources when a mere boy; but, imbued with an iron will, and possessed of energy and industry, he determined to achieve success. The struggle was a hard one for a number of years, but when finally a start was obtained, prosperity followed; he has been an eye-witness to the great change that has taken place in the community and has seen it pass from a wild and desolate waste, to a thickly-settled and well-developed country, always taking an active interest in public matters pertaining to the good of the country in which he lives; Mr. W. resides on the homestead farm where his father settled forty-eight years ago, and which is one of the finest homes in the county; he owns in this township upward of one thousand acres of fine land; a large tract of land in Texas; is an extensive stock dealer, and stockholder in the Kansas National Bank, and is considered one of the solid men of Edgar Co.; there are but few who can look back over their past lives with more satisfaction than can Mr. W., notwithstanding he has borne the brunt of many a hardship and privation, the result of which is a large property, a pleasant family and a happy home. He was married March 18, 1847, to Miss Angeline Cornwell, daughter of Jeremiah Cornwell, an early settler of the county; they have a family of seven children—Sarah E., Cornelia F. (now Mrs. F. Smith), Owen E., Mildred A., Oscar, Louisa and Julius Y.

JOSEPH ZINK, farmer; P. O. Kansas; was born in Washington Co., Ind., Jan. 28, 1834, where he was raised and schooled; son of Peter Zink, an early settler and prominent farmer of Washington Co., Ind. The subject of this sketch was raised upon a farm, having always followed the same, is now a well-to-do and practical farmer; he came to Edgar Co. in 1855, and began with nothing in the way of means, but with a strong will and determined mind, has succeeded in accumulating a good property; he now owns 215 acres of finely-improved land

and a fine residence, which is the result of his own industry. He married Miss Catharine A. Green, of his native county Feb. 10, 1861; they have a family of six—Maggie J., Laura A., Edwin E., Stella F., Ethel E. and William T. Mr. Z. is yet a young man, of good physical as well as mental powers, and upon the full tide of success. As a family, they are well to do and much respected.

D. W. ZINK, Kansas; was born in this county July 5, 1828, and is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in the county, who claims Edgar as their nativity. His father Emanuel Zink, settled in this county in 1826, and was well known here as an upright, well-to-do citizen for forty-seven years, dying at the age of nearly 70, in 1873. Daniel W. was raised on a farm, and got his education in log schoolhouses, generally getting in sixty days in a year. He married his first wife, Miss Evaline Wells, Nov. 12, 1850, with whom he lived happily until her death Dec. 3, 1851. His present wife was Miss Louisa Lesley; the date of their marriage being Nov. 3, 1853; the living fruits of this union are three daughters—Maggie E., Ida L. and Lola M., who to a striking degree inherit the good sense of their father, and their lady-like deportment and culture, is full and complete evidence of a good mother. Mr. Zink moved to this village and began the sale of dry goods on the 6th of Sept., 1856,

and continued in the trade until Jan. 10, 1862, when he was burned out, losing everything. He has had a varied and extensive experience, not only in a business career, but in his social relations; generous, kind-hearted, fond of society, and more especially his friends, he nearly became a victim to a habit that has failed to release many on whom it has laid its grasp. As-serting his manhood, he now stands as a living testimony that there is such a thing as a genuine reformation; and it now seems clear that his last days will be his best. Financially, he is above the average, not only in point of present possession, but his investments and business ventures are marked with prudence and sagacity. Mr. Zink has served this county as Supervisor, this community as School Director, Village Trustee and several other minor offices. His special mission has been to aid the distressed and lift up the down-trodden. Appeals to him for aid in cases of genuine charity were always answered in a liberal manner. Nov. 3, of the present year, his silver wedding was duly celebrated by about one hundred of his friends and neighbors. Presents both numerous and valuable, were made to the surprised couple. His residence is one of the finest, most durable, and best located in the village of Kansas. Is now engaged in farming, baling hay, and raising pure-blooded, Jersey-Red pigs.

ROSS TOWNSHIP.

H. L. BOVELL, clerk, Chrisman; born in Paris, Paris Tp., Ill., June 14, 1848; he removed with his parents when about 2 years of age, to Coles Co., and located in Pleasant Grove Tp., living there until 1864, when he attended school in winter, and assisted his father farming until 1864, when he removed to Arcola, Douglas Co., where he learned and worked at the carpenter's trade for five years, when he engaged in school-teaching for a period of six years; he then went to Robinson, Crawford Co., and engaged as clerk in the furniture business for nearly three years; from there he came to Chrisman, July 1, 1878, where he is now manager

in the general merchandise store of S. W. Thayer. Mr. Bovell is son of Stephen Bovell, who located in Illinois in 1836, emigrating from East Tennessee, and who is now living in Osage City, Kansas.

L. B. BACON, farmer; P. O. Chrisman; born in Ross Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., Dec. 10, 1845, where he has since continued to live; he owns eighty acres of Sec. 21, and an interest in 200 acres in other parts of the township, with property in Chrisman valued at \$1,600. He married Jan. 29, 1869, Nancy J. Baldwin; she was born in Richland Co., Ill., July 6, 1849; they have by this union two children, now living—Charles G., born Jan.

12, 1870; George E., born Jan. 25, 1874. Mr. Bacon was son of Elijah and Zalima Bacon; they were early pioneers of the West, locating in Indiana at about 1818, where they remained two years, when they returned to New York, his native place, remaining there until 1845, when they again came West, and entered about 400 acres of land, at \$1.25 per acre, where he lived until his decease, which occurred Nov. 17, 1877. He devoted a large part of his life to the abolition of slavery, and lived to witness the total extinction of the above institution; he also made the canvass for Congress at an early date on the Antislavery ticket, but was defeated.

HORATIO BLANCHARD, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Chrisman; one of the early settlers of Edgar Co.; born in Brown Co., Ohio, Oct. 17, 1805, where he engaged in farming until 25 years of age, when he emigrated West and located in Edgar Co., in 1830; he has lived within two miles of his present home for a period of forty-eight years; he owns his home farm, which contains 175 acres, and 320 acres in Missouri. At the close of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, he walked to Chicago, to be there at the treaty; remaining there a few months, he walked back, and the following year repeated the trip, and was employed on the first brick building built in Chicago, being a warehouse, built by Henry and Gurdon S. Hubbard; Mr. B.'s trip to Chicago was through a wild and unsettled country, the distance between houses in some places being twenty-five miles; he afterward, for several falls, made the trip with his team, loading up with grain and fruit, and taking back groceries and salt; he made one trip to Rock Island via Joliet, taking up dried fruit and feathers, returning via Chicago with groceries and salt. He married in the fall of 1830, to Rebecca Hannah; she was born in Ohio March 13, 1813; they have six children now living by this union—John H., Asa, Elizabeth C., Jennie, Bruce B. and Harvey W. Mrs. Blanchard died Aug. 20, 1863.

C. T. CARAWAY, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 36; P. O. Chrisman; owns upward of 1,200 acres of land in Ross and Prairie Tps.; he makes a specialty of raising, buying, selling and feeding stock; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Dec. 14,

1821, where he was engaged in farming until 1851, when he emigrated to Illinois and located upon Sec. 36, where he purchased upward of 500 acres where he now lives; he afterward added by purchase, as he was able, until he now owns upward of 1,200 acres; in 1860, he erected a fine brick residence upon his home farm. He married, October, 1849, to Sarah J. Kenton; she was born in Champaign Co., Ohio; they are the parents of seven children, now living, viz., Martha C., Susanna, John H., Mary S., Sarah E., Laura A. and Minnie F.

D. M. CAMERER, physician and surgeon (firm of Camerer & Musselman, druggists), Chrisman; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, July 10, 1824; he removed with his parents in 1830, and located in Edgar Co., Ill., where he attended the common school while in session until 20 years of age, when he devoted two years to constant study, then entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Ten Brook at Paris for three years, during which time he attended two courses of lectures at Rush Medical College in Chicago, graduating from the same in 1848; he then located in Brouillett Tp., and followed his profession three years; in 1850, he made a trip overland to California, being absent fifteen months, during which time he was engaged in mining and practicing medicine; returning in 1851, he again located in Brouillett Tp., and followed his profession until his removal to Chrisman Nov. 24, 1873; he then engaged in the drug trade, but devotes his whole time to his profession; in 1876, he built the only three-story brick building in Chrisman, the first story being occupied by his drug store, the second as Town Hall, and the third as Masonic Hall. He married March 4, 1849, to Ella Brown; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., March 13, 1833; they have three children living by this union—John D., George V. and Laura D. Mrs. C. died Sept. 20, 1868. His marriage with Eliza J. Pritchard was celebrated Dec. 27, 1870. Mr. Camerer owns a fine residence in Chrisman, which he erected in 1873; also a farm of 400 acres in Brouillett Tp.

MATHIAS CHRISMAN, farmer; P. O. Chrisman; born in Fleming Co., Ky., Dec. 31, 1815, where he engaged in farm-

ing until 1851, when he emigrated to Ross Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., and with his brother purchased 550 acres of unimproved land, which they worked together for three years, when he purchased the interest of his brother in the above land, and soon after added 250 acres more, making a farm of 800 acres, which Mr. Chrisman operated until in 1872, when the Paris & Danville and the Illinois & Indiana Central Railroads (the latter being now known as the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad) were completed through here, dividing his farm in nearly four equal parts; at the above date, laid out about 100 acres in town lots and organized the town bearing his name, which has built up very rapidly with good substantial buildings of both frame and brick; it is the largest and best business point between Danville and Paris. Mr. Chrisman erected in 1876 a fine residence upon his home farm, which contains 250 acres of well-improved land; he also owns upward of 1,000 acres in other parts of the county. He married in October, 1866, to Mary Jane Mitchell, of Ohio; she died Aug. 16, 1867. His marriage to Mary J. Brown was celebrated Nov. 24, 1868; she was born in Edgar Co.; her parents were among the pioneers of this county, her mother being now the oldest resident of the county; three children were the fruits of the last union—John, Mathias, Clarence.

THOMAS CARSON, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Metcalf; born in Washington Co., Penn., May 15, 1825, where he engaged in farming until 1852, when he emigrated to Tipton Co., Ind., at the above date, living there three years, engaged in farming; in 1856, he removed to Vermilion Co., Ill., living there one year; then to Edgar Co. for one year; then to Vermilion Co. until 1868, when, selling his farm, he removed with his family to Kansas, but not liking the county he returned to Marshall Co., Ill., for two years, then to Ross Tp., Edgar Co., and settled, in 1870, upon his present place. He owns 360 acres of well-improved land in one body, which he has earned by his own hard labor and industry. He married Sept. 15, 1848, to Bathsheba Mitchell; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., Jan. 18, 1831; they are the parents of six children now

living—Joel G., Oella J., Alvin J., John B., Clarence, Charles.

GEORGE O. DINSMORE, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 19; P. O. Cherry Point City; born in Rockingham Co., N. H., July 7, 1828, where he was engaged in farming until 1850, when he removed to Chicopee Falls, Mass., and worked in the cotton factory for two years, when, in 1852, he emigrated to Edgar Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., and was employed as clerk in Bloomfield for two years, when he engaged with N. B. Stage in buying, feeding and shipping stock for three years, when he withdrew from the above firm and continued in the same business until 1860 at which time he located upon his present place, where he has since continued to live. He owns 240 acres in one body, and makes a specialty of stock raising and feeding. Landing in Edgar Co. in 1852 without capital, he has secured all of the above property by his own hard labor and good business management. He married in the fall of 1852 to Annette E. Hazelton; she was a native of Chester, N. H.; they are the parents of five children by this union—Abbie H., Emroy H., John T. G., George H. and Sadie A. Mrs. Dinsmore died in Ross Tp. Nov. 8, 1867. Mr. Dinsmore's marriage with Fannie Choate was celebrated Nov. 9, 1869; she was born in Derry, N. H., July 6, 1827; they have no children by this union.

F. & J. EARHART, general blacksmiths and dealers in pumps and agricultural implements, Chrisman. F. Earhart, the senior member of the firm, was born in Warren Co., Ohio, April 3, 1846, where he learned and worked at blacksmithing until 22 years of age, when, in 1869, he came to Paris for a short time; then to Bloomfield, where he engaged at his trade for two years; then to Cherry Point nearly two years; he located in Chrisman in 1873. He married Sept. 9, 1874, Adelia Smith; she was born in Edgar Co.; her parents were among the early settlers of Edgar Co.; they have one child—Daisie C. James A. Earhart, the junior member of the above firm, was born in Warren Co., Ohio, July 29, 1850, where he learned and worked at the above trade until 20 years of age, when he came to Bloomfield, Edgar Co., and engaged in business with his brother, which business he has since fol-

lowed. They are the pioneer blacksmiths of Chrisman, being the first purchasers of real estate in the town; they keep on hand all their own hardware and wagon stock, and manufacture farm wagons in addition to their other business.

D. W. FOUTS, Police Magistrate and Notary Public, real estate and collecting agent, Chrisman; born in Vermilion Co., Ind., March 4, 1843; he removed with parents when he was an infant to Lawrence Co., Mo., living there five years, when they returned to the old home in Indiana, living there until 1858, when they removed to Edgar Co., Ill., and located in Young America Tp., living there and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1870. He enlisted in September, 1864, in the 44th I. V. I., and was engaged under Sherman until the close of the war, and was mustered out June 10, 1865. He located in Chrisman in 1872; engaged in carpentering, being one of the first in the town, which business he followed for two years, when he was elected Justice of the Peace of the township, to fill an unexpired term; at the expiration of the term, he was elected Police Magistrate, which position he now holds. He married Feb. 29, 1871, Rebecca Kelly; she was born in Plymouth, Ohio, April 18, 1843; they are the parents of two children now living—Florence K., born Nov. 17, 1875; Burt, born June 28, 1877.

D. H. FACKLER, farmer; P. O. Ridge Farm; born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1823; he lived in Pennsylvania until 30 years of age, being engaged in the hotel business, when, in 1853, he removed to Ohio, and located in Van Wert Co., and engaged in farming for a period of twelve years; in 1865, he removed to Champaign Co., Ill., and engaged in farming for five years; then to Kansas for three months, when he returned to Edgar Co., Ill., in 1874, and located in Chrisman, where he followed butchering for two years; when he removed upon Sec. 4, Ross Tp., and engaged in farming, which he has since followed. He married Dec. 20, 1845, Louisa A. Elbridge; she was born in Chester Co., Penn.; they have four children by this union now living—Rachel A. (now Mrs. Sam N. Hoaglin), Aaron A., Augustus C. C. and Charlie W.

GEORGE W. FISHER, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Indianola; born in Vermilion

Co., Ill., March 4, 1846, where he engaged in farming until 1874, when he removed to Ross Tp., Edgar Co., and purchased 320 acres of land in Sec. 9, since which time he has added, by purchase, 120 acres more; he has 360 acres in one tract in his home farm; he has about seventy-five head of cattle, about twenty horses and thirty-five hogs. He married in March, 1874, Cynthia Ross; she was born in Ross Tp., Edgar Co., Ill.; they are the parents of three children, all living, viz., Ethel Bianca, Etna May and Nora. Mr. Fisher is now School Director in the township in which he lives.

F. P. GREEN, Principal of the Public School at Chrisman, Edgar Co., Ill.; born in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., July 21, 1852; his parents removed, when he was quite young, to Edgar Co., Ill., and located in Ross Tp., living there two years, when they removed to Palermo, Young America Tp., where they now reside; Mr. G. lived with his parents until 15 years of age, when he attended school at Oakland one year; from there to the college at Bloomington, Ind., for six months; from there to the high school at Attica, Ind., where he remained fifteen months, when he entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., where he remained for a period of five years, graduating June 22, 1875; from there he studied law with Judge Eads, in Paris, for three months, then attended a course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich.; then studied law with Capt. T. J. Smith, at Champaign, Ill., for a short time; he was admitted to the bar in Terre Haute, Ind., in February 1877; he engaged as Principal of the school at Chrisman, in September, 1877, which position he now holds. He married Sept. 13, 1876, to Alzina M. Conrad; she was born in Cass Co., Ind., Jan. 2, 1853; they have one child by this union, viz., Lena, born July 13, 1878.

ABIJAH B. GIBBS, farmer; P. O. Chrisman; residence on Sec. 16; born in Troy, N. Y., April 1, 1830; at 12 years of age, he emigrated with his parents to Middle Tennessee, where he engaged in cotton manufacturing until February, 1862, when he enlisted as private in the 2d regiment Tenn. V. C., and was at once detailed as scout, which position he occupied for upward of two years, when he was ap-

pointed local agent of the trade stores of Middle Tennessee, which position he held for six months, when, his time having expired, he emigrated North and located at Tuscola, Douglas Co., Ill., and engaged in carpentering until 1872, when he came to Chrisman, Edgar Co., and was one of the first carpenters engaged in building in that town, living there until 1875; he removed five miles northwest of Chrisman, where he has engaged in farming since that date. He married Oct. 10, 1854, to Eveline M. Shannon; she was a native of Tennessee; born Oct. 10, 1832; they are the parents of eight children now living, viz., William Wallace, Ada A., Anna E., Gazelle, Leonard, Lilly May, Lincoln, Tennessee.

W. W. GRAHAM, lumber, etc., Chrisman; the subject of this sketch, a member of the firm of George W. Henry & Co., was born in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 7, 1831. He married Miss Ellen F. Henry, Sept. 11, 1860; she was born in New Orleans, La., Sept. 19, 1839; they had eight children, six living, viz.: George G., Harry M., Julia W., Lillie S., Nellie M. and Robert H. While he was yet in infancy, his mother died, and he lived with his grandparents; he lost his father while he was yet under age. Upon getting married, he engaged in farming for two years; he then engaged in general merchandise at Peak's Mills; continued four years, when he erected a saw-mill and engaged in the lumber business; continued six years; he then followed general trading until 1878, when he came to Chrisman and engaged in his present business.

SAMUEL R. GRAY, physician and surgeon, Chrisman; born in Washington Co., Penn., Sept. 5, 1838; when 7 years of age, he emigrated West, and located in Greencastle, Putnam Co., Ind., where he engaged in farming and attending school until 1860, when he entered the State University at Bloomington, Ind., where he remained four years; then, after devoting two years of constant study to medicine, he entered the ~~Linn~~ Medical College, at Chicago, now known as the Chicago Medical College, where he remained through two courses; he then received an appointment as Surgeon in the army, and went to Indianapolis to receive his commission; but upon his arrival there, orders having been issued to grant no more commissions,

he came to Edgar Co., and located at Baldwinsville April 20, 1865, where he practiced medicine until March 4, 1873, when he removed to Chrisman, where he has given his whole time to his profession, being the first physician in town; he owns sixteen acres within the corporation, upon which he has a fine residence and other suitable buildings; he also owns a farm of 100 acres one mile south of town. He married Dec. 13, 1866, to Isabella Morse; she was born in Kentucky Feb. 13, 1847; they have by this union two children now living, viz.: Mary Bell, born Sept. 21, 1867; Maggie, born Jan. 7, 1872.

WILLIAM T. HUNT, law student, Chrisman; born in Randolph Co., Ind., March 23, 1837, where he engaged in farming and attending school until 19 years of age, when he attended Liber College, Indiana, for one year, at the expiration of which time he came to Vermilion Co., Ill., and taught school one year; then to Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., for one year; returning to Vermilion Co., Ill., he taught school most of the time until 1870, at which date he removed to Edgar Co., and farmed until 1874, then he removed to Chrisman and engaged in the dry goods business until 1876, since which time he has been farming in a small way, but has given most of his time to the study of law. He married Sept. 1, 1859, to Celestine N. Baum; she was born in Vermilion Co. Mr. Hunt owns a fine residence in Chrisman, which he erected in 1877.

J. S. HARTLEY, general merchandise; of the firm of Smith & Hartley, Chrisman; born in Edgar Co., Ill., Feb. 15, 1837, where he attended school in winter and engaged in farming during the summer, until he finished his education, when he devoted his whole time to farming, remaining with his father until 24 years of age, when he married and purchased a farm of 200 acres, which he worked successfully, making a specialty of raising and feeding stock, until 1873, when he engaged with Mr. C. A. Smith in the above business, which they have since successfully followed. The above firm are the pioneer merchants of Chrisman; Mr. Smith selling the first goods sold in this town in November, 1872; they carry a large and complete stock of goods, and have a trade which is rapidly increasing. He married Margaret Scott Feb. 19, 1861:

she is a native of Edgar Co.; they are the parents of three children now living, viz., Nettie, William T., Susan. Mr. Hartley has held the office of Assessor of Ross Tp., and Town Collector of Edgar Tp.

EUGENIO HOULT, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Cherry Point City; one of the pioneers of Edgar Co.; born in Monongalia Co. (now known as Marion Co.), W. Va., May 12, 1825. He emigrated with his parents when 7 years of age, to Edgar Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming until 23 years of age, when he purchased 120 acres of land on Section 28, Ross Tp., where he lived, and engaged in farming and stock-raising for eight years, when he purchased his present place, where he has since resided; he afterward added by purchase 200 acres more, making in all a farm of 360 acres, which he has secured by his own hard labor, energy and industry. He erected his present residence in 1870, his other buildings being erected in 1867. He married Nov. 5, 1848, to Martha H. Lowry; she was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Aug. 5, 1823; four children were the fruit of this union, viz.: Virginia, born Feb. 5, 1850, died July 18, 1851; Charles, born Jan. 26, 1853; Maria, born Jan. 19, 1855; Caroline, born Sept. 14, 1858, died May 24, 1873.

S. D. JENNESS, general merchant, firm of Tucker & Jenness, Cherry Point; born in Rockingham Co., N. H., Aug. 26, 1845, where he engaged in farming until 21 years of age, when he emigrated West and located in Edgar Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., and engaged in raising, feeding, buying and shipping stock to the Eastern markets, for three years. He then engaged for two years in farming, when, selling his farm in 1873, he formed a partnership with J. A. Tucker, and engaged in the above business, which he has since successfully followed. He also owns 122 acres of well-improved land, within one mile from Cherry Point, the above place being located upon a part of his farm. He married Jan. 25, 1872, to Rachel Hoult, she was born in Edgar Co., Jan. 17, 1855; she was the daughter of James Hoult, her parents being among the early pioneers of Edgar Co. They have, by the above union, two children now living, viz., Florence and Emma L.

SAMUEL KENTON, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 23; P. O. Chrisman; one of

the pioneers of Ross Tp.; owns 700 acres on Secs. 22, 23 and 24, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Dec. 15, 1830, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 22 years of age, when in 1852, he emigrated to Ross Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., and located upon his present place, where he has since continued to live; he makes a specialty of raising and feeding stock; he now has 200 head of cattle and 100 hogs. He was married Jan. 10, 1856, in Edgar Co., to Mary Scott; she was born in Edgar Co.; they are the parents of two children now living—John, born Oct. 30, 1856, and Susan, born February, 1858. Mr. Kenton was a son of Mark Kenton, one of the early settlers of Ohio, locating in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1801, where he lived until his death, which occurred May 5, 1851; he was a native of Kentucky; his mother was born in Maryland, and died in Ohio about 1858. Mr. Kenton owns, aside from the above land, 300 acres.

JESSE LOWTHER, far., S. 30; P. O. Cherry Point City; born in Harrison, now known as Ritchie Co., West Va., March 29, 1823, where he lived and engaged in farming until 1865, when, selling his farm in West Virginia, he emigrated West and located on Sec. 30, Ross Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., where he has since continued to live; he owns 160 acres of well-improved land in his home farm, and has an interest in eighty acres more, which he has secured by his own hard labor and industry; living in West Virginia during the late rebellion, and being a strong Union man, the inconveniences and persecutions which he suffered from his outspoken sympathies and heartfelt interest in the success of the Union army, led him to look for a new location, where he could settle quietly, free from the above persecutions; coming West, he selected his present place, which at that time was unimproved; he has improved it since that time until it is second to none in the township. He was married Dec. 25, 1845, to Hannah Leeson; she was born in West Virginia March 27, 1827; they are the parents of eleven children now living, viz., Granville, Mary J., Elizabeth, Nancy, Rosetta, Charles L., Sarah A., Rachel, William A., Virginia and Arminta.

JOHN MITCHELL, dealer in grain, seeds and agricultural implements, firm of

Mitchell Bros., Chrisman; born in Edgar Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., Jan. 12, 1844, where he engaged in farming until July 29, 1862, when he enlisted as private in Co. A, 79th I. V. I.; he first encamped at Mattoon, Ill., for several weeks, when he was sent first to Louisville, Ky., then to Shelbyville, Frankfort, Elizabethtown, Danville and Bowling Green; he served in many hard-fought battles, among which were Stone River, for seven days, afterward Liberty Gap, one of the passes to the Cumberland Mountains, where he was severely wounded, and placed in the hospital at Murfreesboro, where he remained several weeks, when he was assigned duty in the 153d Co Veteran Reserve Corps, on detached duty at Nashville, Tenn., where he remained one year, the last eight months of which he had command of the Company; at this time the war being at a close, he was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., July 8, 1865; he was promoted while in camp at Mattoon, to Corporal, and was afterward promoted to Sergeant for meritorious conduct at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 25, 1862; he then returned to Edgar Co. and engaged in farming until the spring of 1873, when he associated with his brother as partner in the above business and located at Chrisman, Edgar Co.; they are largely engaged in buying and shipping grain to Chicago and the Eastern markets, and keep a full supply of agricultural implements; he owns 230 acres of land in Prairie Tp., and thirteen acres of timber in township adjoining. He married March 1, 1868, Lucinda Thompson; she was born in Edgar Co. March 4, 1848; they are the parents of three children by this union, viz., Charles W., Laura A. (deceased), and Freddie J.

WILLIAM H. MATHENEY (deceased), one of the early settlers of Edgar Co.; born in Harper's Ferry, Va., March 25, 1820, living there until 10 years of age, he removed to Newport, Ind., where he lived until 1850, when he emigrated to Prairie Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., and secured 320 acres of wild land, after which he bought more to make 500 acres, which he owned at the time of his death; in 1867, he rented his land in Edgar Co., Ill., and removed with his family to Parke Co., Ind., and followed farming and stock dealing until 1871,

when he returned to his farm in Edgar Co., Ill., and lived until his death, which occurred Sept. 21, 1878. He married March 25, 1852, Julia A. Thompson; she was born in Owen Co., Ind., April 26, 1830; five children were born to them, two of whom are deceased; the living are: Melvin, who is a partner of Joseph Weaver in the furniture business at Chrisman, Ill.; he was born July 22, 1853; Fannie, born Oct. 20, 1856; Otis, born May 31, 1868.

SAMUEL McKEE, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 27; P. O. Cherry Point City; one of the pioneers of Edgar Co.; born in Montgomery Co., Ky., Dec. 8, 1822; he emigrated with his parents in the fall of 1829, and located in Edgar Co., Ill., in what is now known as Edgar Tp., where he lived and engaged in farming until 1854, when he located upon his present place, where he has since continued to live; he owns 240 acres of well-improved land, which he has improved by his own hard labor. Mr. M. has held the offices of Town Clerk, Supervisor, and School Director and School Trustee for upward of eight years, and Justice of the Peace for twelve years. He married Feb. 23, 1843, Lethe Tucker; she was born in Clark Co., Ky., Nov. 29, 1823; they are the parents of ten children by this union, viz., Garrad R. (died in U. S. service), Enoch E., Benjamin F., Kelly T., Rachel, Sarah Anna, Marsaline, Mary, Susanna and one which died in infancy.

WILLIAM NUCKLES, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Chrisman; one of the pioneers of Edgar Co.; born in Vermilion Co., Ind., Dec. 9, 1829; he removed with his parents in 1838 to Edgar Co., before the organization of the township of Ross, where he engaged with his father in farming until 18 years of age, when he went to Iowa and worked upon a farm one year, then to Mississippi for one winter; returning to Edgar Co., Ill., he worked as farm laborer about two years, when, at the age of 21, he married and worked upon a farm until March, 1865, when he enlisted as private in the 28th I. V. I., and went forward to battle for the Union; he was sent to Mobile, from there to Texas, when on account of sickness he was sent to New Orleans and placed in the hospital, when upon his recovery he was detained as nurse for about seven months; he was mustered out of

service with his regiment in the spring of 1866, when he again engaged in farming. He owns eighty acres, valued at about \$35 per acre. He married in 1851, to Elizabeth Pierce; she was born in Indiana; one child now living from that union—Caroline; Mrs. N. died Feb. 27, 1854. His marriage with Margaret E. Clark was celebrated Nov. 8, 1855; they are the parents of eight children now living—Mary E., Dorinda E., Charles, Edgar, William H., Albert, Nancy J., James H.

WILLIAM V. PRUNTY, farmer; P. O. Chrisman; born in Ritchie Co., W. Va., Jan. 12, 1853, where he lived until March, 1865, when he emigrated with his parents and located in Ross Tp., Ill., remaining there until 1868, when he removed to Paris Tp., where he lived until 1871, when he removed to where he now lives. He married Jan. 12, 1875, Mary C. Ellis; she was born in Indiana; they are the parents of two children now living—Ida G., born Jan. 10, 1876; Virgil E., born Nov. 28, 1877.

S. J. PRUNTY, farmer; P. O. Chrisman; born in Taylor Co., W. Va., April 24, 1824; he removed when quite young to Ritchie Co., and engaged in farming until 1865, when, selling his farm, he emigrated West and located in Ross Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., purchasing 120 acres, which he worked until 1868, when, selling his farm, he removed to Paris Tp. for three years, when, in 1871, he removed one-half mile from Chrisman, where he has since lived. He married Elizabeth Lowther July 8, 1847; she is a sister of Jesse Lowther, whose biography appears in this work; she was born in Ritchie Co., W. Va., June 12, 1828; they are the parents of four children now living, viz., Thomas A., Sarah E., William V. and Mary Virginia, the last two being twins; the oldest daughter married Clayton Ross, a native of Ross Tp., and now resides in Southern Texas.

T. A. PRUNTY, farmer; P. O. Chrisman; born in Ritchie Co., W. Va., Nov. 7, 1848, where he lived until 16 years of age, where he attended school in winter and worked upon his father's farm in summer, when, at the above age, he emigrated with his parents to Ross Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., and engaged upon his father's farm for four years; then, in 1868, he removed

to Paris Tp., and engaged in farming three years, then removed to his present location, one-half mile from Chrisman, where he has since lived for six years. He married Jan. 3, 1875, to Catharine Rebecca Leggett; she was born in Ritchie Co., W. Va., May 8, 1853; they are the parents of one child by this union—Gracie Maud, born Oct. 24, 1875.

W. H. ROTH, County Superintendent of Schools, Chrisman; born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, where he engaged in farming during the summer and attending school during the winter until 1857, during which time he attended school two and one-half years constantly; he removed to Douglass Co., Ill., in 1857, living there one year; from there to Embarrass Tp., Edgar Co., in 1858, living there and engaged with his father farming until 23 years of age; from there to Henry Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming during the summer and teaching during the winter for a period of five years; he removed back to Edgar Co. in 1868; he located at Redmon, where he remained until 1876, when he located in Chrisman and engaged in teaching school one year, when he was elected County Superintendent of Schools, which office he now holds; he owns his residence in Chrisman and 100 acres of land in Iowa. He married Jan. 10, 1865, Lenora M. Prichett; she was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Nov. 30, 1840; two children were the fruit of this union, both deceased.

E. G. RAFFETY, livery and feed stable, dealer in lumber, manufacturer of wagons and buggies, and general blacksmith, Chrisman; born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Jan. 6, 1847; at the age of 8 years, he removed with his parents to Edgar Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming until 22 years of age, with the exception of one year in the army, when he removed to Clinton Co., Ind., a short time; then to Logan, Edgar Co., Ill., and engaged in farming for two years, when, in 1873, he located in Chrisman, in the hardware, grocery and lumber business for several months, then, selling out, he engaged in the furniture and stove trade for a short time, when, selling out, he started his present business, which he has since successfully followed; he keeps from twelve to fourteen horses and good carriages, which receive his own personal attention, and are

always in good repair; he has kept the only livery in Chrisman since the town was laid out. He married Jan. 20, 1870, Hannah Stubbs; she was born in Marion Co., Ind.; they are the parents of three children—Gracie, Maud and Mabel. In 1864, he enlisted, at the age of 17 years, in the 43d Ind. V. I., and served until the close of the war, being mustered out of service at Indianapolis, in the summer of 1865.

JOSEPHUS STANFIELD, general merchant, of the firm of Stanfield & Mitchell, Chrisman; born in Edgar Co., March 1, 1846, where he engaged in farming until 21 years of age, when, in 1867, he engaged as clerk in Bloomfield, where he worked until 1873, when he engaged with John Mitchell in the general merchandise trade, in Chrisman, which they have since successfully continued, with a rapidly increasing trade; they keep a full and complete stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries and drugs, and are also largely engaged in buying grain and shipping to Chicago and Eastern markets. He married, March 9, 1869, Lucy A. Heffelfinger; she was born in Ohio; they have by this union three children now living, viz., Otis, Miley and Olie.

C. A. SMITH, general merchant, firm of Smith & Hartley, Chrisman; born in Highland Co., Ohio, Aug. 24, 1836, where he engaged in farming and stock dealing until July, 1861, when he enlisted in the 2d Ohio V. C., as private, and remained with the above command until the close of the war; he served under Buell and Burnside in the West, during which time he was in many severe engagements; among them Pea Ridge, Knoxville and Cumberland Gap; he was transferred with Burnside's command to the Eastern Army, in the spring of 1864, serving with his command, then under Custer, in all his battles; afterward with Sheridan, with whom he remained until the close of the war, participating in all the severe engagements with the army, under the above Generals; fought in the Shenandoah Valley, Stone River, Wilderness, etc.; he was promoted in 1864, to Lieutenant of Co. L, which position he held until being mustered out of service in October, 1865. He then visited his home in Ohio for a short time, when, coming West, he engaged in general

merchandising trade at Cherry Point, Ross Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., until 1872, when, upon the formation of Chrisman, he located here in his present business, being the pioneer merchant of Chrisman; he associated with Mr. J. S. Hartley in the fall of 1873, under the firm name of Smith & Hartley, and has been doing a very successful and constantly increasing business. He married Sept. 9, 1870, to Martha Scott, her parents being among the early pioneers of Edgar Co. Mr. Smith was Postmaster at Cherry Point, from 1866 to 1872; was appointed Postmaster at Chrisman in 1872, which office he has since held.

ALLEN SLY, retired farmer; P. O. Chrisman; one of the pioneers of Prairie Tp., Edgar Co.; born in Northamptonshire, England, Aug. 15, 1827, where he lived until 24 years of age, being engaged in farming until the above age, when he emigrated to America; landing in New York Feb. 1, 1852, going directly to Pennsylvania, he engaged in railroading for two months, when he came to Edgar Co., Ill., and settled in Prairie Tp. in the spring of 1852; here he worked as farm laborer for five years, when he purchased forty acres of land, which he improved until 1860, when he added, by purchase, forty acres more; in 1865, he purchased one hundred and twenty acres, and, in 1868, forty acres, making a farm of two hundred and forty acres, all in one body, which he worked and improved until 1875, when he sold his entire farm, and retired from hard labor; he then purchased his present place, containing sixty acres, upon which he has a fine residence, located just northeast of the village of Chrisman, and known as Chrisman Park. He married Jan. 8, 1848, to Eliza Boone; she was born in Northamptonshire, England, Nov. 28, 1824. Mr. Sly has filled the office of School Director for six years.

COMMER SMICK, farmer and stock-raiser, Secs. 28 and 29; P. O. Cherry Point City; born in Salem Co., New Jersey, Jan. 10, 1812, where he engaged in farming and teaming until 18 years of age, when he removed to Delaware; for three years engaged in teaming; from there to Pennsylvania, where he worked at farming and teaming until 1850, when he came West and located in Edgar Co., Ill.,

working upon a farm for five years, when he settled upon his present place, where he has since lived; he owns 253 acres of well-improved land, which he has bought since he came here, entering 80 acres in 1850. at \$1.25 per acre, and has since added by purchase as he has been able to; the above property, he has secured by his own hard labor, energy and perseverance. He married, Oct. 3, 1867, to Emeline Madden; she was a native of Kentucky; they are the parents of six children—John W., Charles E., Mary Jane and Jacob P. (the last two being twins), Hannah A. and Lucilla.

ISAAC SCOTT, farmer and merchant; P. O. Chrisman; one of the pioneers of Prairie Tp., Secs. 13 and 24; born in Prairie Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., in 1843, where he resided until 1868, when he removed to his present place, where he has since resided; being engaged in farming and attending school until he attained his majority; when he remained with his father two years, and at the age of 23, he engaged in farming and trading upon his own account, which business he has since successfully followed. He owns 288 acres of well-improved land in Ross Tp., and 37 acres of timber in townships adjoining his home farm, and store being located two miles north of Chrisman. He married Dec. 24, 1866, to Sarah E. Crow; she was born in Kentucky Oct. 27, 1836; three children were born to them, viz., Emily C., born Aug. 10, 1869; Benjamin F., born Sept. 8, 1870; Carrie B., born July 21, 1872. Mrs. Scott died July 13, 1878, of consumption after three years of patient suffering.

HARVEY STUBBS, insurance and stationery, Chrisman; one of the pioneer business men of Chrisman; born in Union Co., Ind., Oct. 10, 1839; he removed when quite young with his parents to Marion Co., Ind., living there until 1855; then to Decatur Co., Ind., where he engaged in farming until 1858; then to Paris Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., until 1861, when he engaged in a saw-mill at Vermilion for one year; then he removed to Elbridge Tp., and followed school-teaching for four years; returning to Vermilion, he served as clerk in a general store one year; he then removed to the village of Kansas, where he served as clerk in a grocery and

hardware store for three years; he then formed a partnership and purchased the above business of his employers which he carried on for two years. In November, 1872, he sold his interest in the above business and located in the above business at Chrisman, which he continued for a short time, when he sold out and engaged in his present business, which he has since successfully followed. He married, August, 1863, to Martha J. Miller; she was born in Preble Co., Ohio; one child was born to them—Maggie J., born Oct. 7, 1866. Mrs. Stubbs died Dec. 5, 1866. Mr. Stubbs' marriage with Judith H. Lansdown was celebrated Jan. 1, 1868; one child was born to them which died in infancy. Mrs. S. died June 22, 1878.

THEODORE SCHANCE, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 25; P. O. Cherry Point City; born in Sweden Dec. 25, 1827, where he learned and worked at the machinist trade until 24 years of age; when he emigrated to America landing in New York Aug. 22, 1851; he then went to Jamestown, N. Y., where he worked at his trade for seven years; when, in 1858, he removed to Edgar Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., where he engaged in blacksmithing for three years; then to Cherry Point, and worked at his trade for several years; then removed upon his farm in Sec. 33, Ross Tp., living there five years; when, in 1874, he located upon his present place, where he has since continued to live. He owns 415 acres of land, all under cultivation, which he has earned by his own hard labor and industry. He married in Pennsylvania Caroline Jones; she was born in Sweden; they are the parents of two children now living—Clarence E., born April 13, 1855; John G., born April 7, 1864.

JAMES A. TUCKER, general merchant and Postmaster, firm of Tucker & Jenness, Cherry Point City; born in Edgar Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., Nov. 16, 1843, where he attended school, and engaged in farming during his youth; when he taught school four winters, and engaged one season in a saw-mill. In December, 1870, he engaged in partnership with James Boles in the grocery trade at Cherry Point City, continuing in the same until the following year, when he purchased the interest of his partner and continued the business alone until 1872, when he admitted as

partner I. N. Wells, which partnership continued until December of the same year, when, buying the interest of his partner, he continued alone until August, 1873, when he admitted S. D. Jenness and Charles Fair, under the firm name of J. A. Tucker & Co., continuing under the style until the following spring; when Mr. Fair selling his interest in the business to the other partners, the firm changed to Tucker & Jenness, which has since continued under the above style. They are the only merchants of the place, and have a constantly-increasing trade. His wife's maiden name was Catherine E. Bush; she was born in Ohio May 2, 1847; they are the parents of three children now living, viz., Alvin G., Bertie E. and Jessie M., and one deceased—Mertie J., died May 14, 1873.

S. W. THAYER, general merchant, Chrisman; born in Norfolk Co., Mass., Nov. 6, 1851, where he lived until 10 years of age, when he came alone to Chicago, where he remained clerking a few years, when in 1866, he went to Douglas Co., Ill., and taught school two years; then as clerk at Arcola one year; he then went to Cincinnati, where he clerked for two years in the wholesale dry goods trade; returning to Illinois, he located at Newman in the dry goods and clothing business for two years; selling out in 1874, he was engaged as traveling salesman for two years, with the jobbing house of Lockwood, Nichols & Tice, jobbers of hats, caps, gents' furnishing goods, etc., at Cincinnati, during which time he also run a clothing house at Robinson, Crawford Co., Ill.; in 1876, he purchased his present store at Chrisman, which he has since successfully continued, keeping a full and complete stock of general merchandise; he owns 160 acres of well-improved land in Douglas Co., one mile from Arcola, and other real estate in Douglas and Edgar Cos., valued at \$10,000, all unincumbered; landing in Chicago all alone at 10 years of age, he, with a capital of 50 cents, has accumulated all of the above property by his own hard labor, industry and careful business management.

DANIEL M. TRIPLETT, farming and stock; P. O. Cherry Point; the subject of this sketch was born in Frederick Co., Va., June 24, 1798. He married Miss Elsie

Mitchell in January, 1828; she was born in Fauquier Co., Va.; they had two children, one living, viz., Mary C.; his second wife was Miss Emeline Rogers; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., and died January, 1853; they were married in November, 1847; they had one child, viz., George. He lived in Virginia until Aug. 4, 1829, and was brought up on the farm; he then went to Franklin Co., Ohio, and, in 1839, he came to Illinois and settled in Edgar Co., at Martin's Point; engaged in farming, remained two years; he then went to Lawrence Co., Ind., and remained one year, when he returned to Edgar Co., and took management of Mr. Neff's farm near Paris; remained four years; he then came to his present place. He has held position of Road Commissioner six years. He owns 318 acres in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

J. S. WALLACE, farmer; P. O. Chrisman; one of the pioneers of Edgar Co.; born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 8, 1823, living there until 11 years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to Indiana, living one year, when he came to Edgar Co., Ill., and located in what is now known as Brouillett Tp., Ill., in 1835; here he engaged in farming, with the exception of five years, when he lived in Piatt Co., Ill., until he removed upon his present place, Dec. 24, 1872, a period of thirty-seven years; he owns 277 acres of well-improved land in Brouillett Tp., and two acres in the town of Chrisman, upon which he erected a fine residence in 1873; his removal to Chrisman was prompted by a desire to give his children better opportunities to attend churches and schools. He married, Nov. 12, 1843, to Lucinda L. Patterson; she was born in Ohio, May 10, 1821; they had by this union six children, four of whom are now living—Mary P., John B., Allen M. and Margaret A.; Mrs. W. died Nov. 10, 1857; his marriage to Mrs. Ann Belt was celebrated Oct. 31, 1858; her maiden name was Ann Bellus; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 8, 1828; they have two children now living by this union—Jesse C. and Lucinda N.

J. M. WELCH, physician and surgeon, Chrisman; born in Annapolis, Parke Co., Ind., Nov. 26, 1845; he began his academical studies when 16 years of age,

when he entered the Bloomingdale Academy and graduated from the above in 1866; he then engaged in teaching for three years; in 1871, he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. A. Goldsberry, of Annapolis, Ind., for two years, and taking one course of lectures at Miami College, Ohio; in March, 1873, he located in Chrisman, and practiced medicine three years, when he returned to Miami College, and graduated in the spring of 1877; he then located permanently in Chrisman; he is one of the first settled physicians in town, being preceded by about one week by Dr. Guy. He enlisted March, 1865, in 154th Ind. V. I.; went South, remaining till the close of the war; mustered out with his regiment at Winchester, Va., in August of the same year. He married Nov. 24, 1874, to Mary E. Cunningham; she was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Nov. 22, 1854; they have one child by this union—Jessie, born Aug. 13, 1877.

W. S. WALTRIP, hardware, Chrisman; born in Coles Co., Ill., Nov. 21, 1850, where he engaged in farming until 1871, when he taught school for two years; in 1873, he located in the hardware and grocery business in Chrisman, Edgar Co., Ill., under the firm name of Waltrip Bros.; in 1874, he closed out his stock of groceries and confined his business to hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., running in connection with his store a shop in which he makes all kinds of tinware, does general jobbing, roofing, etc.; in 1875, he purchased the interest of his brother since which time he has continued the above business very successfully; he also owns eighty acres of land five miles from Chris-

man, in Ross Tp. He married Dec. 24, 1872, to Sarah J. White, born in Coles Co., Ill.; she died June 16, 1875, leaving no children; his marriage with Mary E. Barkley was celebrated Sept. 5, 1876; she was born in Edgar Co. Sept. 15, 1856. Mr. Waltrip now holds the office of Town Clerk of Ross Tp.

JOSEPH WEAVER, furniture and undertaker and Justice of the Peace, Chrisman; firm of Weaver & Matheny; born in Coles Co., Ill., Oct. 20, 1840, where he learned and worked at the trade of carpenter and builder until Sept. 10, 1861, when he enlisted in the Fremont Ranger Battalion, and was at once sent to the front in 1862; he was transferred to the 3d Mo. V. C., in which regiment he remained until the close of the war, being in active service nearly four years; he was in many severe engagements, among them Little Rock, Saline River, Little Missouri, Hartsville and many others, under Fremont; after the removal of the above officer, he served under Steele, then Reynolds, of the 7th Army Corps; he was promoted to the office of Lieutenant of Co. H, in the fall of 1863, and with his regiment was mustered out of service at Little Rock., Ark., in the summer of 1865. He then returned to Charleston, Coles Co., where he engaged at his trade until 1873, when he removed to Chrisman and engaged in contracting and building for one year, and, in 1874, he engaged in the above business which he has since successfully followed. He married in August, 1864, to Harriet Ingle; she was born in Washington Co., Ind. Mr. Weaver has held the office of Village Trustee, and is now serving his second year as Justice of the Peace.

GRAND VIEW TOWNSHIP.

JACOB AUGUSTUS, deceased; one of the early settlers of this county, and whose portrait appears in this work; was born in the State of Virginia Oct. 21, 1793; when quite a small boy, he moved to Jefferson Co., Ky., where he resided until April, 1831, engaged in farming, when he moved to Edgar Co., settling in this township, where he lived upon his

farm up to the time of his death, July 12, 1864. He was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners August, 1838, for the short term, and re-elected in 1839, serving upon the Board until August, 1842. He married Miss Cornelia Owens, of Jefferson Co., Ky., in the year 1815; they had a family of eleven children, five living—Frederick R.,

Shapley O., Larz A., Henry Ward, Mary E. (now Mrs. H. J. Hogue, of Kansas, in this county). Mr. Augustus was a man of strong and vigorous mind; as a public officer, he was prompt in the discharge of his duties, and it might with truth be said, he was one of the best officers the county ever had; as a neighbor, he was kind, and beloved by all; positive in his opinions and convictions, strictly upright and honest in all his dealings, prompt in all his acts and business; a member of the Christian Church, in good standing, always ready to aid in the work of the Church, donating largely to the building of churches and support of the ministry; it can be truthfully said of him that he was an "upright and just man."

JOHN D. AUGUSTUS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Grand View; is another old settler and pioneer of the county, and a native of Jefferson Co., Ky.; was born Nov. 13, 1822, and lived at his native place until the age of 25; his chances of getting an education were very poor, his father dying in 1822; as Mr. Augustus grew up to be a young man, the duties of looking after the farm and family devolved upon him, so that he was left but little chance of going to school. He came to Edgar Co. in 1852; located at Dudley, where he remained about eleven years; then came to his present residence. Was married July 27, 1848, to Miss Mary Sisson, of his native county; they have a family of five children—two boys and three girls. Began business for himself with but little assistance; now, by hard work, economy and good management, he has a nice farm of 114 acres, of good land, well improved, valued at about \$65 per acre; he is a man standing well in the community; has a good name and reputation, which he has earned by being honest and straightforward in his business transactions.

HENRY BRINKERHOFF, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 11; P. O. Grand View; is a native of Bergen Co., N. J.; his father also was a native of New Jersey, and his grandfather, who was one of the first settlers of New Jersey, was a native of Amsterdam, Holland; Mr. Brinkerhoff was born March 3, 1813, he and his brother George being twins; left his native place at the age of 21, and came to Knox Co.,

Ind.; he remained in the State of Indiana until 1847, when he came to Edgar Co. Was married Oct. 11, 1838, to Miss Calphurnia Helms, of Sullivan Co., Ind.; she passed away May 11, 1848, leaving a family of two children—Jacob (now deceased) and Ann; married his present wife in 1849, who was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Edgar Co. at the time of marriage; her maiden name was Miss Rhoda Yowell; they have a family of seven boys. He began business for himself at the age of 21; learned the trade of manufacturing wagons and buggies; this he followed as a business until about 1852; then began farming; he has accumulated by his own efforts 1,080 acres of fine land, located in Edgar Co.; he is a man well known and respected by many friends, and is known as one of the more prominent and better class of citizens of Edgar Co.

GEORGE BRINKERHOFF, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 25; P. O. Grand View; is another of the old settlers and pioneers of Edgar Co., and a native of Bergen Co., N. J.; he was born March 3, 1813; lived at his native place until he was 22 years old; moved to Sullivan Co., Ind., in 1834, where he remained until 1848; then came to Edgar Co., and located on the farm he now owns; during his boyhood, he had but little chance of gaining an education, but by a considerable amount of perseverance on his part he became a fair scholar. Was married May 12, 1837, to Miss Sarah A. Hadden, of Indiana; they have a family of seven children, four boys and three girls. Began business for himself at the age of 22; never had but little assistance from his people; now, by hard work and good management, he has a nice property of 564 acres of good land, and has also given one son eighty acres, located in Embarrass Tp. Mr. Brinkerhoff is an old settler who has earned a good name and reputation by honesty and industry, and is known as one of the solid, substantial men of Edgar Co.

THOS. W. DAWSON, merchant, Conlogue; is a native of Edgar Co., Hunter being his native township; was born April 19, 1839; lived at his birthplace until he was 21; then enlisted in Co. H., 29th I. V. I.; remained in the army three years; was mustered out at Natchez, Miss., Oct. 7, 1864. Upon his return from the army,

he remained at home little over one year, then went to Topeka, Kan.; here he remained until 1874; then returned to Edgar Co. and began merchandising at his present location. Was married March 11, 1875, to Miss Florence E. Hearst, who, at the time of marriage was a resident of Henderson Co., Ill.; they have one child—Cora. He has been engaged in business at his present location about four years; has not attempted to do a larger business than his trade demands, but is conducting it on a safe and sound basis, and is representing Conlogue in the line of merchandise; is a man that has the confidence of the community, and as is claimed by many of them, the right man in the right place.

J. R. FRANCIS, farmer; P. O. Dudley; is a native of Kanawha Co., Va., his parents moving to Ohio when he was 2 years old; this was in 1828; he remained there until 1844, then came to Edgar Co.; has since resided here; lived at his present residence since 1858; he succeeded during his boyhood in securing a fair education, which was mainly by his own efforts. Was married April 3, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth C. Harbold, of Kentucky; she died in December, 1851, leaving one child—A. B.; at the time of marriage a resident of Edgar Co. Married his present wife in August, 1852; her maiden name was Christiana Clapp, a native of North Carolina; they have five children—Elizabeth C. (now Mrs. C. W. Clark, of Edgar Tp.), I. A., S. O., J. R. and Luro. Mr. Francis now has a nice farm of 210 acres of first-class land, well improved, located adjoining the town of Dudley; he is a man that has a reputation particularly of minding his own business and keeping his own counsel, and is known as one of the solid, substantial men of Grand View Tp., and at the time of marriage, a resident of Edgar Co.

JOHN P. GANO, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Grand View; is another of the old settlers of Edgar Co., and a native of Scott Co., Ky.; was born June 5, 1809; at the age of 16, he began serving an apprenticeship at the hatter's trade; this he learned and followed as a business until 1833; while engaged in this business, he traveled over several different States; leaving his trade, he engaged in the lum-

ber trade in Scott Co., which he followed until 1852; at this date he closed out his business and came to Edgar Co. and located on his present farm; he now owns a farm of 300 acres of first-class land, well improved and valued at about \$70 per acre; this he has accumulated by his own hard work, economy and good management. Was married Feb. 12, 1835, to Miss Eleanor T. Boyce, of his native county; they had a family of six children, four of whom are still living—two boys and two girls. Mr. Gano is a man that has a good name and reputation, which he has gained by having been honorable in his business transactions, and is known as one of the better and more prominent citizens of Edgar Co.

GEORGE A. GILBERT, merchant, Dudley; is a native of Augusta Co., Va., his parents coming to Edgar Co. when he was one year old; this was in 1837; during his early life, he succeeded in getting a good education, which he has found of much advantage to him during his business experience. Was married June 18, 1878, to Miss Sarah C. Kime, of Edgar Co. Began business for himself at the age of 21, at carpentering, which he followed until 1871, then began his life at merchandising; this business he has followed for about five years; from the time of beginning, has had good success; now has a fine business, which he is conducting with credit to himself and his friends, and is already known as a merchant of considerable promise in Edgar Co.

FRANCIS M. HUSTON, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 26; P. O. Grand View; is another of the old settlers and natives of Edgar Co., Grand View being his native township; was born March 20, 1839; during his boyhood, he had but little chance of getting an education, there being nothing but the old system of subscription schools. Was married March 22, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Zimmerly, also a native of Edgar Co.; they have three children—Charles E. Susan and John. Began business for himself at the age of 21; now, by hard work and good management, he has a nice property of 200 acres of good land, well improved. Mr. Huston is a man that has earned a good name and reputation by honest and straightforward dealing with his friends, and is known as

one of the reliable and more prominent class of citizens of Grand View Tp.

JONATHAN HINDS, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 23; P. O. Conlogue; is another of the old settlers and pioneers of the county, and a native of Washington Co., Ind.; was born Oct. 13, 1830; lived at his native place until the age of 19; then came to Edgar Co. and located at his present residence; during his boyhood, he had but little chance of going to school, having the advantage of nothing but subscription schools. Was married Aug. 7, 1851, to Miss Sarah Zimmerly, of Edgar Co.; have a family of eight children—six boys and two girls. He began business for himself at the age of 21; now, by hard work, economy and good management, he has 366 acres of fine land, 240 of which is his home farm; Mr. Hinds is a man full of life and energy; in 1877, he erected one of the finest dwelling-houses in Grand View Tp.; he is a man that has earned a good name and reputation by having been honorable in his business transactions, and is known as one of the solid, substantial men of Edgar Co.

SAMUEL L. HUSTON, farmer; P. O. Conlogue; is a native of Edgar Co., and son of Samuel and Mary Huston, who were old pioneers of the county. He was born May 7, 1842; has always been a resident of the county since his birth. In May, 1861, being then 19 years old, he enlisted in Co. K, 34th I. V. I., and remained in the service three years and eight months, or until the close of the war. Was married January 18, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Brinkerhoff, of Edgar Co.; they have a family of four children—George M. C., Emma J., Eddie E. and Ida M. Began business for himself at the age of 24. He engaged in farming, which business he has since followed; by hard work and economy he now has a nice farm of 100 acres well improved, valued at about \$60 per acre. He is a man standing well in the community; has a good name and reputation, and is known as one of the straightforward, honest men of Grand View Township.

CORNELIUS HICKMAN, Sr., farmer; P. O. Grand View; is a native of Loudoun Co., Va.; lived at his native place until the age of 15; his people then moving to Preble Co., Ohio; this was in 1832. In

1846, Mr. Hickman came to Edgar Co.; he has a good business education which he has gained by experience, having been put behind the counter selling goods when he was 10 years old. Was married May 26, 1836, to Miss Catharine Sherer, of Ohio; they have a family of eight children, three boys and five girls. He began business for himself at the age of 20; had no assistance from his father. Now, by hard work and good management he has, after giving his children 500 acres, his home farm of 160 acres of fine land well improved. He is a man that has always helped any public enterprise; he has built mills and solicited railroads; in fact, has done anything and everything that would build up the country. Has a good name and reputation which he has gained by having been honest and honorable in his business transactions. Now, in his old age can look back with satisfaction on his efforts to educate his children, and accumulate property for them.

PETER HUSTON, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Grand View; is another old settler of the county, and a native of Washington Co., Va., as was also his father; they came to Edgar Co. in 1834; Mr. Huston, at this time was about 4 years old; during his boyhood, he had the advantage of nothing but subscription schools, and those sometimes three miles from his home; began business for himself at the age of 24, at carpentering, which he followed for eleven years, then began farming; at the time of beginning business for himself, he had no assistance; now he and his brother Robert own the principal interest in the old home farm of 240 acres, to which they have added 70 acres; they are men standing well in the community, and classed among the honest, straightforward men of the county. Their mother, now nearly 75 years old, is living with them, as is also his only sister; the family relations are kept up as in years gone by, and but for their ages and old business qualifications, would still be as they were in childhood.

SAMUEL JACKSON, merchant, Grand View; is another of the natives of Edgar Co., Grand View being his native township; was born March 26, 1832; lived at his native place until the age of 23; then made a trip to Warren Co., Iowa, where he remained about six years;

while there, was engaged in various kinds of business: also held the office of Constable for six years while there; in 1861, he came back to Edgar Co., and engaged in farming and school-teaching until 1868, when he engaged in his present business; he began merchandising with but little money or goods; now he has a nice little business, which he is conducting on a good basis. Was married in May, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Rhoads, of Edgar Co., Sims being her native township; they have a family of ten children, three boys and seven girls. Mr. Jackson is a man well known in the county; has a good name and reputation, which he has gained by having been honest and straightforward in his business affairs.

DAVID R. KIME, miller, Grand View; the subject of this sketch is a native of Randolph Co., N. C.; was born Jan. 14, 1824; left his native place at the age of 21 and came to Edgar Co.; this was in 1845; has been engaged in the milling business the principal part of the time since he has been in the State. Was married March 14, 1850, to Miss Tempe M. Clapp, of Orange Co., N. C.; they have a family of three children—Sarah C., John O. and Mary M. He began business for himself at the age of 21; now he has 586 acres of land located in different parts. Has always been a friend to the churches and schools; has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for the last twenty-five years; is a man that has a good name and reputation for honesty and square dealing, and is one of the solid, substantial men of Grand View Township.

STRODDER KING, physician and surgeon, Grand View; is a native of Clark Co., Ill.; was born Oct. 31, 1852; he is only a recent settler in Edgar Co., but being one of the professional men and one of good ability, is destined to rank high as a physician and surgeon. After having completed his literary studies at Marshall, Ill., he began the study of medicine at the age of 21, attending the Chicago Medical College; he graduated in 1874, his first practice being at Martinsville, where he remained nearly one year, and in July, 1877, he located at his present residence; here by a close attention to business, though he has had much competition, he has secured the principal

practice; though he has not been in the county long, he is still well and favorably known by the old, reliable physicians of the county; this alone is a guarantee of his ability.

SAMUEL R. MURPHY, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Conlogue; is another of the old settlers and pioneers of Edgar Co., and a native of Wood Co., Va., was born Jan. 24, 1824; lived at his native place until the age of 13, his parents then moving to Edgar Co.; this was in 1837. During his boyhood, he had but little opportunity of going to school, though by home study he became a fair scholar. Was married in March, 1859, to Miss Mary Cline, of Virginia, but at the time of marriage a resident of Edgar Co.; they have a family of five children, two boys and three girls. Began business for himself at the age of 21; had but little assistance from his father. In 1850, he took a trip to California, remaining there nearly four years mining and merchandising; here he was quite fortunate, and but for sickness, had good opportunities of accumulating money; after several misfortunes, he still owns a nice farm of 175 acres of good land and has lately built one of the finest residences of Grand View Tp. He is a man standing well in the community and known as one among the more prominent and better class of citizens of Edgar Co.

ROBERT MOSLEY, retired, Grand View; is a native of Montgomery Co., Ky.; his father was a native of Buckingham Co., Va.; the name of Mosley being of English origin; he was born Sept. 23, 1815, and lived at his native place until the age of 23; then came to Illinois; this was in 1838; he has since spent his time in Coles and Edgar Cos.; he has been engaged in mercantile business the principal part of the time during his residence in these two counties. Was married Aug. 19, 1844, to Miss Isabella Smith, of Belmont Co., Ohio, but at the time of marriage a resident of Edgar Co.; they have five children, four boys and one girl. Mr. Mosley has always given his support to any enterprise that he deemed for the public good; has been unfortunate in business several times, but still owns a good property; is an old settler and pioneer of the county, and one that has done much to develop her resources.

SAMUEL MINK, farmer; P. O. Grand View; is a native of Loudoun Co., Va.; was born Dec. 9, 1824; lived at his native place until about 6 years old; his parents moved to Preble Co., Ohio, 1830; Mr. Mink lived in Ohio until he was 22; then made his first trip to Edgar Co.; remained here about five years; moved back to Ohio in 1849; remained there about ten years; then came to Edgar Co., where he has since resided; he never had but little opportunity of gaining an education, having the advantage of nothing but the old system of subscription schools. Was married in November, 1846, to Miss Anna Sherer, of Ohio; she passed away March 28, 1864, leaving a family of eight children, four boys and four girls; married his present wife in 1867, who was Miss Mary Miller, a resident of Edgar Co. at the time of marriage; they have six children by this marriage, two boys and four girls. Mr. Mink began business for himself at the age of 15; had no help from his people; now, by his own hard work, he has a farm of 186 acres, where he lives, and 100 acres in Dent Co., Mo.; he is an energetic, go-ahead man, and known as one of the solid, substantial men of Grand View Tp.

DANIEL McMULLEN, farmer; P. O. Grand View; is a native of Loudoun Co., Va.; was born April 14, 1816; lived at his native place until the age of 19; then came to Edgar Co.; this was in 1835; had but little chance of getting an education, but by home study and good observation he became a fair scholar. Was married Nov. 28, 1839, to Miss Mary Tipton, of Madison Co., Ky.; they have a family of four children—Martha A., Henry C., Daniel W. and Sophronia. He began business for himself at the age of 23; had but little assistance from his people; now, by his own hard work, economy and good management, he has a nice farm of 125 acres; he is an old settler that has earned a good name and reputation by having been honest and upright in his business affairs, and is known as one of the straight-forward men of Grand View Tp.

ALLEN K. MOSELEY, physician and surgeon, Grand View; is a native of Coles Co., Ill.; lived at his birthplace until about 15 years old, his people then moving to Edgar Co.; this was in 1859; they located in the town of Kansas. In

1861, being 17 years old, he enlisted in Co. H, 68th I. V. I.; had been in the service but a short time until he was discharged, on account of having received a sunstroke, July 4, 1861. Upon his arrival home, he began the study of telegraphy, which he learned and followed until the spring of 1864, then engaged with A. M. Lyons, hardware merchant, of Terre Haute; here he remained but a short time, when he enlisted again, this time in Co. C, 4th Ind. V. I.; remaining in the service the time until the close of the rebellion. Began the study of medicine July 1, 1865, attending the Chicago Medical College; began his first practice in his native place, Oakland, Coles Co.; practiced there two years, and then went to Martinsville, Cass Co.; remained here also about two years; from there, came to his present residence, where he has been practicing nearly five years; through energy and a close attention to business, he now has a fine practice; though a young man, he is already known as one among the better physicians of the county, and bids fair to stand among the first of his profession.

A. W. NEWTON, physician and surgeon, Grand View; is a native of Westmoreland Co., Va.; was born June 27, 1806; left his parents at the age of 13, and made his home with an older brother, Wm., a resident of Albany, N. Y.; this brother gave him the advantage of a good literary education, he being possessed of nearly five millions of money; Isaac Newton, of steamboat notoriety, was also an older brother. Began the study of medicine at the age of 18, under old Dr. Rogers of New York City; in 1832, he graduated at the old Pennsylvania University of Medicine; in 1835, he emigrated to Kentucky and took up his residence near Paris, Bourbon Co.; he practiced medicine in that State about twenty-eight years. has been in constant practice forty-one years; was in the army of the rebellion as a surgeon nearly two years; came to Edgar Co. in 1870; though not so old a settler as many, is still known as one among the prominent men of his class. has already, by his pleasant genial ways, won a large circle of friends; his name being mentioned with that of the prominent men and old physicians of Edgar Co.

EVALINE O'HAIR, farming; P. O. Grand View; widow of John H. O'Hair (now deceased), who was one of the old settlers of the county, and a native of Kentucky; he was a man of energy and ability; beginning business for himself at the age of 21. Was married March 27, 1859, to Miss Evaline Swango, of Ken-

ta. Mrs. O'Hair now has a nice home and good property of 140 acres, 100 acres of which Mr. O'Hair left at the time of his death, which occurred Oct. 7, 1872. He was a man well known in the community; had a good name and reputation, which he had gained by honesty and integrity.

M. ROWE, Dudley; physician and surgeon; is a native of Yorkshire, England; came to the United States when he was 18; this was in 1852; his first residence was in Dubuque, Iowa; here he remained about ten years; in 1862, he removed to La Salle Co., Ill., where he lived about three years; spent one year at Cincinnati attending medical college; in 1866, he located in Grand View, where he remained about one and a half years; then came to his present residence, where he has lived nearly eleven years. He began the study of medicine at the age of 27; began studying with L. B. Larkin and Francis Bry, of La Salle, Ill.; then attended the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, where he finished his medical education. Was married March 4, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth P. Kennedy, of Dubuque, Iowa; she died in October, 1861; married his present wife Sept. 21, 1865, who was Miss Rosa E. House, of Washington Co., Vt.; they have a family of four children—Anna E., Charlie K., Nellie D. and Herbert B. Mr. Rowe is a well-known physician; socially, mentally and physically he is certainly fitted for the profession he has chosen; though not so old in years and practice as some other physicians of the county, he is looked upon as one among the better men of his profession.

B. A. RINGLAND, merchant, Dudley; is a native of Washington Co., Penn.; was born July 29, 1825; lived at his native place until the age of 24; his first journey from home was to California, where he remained two years, mining and prospecting; returned to his native place in

1851; here he remained until the spring of 1853; when he went to Alfonte, Ind.; remaining there three years; then came to Coles Co., Ill.; lived there two years; in the fall of 1858, he came to Edgar Co. In 1854, he engaged in mercantile business at his present location; this he has since followed in connection with grain-buying and attending the duties of Postmaster, with the exception of being on his farm a portion of the time; Mr. Ringland is the leading business man of Dudley; has a good name and reputation, which he has earned by being honest and upright in his business transactions, and is known as one of the substantial men of Grand View Tp. Was married June 23, 1853, to Miss Mary E. Smith, of Edgar Co.; They have a family of eight children—four boys and four girls.

E. SWARTS, physician and surgeon, Grand View; is a native Wayne Co., Ohio; was born July 24, 1835; began the study of medicine in 1850, at Attica, Ind., with Dr. Whitehall; after a few years' practice he concluded not to follow his profession any longer; he engaged in different enterprises for a space of twelve years; and then began reviewing with Dr. A. M. Henry, of Mattoon, Ill., and began practicing again in 1874; located at his present residence in 1875. Was married March 9, 1856, to Miss Hannah Randall, of Danville, Vt., but at the time of marriage a resident of Williamsport, Ind.; they have one child—James A. Though he has not been located very long at his present residence he is well known, and, through energy and a close attention to business, he has a good practice, and is already known as one among the leading young physicians of the county.

D. J. SHERER, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Grand View; is a native of Preble Co., Ohio, and son of D. J. Sherer, an old Revolutionary soldier, who died at Grand View, June 14, 1866, aged 82 years. He was born May 4, 1827, and lived at his native place until the age of 21; at this age, he began the study of medicine at New Hope, Ohio, with Dr. G. W. Dickey; he remained with this gentleman about three years. During this time, he attended and became a graduate of medicine at the E. M. Institute of Cincinnati. In 1852,

he began practicing in Eaton, Ohio, but remained only a short time, when he went to Madison Co., Ind., where he practiced a little over three years. Though he had a fine practice, he became tired of his profession; gave it up entirely, and, in 1856, returned to Ohio, where he remained about nine years. In 1865, he came to Edgar Co., and located on the farm where he now resides; he has a nice little farm and a good home; has devoted a portion of his time of late years to grape culture. Is a pleasing and congenial gentleman, not at all of a penurious nature; he has not made so much of an effort to accumulate property as he has to enjoy life; but is still known as one of the responsible, reliable men of Grand View Tp.

DEMETRIUS SIMS, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 13; P. O. Grand View; is another old settler and a native of Monroe Co., Ky.; was born Oct. 22, 1837; lived at his native place until nearly 21; then came to Edgar Co., and located in Paris, where he engaged in mercantile business; this, he followed about thirteen years; then bought the farm where he now lives. He began business for himself at the age of 21. Now, by hard work and economy, after several losses, he has a nice farm of eighty-two acres, valued at about \$75 per acre. Mr. Sims is a business man that has a good name and reputation for honesty and square dealing, and is known as one of the straightforward men of Grand View Tp.

JEFFERSON SHRODER, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Dudley; is another of the old settlers and pioneers of Edgar Co.; a native of Oldham Co., Ky.; was born May 22, 1822; his parents moving to this county when he was 6 years old; they located one mile east of Mr. Shroder's present residence. He was married in February, 1848, to Miss Sarah J. Flack, of Lincoln Co., Ky.; she passed away in the fall of 1849. Married his present wife, who was a younger sister of his first wife, in April, 1852. Began business for himself at the age of 25, his father giving him some unimproved land, which he has improved and erected nice buildings upon; so, that now it is valued at about \$70 per acre. Mr. Shroder is an old settler that has done much to improve and develop the country; has always done his share toward

supporting any public enterprise that he deemed for the public good. Has been a member of the M. E. Church for about twenty-five years, and is known as one of the solid, substantial men of Grand View Tp.

JAMES M. SLUSS, farmer; P. O. Grand View; is an old settler of Edgar Co., and a native of Clark Co., Ky.; was born Feb. 21, 1809; lived at his native place until he was about 22 years old; leaving home at this age, he went South; engaged in buying and selling horses; in 1834, he engaged in mercantile business in Bloomington, Ind., with a younger brother; this he followed until 1842; then engaged in farming, a few years, in Clark Co., and in 1850, came to Edgar Co. During his early life, he had but little opportunity of getting an education, though by his own efforts he succeeded in becoming a fair scholar. Was married in February, 1840, to Miss Martha J. Moore, a native of Clark Co., Ill.; she passed away in December, 1856, leaving five children (four still living)—three girls and one boy. He began business for himself at the age of 18; after many misfortunes and losses, he still owns a nice little farm of seventy-four acres of good land; he is a man that has earned a good name and reputation by having been honorable in his business affairs, and is known as one of the straightforward, honest men of Grand View Tp.

E. B. SMITH, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Grand View; is a native of Edgar Co., Grand View being his native township; during his boyhood, he had but little chance of getting an education, but by home study, close observation, and business experience, he now has a good, practical education. Was married Feb. 15, 1860, to Miss Catharine J. Bratton, of Washington Co., Penn.; they have a family of four children—Edward M., Minnie E., William O. and Anna D. Mr. Smith, by his own hard work and economy, coupled with good management, has accumulated, principally by his own efforts, 240 acres of land that in point of improvement is not equaled in the township; he is a man that has earned a good name and reputation by having been honorable and upright in his business transactions, and is known as one of the more promi-

nent and better class of citizens of the county.

HARRISON SHRODER, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Dudley; is another old settler and pioneer of Edgar Co.; is a native of Oldham Co., Ky.; was born July 2, 1818; came from his native place in Kentucky when he was 12 years old; received, principally by his own efforts, a common-school education. Was married Feb. 18, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Perisho, of Indiana; they have had three children—John L., Nancy C. (now deceased) and Rosann M. Began business for himself at the age of 21; had no assistance from his father; now, by hard work and economy, he has a fine property of 200 acres of fine land, 40 acres of timber, and his home farm of 160 acres, which is well improved, and good buildings; he has always helped any enterprise that he deemed for the public good; has given freely to churches, schools and the poor; has been a member of the M. E. Church for the last forty years; is a man that has earned a good name and reputation by being honest and upright in his dealings, and is known as one of the more prominent and better class of citizens of Edgar Co.

JAMES M. STEELE, retired physician, Grand View; is another of the old settlers and pioneers of Edgar Co.; is a native of Monroe Co., Va.; was born May 6, 1806; leaving his native place in 1835, he came west as far as Warren Co., Ohio, where he remained but a short time; he removed from there to Clinton Co., and lived there nearly one year and then came to Edgar Co.; this was in the fall of 1836; here he has since made his home. He began the study of medicine when he was 26, and attended the old Pennsylvania University of Medicine; he has been a practicing physician where he now lives for forty-two years; during this time, when in constant practice, he never refused to attend a case though he knew he would never receive pay for his time and trouble; he always tried to help young physicians who were worthy of help, and now, since he has ceased to practice, he has attended local and State societies and the National Conventions whenever possible for him to do so. He was married Sept. 12, 1838, to Miss Margaret I. Tate, of Augusta Co. Va., but at the time of marriage a resident

Edgar Co.; they have a family of four children—Nancy T. (now Mrs. H. Baker, of Abilene, Kan.), Anna E. (now Mrs. J. B. Lord, of Kansas, Edgar Co.), John M. (deceased) and James M. The Doctor is an old settler, that has earned a good name and reputation by having been honorable and upright in his business affairs, and is well known as a man ready to help any public enterprise that he deems for the public good. Has given his children the benefit of a thorough education, his girls being college graduates; his son, James M., now attending the Wabash College, of Indiana. He is known as one of the wealthy and more prominent class of citizens of Edgar Co.

A. J. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Grand View; is a native of Edgar Co., Grand View being his native township; he had no opportunity of going to college, but by improving what opportunities he had, has become a fair scholar; his father, Charles Smith, was one of the old settlers; came to the county in an early day; was an energetic, go-ahead man, leaving at his death, which occurred Feb. 11, 1868, nearly one thousand acres of fine land. A. J. was married Sept. 17, 1878, to Miss Anna Milburn, of Edgar Co., Sims being her native township. He is now living on the old home farm, of 308 acres, 108 of which belongs to him; he is a young man of good standing and reputation which he has earned by having been honorable in his dealings thus far in life, and is already known as one of the substantial men of Grand View Tp.

CHARLES A. SMITH, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Grand View; is another of the natives of Edgar Co., Grand View being his native township; was born Aug. 17, 1838; has always made his home in Edgar Co.; there are four brothers of them, sons of Charles and Maria Smith, who were early settlers and pioneers of the county, having come to the county about 1822. Was married Nov. 7, 1861, to Miss Susan A. Zink, also of Edgar Co. He began business for himself at the age of 21; has always been an energetic, go-ahead man; now owns a property of 290 acres, 160 of which is his home farm, nicely improved with good buildings; he has always interested himself in any public enterprise tending to the public good; has a

good name and reputation, which he has gained by honesty and square dealing, and is known as one of the solid, substantial men of Grand View Tp.

NANCY STONEBURNER, farming; P. O. Grand View; widow of Jacob Stoneburner (now deceased), who was one of the old pioneers of Edgar Co; he was a native of Loudoun Co., Va.; he lived at his native place until the age of 16, his parents then coming to Edgar Co.; this was in 1833; in the spring of 1834, his father located on the farm where Mrs. Stoneburner now resides; Mr. Stoneburner at his death, which occurred April 20, 1875, was aged 56; he had been a resident of the county for forty years; he was a man who had earned a good name and reputation by having been honorable and honest in his business affairs; was an energetic business man, leaving, at his death, 287 acres of fine land, well improved; he was a man ready to help any public enterprise that he deemed for the public good, and was known as one of the representative men of Grand View Tp.

Z. FRANK SHULTZ, merchant, Dudley; is a native of Edgar Co., Grand View being his native township; he has acquired a good, practical education, by close observation and experience; this, coupled with a firm determination on his part to succeed, has helped him already to establish himself a nice business; began business for himself at the age of 22, at the manufacture of wagons, buggies, etc.; this he followed little over one year, and then began a general merchandising business, which he has since followed. He was married Dec. 17, 1874, to Miss Callie Jones, of Edgar Co.; they have one child—F. Willard. Mr. Shultz is still a young man; has already succeeded, by his own efforts, in establishing a good business; is full of life and energy, and bids fair in time to become one of the prominent business men of his native county.

JAMES M. TATE, Sr., farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Grand View; is a native of Augusta Co., Va.; was born Aug. 11, 1830, his parents coming to Edgar Co. when he was 7 years old; he succeeded during his boyhood in securing a good education; this, coupled with his experience, has made him a sharp, shrewd business man. Was married April 23, 1852,

to Miss E. M. Alexander, of Rockbridge Co., Va.; they have a family of five children—John, Joseph R., Luther M., James R. and William R. He has been engaged in the stock business since the age of 15, which has made him very efficient as a judge of stock; Mr. Tate has accumulated by his own efforts a fine property, now owning a fine farm of 188 acres of first-class land, well improved, and valued at \$70 per acre; he is an old settler and pioneer that has earned a good name and reputation by having been honorable and upright in his business affairs, and is known as one of the solid, substantial men of Grand View Tp.

R. M. TATE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Grand View; is another of the old pioneer settlers of this county; he is a native of Augusta Co., Va.; left his native place when he was 21, and came to Illinois; located on his present farm, which he has owned for forty-two years; during his boyhood, he acquired a good common-school education. Was married Aug. 8, 1837, to Miss Susan W. Gold, of his native county; they have a family of five children—Mary E., John W., James M., Emma G. and Nancy M. Mr. Tate has been a very energetic man, having accumulated principally by his own hard work and economy a nice property of 439 acres of first-class land, well improved, and valued at about \$60 per acre; having in his home farm 280 acres which is located exactly on the divide between Big Creek and the Embarras River, which makes it a very desirable piece of land; Mr. Tate is now 63 years old and a very pleasant, congenial gentleman; during his life, has always been a friend to churches, schools and the poor; always willing to do his part toward forwarding any enterprise that he deemed for the public good, and is known as one of the solid, substantial men of Grand View Tp.

BARNET THOMAS, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Grand View; is another of the old settlers of the county and a native of Hamilton Co., Ohio; was born Jan. 10, 1815; his parents moving to Franklin Co., Ind., when he was 1 year old; here Mr. Thomas remained until 1839, then moved to Clark Co., Ill.; he lived there about nine years, and in 1848 came to Edgar Co.; during his boyhood, he had but little

chance of getting an education, there being nothing but the old subscription-school system at that time. Was married Dec. 3, 1835, to Miss Ann M. Morrow, of Kentucky; she passed away Jan. 6, 1852, leaving a family of four children, three of whom are still living—two boys and one girl. Married his present wife, who was a Mrs. Sarah Beatty, a native of Hampshire Co., Va., Nov. 14, 1852; by this marriage he has one child—Samuel B. He began business for himself at the age of 21; had but little assistance from his father; now, by hard work, economy and good management, he has a fine farm of 219 acres of good land, well improved, valued at about \$70 per acre; he is an old settler that has earned a good name and reputation by having been honest and honorable in his business transactions, and is known as one of the solid, substantial men of Grand View Tp.

JOHN A. WALZ, manufacturer of cabinet-ware and coffins, Grand View; is a native of Germany; was born Feb. 6, 1826; he lived at his native place until the age of 12; at this age, his father gave him \$50 to make a visit to Hamburg; he remained in that city until his money was nearly gone, then shipped as a cabin-boy for New York City; upon his arrival there, being young, he could find but little to do; about nine months after his arrival, he went to Philadelphia and learned the trade of a cabinet-maker; this he has since made a business; he traveled over different States, working at his trade, until 1855, when he located in Grand View, and has since been a resident of this place. Was married Sept. 5, 1855, to Miss Mary S. McLaughlin, of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; they have a family of three children—Annie C., Catharine A. and Rosa E. Mr. Walz has been a resident of this county twenty-three years; has always been an honorable, upright citizen; by hard work and a close attention to business, he now has a nice trade; he is known as one of the straightforward, honest men of Grand View Tp.

H. C. WILSON, merchant, Grand View; is a native of Ohio Co., Ind.; was born Aug. 9, 1844; when he was 4 years old, his parents left his native place and removed to Perry Co., Ind.; their method of transportation was by a flatboat, the distance being 225 miles down

the Ohio River; they were over two months making the voyage; here Mr. Wilson remained until in August, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. K, 81st Ind. V. I.; he remained in the army until the close of the rebellion; was mustered out June 13, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and discharged June 26, 1865, at Indianapolis. When he left the service, he returned to Jefferson Co., Ind., where his mother had removed to while he was in the service, his father having died in 1856; his mother dying at her home in Jefferson Co., May 4, 1868. He was married Feb. 6, 1868, to Miss Maggie Parmer, of Boone Co., Ky.; she was born Dec. 25, 1843; they have two children—Ella B. and Henrietta. He began business in Grand View April 1, 1870; began in a room 16x36; had but a small stock of goods; in 1872, he enlarged his room capacity by building an addition of 20x20; in 1874, he rebuilt, this time changing his building to 20x66; he continued to do a good business until Jan. 29, 1878, when his store-building and whole stock of goods, valued at \$5,000, was burned, the whole being a total loss, as he had not a penny of insurance; but he had developed such business capacity that as he rebuilt this time a fine brick building, two-story, 23x70, the wholesale men that he had been dealing with sent him a short but pointed letter, saying, "Send in your orders." He is a man standing well in the community; now has a fine business, which he is conducting in a business-like manner, and is known as one of the representative men of the county.

JOHN R. YOUNG, physician and surgeon, Redmon; son of A. A. and Margaret Young, who were natives of Virginia; John R. is a native of Edgar Co.; was born Aug. 31, 1851; he had the advantage of a college course, which he improved, and at the age of 23, began the study of medicine with Dr. M. Rowe, of Dudley; in 1877, he attended the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati; upon returning from college, he passed the examination before the State Board of Health of Illinois; in February, 1878, he began practicing; though still a young physician, he is well and favorably known in the county among the old physicians; socially, mentally and physically, he is well adapted for the profession that he has chosen.

STRATTON TOWNSHIP.

BENJAMIN ALLEN, farmer; P. O. Vermilion; was born in Meade Co., Ky., June 14, 1814, and is the son of Benjamin and Mary Allen; his father was a native of Penn., having moved to Kentucky with his parents at an early day; Mr. Allen, in December, 1825, with his parents, moved to Illinois and settled in Stratton Tp., Edgar Co.; they purchased 160 acres of land and set out in farming, and also engaged in loading flatboats with produce which was floated down the Wabash River into the Ohio, then the Mississippi to New Orleans, and sold; Mr. Allen was very successful in flatboating; he had made \$700; he entered the saw-mill business but lost the \$700; but, with hard labor and good management, he owns one of the best improved farms of Edgar Co.; 307 acres, with forty-five acres in a fine fruit orchard. Mr. Allen has held several offices of trust, and in every instance he has made it his duty to try and give entire satisfaction; he has proven himself a gentleman of acknowledged ability; was Justice of the Peace eleven years; School Treasurer, ten years, and is now Supervisor of Stratton Tp.; was elected on the Greenback ticket. Mr. Allen has been married twice; first wife in 1850, Nancy Holland Hudson, of Tennessee; she died in 1864; married second time to Mary Appleby, of Indiana; have twelve children; ten children living.

J. W. BOYER, Postmaster and merchant, Vermilion; the subject of this sketch was born in Augusta Co., Va., Feb. 1, 1832, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ewing) Boyer, natives of Virginia; his father was a farmer and a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. Boyer was brought up on his father's farm, engaged in farming, with his parents, emigrated West to Illinois, and settled in Coles Co.; here he remained about twenty-two years, part of the time engaged in teaching school; thence to Clark Co. In 1864, he came to Edgar Co.; here he was engaged in teaching school for four years; he then accepted a clerkship in Besier & Showalter's store; from there he entered mercantile business for himself. In 1872, he was appointed Postmaster; this office he still

holds; also the office of Notary Public. Mr. Boyer married Miss Asenath S. Scott, of Indiana, by whom he has had five children. Mr. Boyer's mother is still living, at the good old age of 78 years.

COL. JAS. M. BLACKBURN, retired farmer; P. O. Paris; the subject of this sketch is one of the best known and highly respected farmers of Edgar Co., Ill.; was born in Harrison Co., Ky., June 8, 1797, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (McClanahan) Blackburn; his father was a farmer, and a native of York Co., Penn., and was a soldier of the war of 1812; when very young he moved to Kentucky. Here he married, and, with wife and three children, moved to Butler Co., Ohio in 1803. Col. Blackburn states he remembers well when he passed through Cincinnati on their way to Butler Co., the place was then nothing but a small town, now a city of over a quarter of a million inhabitants. They remained in Butler Co. until 1816, then moved to Sullivan Co., Ind.; here his father died April 13, 1824; born Nov. 19, 1762; his wife was born May 31, 1773, and died in Edgar Co., Ill. In 1817, Col. Blackburn came to Edgar Co., and purchased 320 acres of land at \$2.25 per acre; he then returned to the farm in Sullivan Co., Ind. In Nov. 23, 1819, he married Cassandra Widener, who was born Aug. 10, 1798, and is supposed to be the first white child born in the Wabash Valley; her father was John Widener, of Virginia, who was the first settler on the Wabash River. In 1820, Col. Blackburn and wife came to Edgar Co. and settled in Stratton Township on the present farm. He first erected a log cabin and lived in this until about 1826; made improvements and kept adding to the house as his family increased. In 1832, Col. Blackburn received orders from the Governor of Illinois for 200 volunteers for the Black Hawk war; it was but a short time before Col. Blackburn reported with his full quota, and ready to march. He enlisted as a private, but was elected Colonel of the First Regiment 2d Brigade of mounted volunteers (Col. Mayo was the Adjutant); reported at Fort Dixon Aug. 15, 1832. Col. Blackburn's regiment did

duty in Illinois and Wisconsin; was at the battle of Bad Axe, where Black Hawk and his Indians were defeated and driven across the Mississippi River. After the close of the war, Col. Blackburn returned to his farm in Edgar Co.; here he has remained ever since. Married second wife, Rachel Webster, March 4, 1835; she died March 31, 1874; six children by first wife, and one child by second wife. David S. enlisted in the late war; was Captain of Co. F, 21st Ill. V. I.; participated in some of the prominent battles during the war. Col. Blackburn took the first load of hay to Paris, and sold it for \$2 per ton; sold the first lot of cattle—twenty head—very large and fine cattle, which were sold for \$200 for the lot. This is to show what hay and cattle were worth in the first settlement of the county. Col. Blackburn owned at one time 2,300 acres of fine improved land, which had been made by hard work, industry and economy, and to publish the reminiscences of his pioneer life in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois would make a valuable volume.

ALEXANDER M. BLACKBURN, farmer; P. O. Paris; this gentleman was born in Stratton Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., Dec. 29, 1827, and is the son of James M. and Cassandra (Widener) Blackburn, who are pioneers of Edgar Co., Ill. Mr. Blackburn was raised on his father's farm, and farmed it principally through life; in 1853, he moved to California; here he was engaged in farming and fruit-growing, and remained there until 1863; he returned home, and farmed on the old homestead; he was engaged with his brother in stock business about four years; in 1875, he moved on the present homestead; here he has remained, engaged in farming. May 9, 1865, he married Margaret M. Snyder, who was born in Newport, Ky., Dec. 6, 1835, daughter of Thomas D. Snyder, a real estate broker of Cincinnati; she died Nov. 19, 1878; sick but a short time with lung fever; three children. Mr. Blackburn owns 378 acres of land, given to him by his father.

J. C. BESIER, merchant, Vermilion; the subject of this sketch is one of the most prominent business men of Vermilion; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1836, and is the son of Philip and Louisa (Schepnlaub) Besier; his father was a

tailor by trade, and a merchant; Mr. Besier's father died when he was young; his first experience in business was clerking for his father; Mr. Besier also served an apprenticeship as house-joiner and stair-builder; he came to Edgar Co. in 1856; he first commenced clerking in a store in Vermilion; then as a partner. In 1861, at the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted as private, Co. D, 1st Mo. V. I.; he participated in some of the prominent battles under Gens. Grant, Sherman, Pope and Fremont; was mustered out as First Lieutenant of Co. D, 1st Mo., at Atlanta, Ga.; returned home to Vermilion in 1864. In May, 1865, he commenced the mercantile business with a partner, firm known as Beatty & Besier; here he remained as partner until 1869; the firm then dissolved; he then entered partnership with Mr. Showalter, known as Showalter & Besier; this firm remained until 1874; then dissolved; since then, Mr. Besier has been engaged in the general store business alone; he carries a first-class stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, and a general assortment of goods to be found in a first-class store; his stock is valued at \$10,000; Mr. Besier is also engaged in the grain and stock business, with Mr. George Sims as a partner. Mr. Besier married Mrs. Mary E. Patton.

TRUEMAN BLACKMAN, farmer; P. O. Vermilion; the above-named gentleman is one of the oldest settlers of Edgar Co.; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1814, and is son of Trueman and Dolly (Pardy) Blackman; his father was a native of New York, and was the first Sheriff of Vigo Co., Ind.; he came West at an early day; first settled in Cincinnati, Ohio; thence to Vincennes, Ind., in 1815; here Mr. Blackman's mother died, and his father died in Vigo Co.; in 1819 or '20, Mr. Blackman came to Edgar Co., Ill., and lived with his uncle, Remember Blackman, who had come to the county at an early day; here Mr. Blackman remained about eleven years; he then lived with Isaac Sandford, and remained with him until he was about 21 years old; at about 23 years old he had saved enough money to purchase 120 acres of land, for which he paid \$6 per acre; thence to Paris; here he was engaged in the tannery business with Isaac Sandford, from 1841 to 1856; he then returned to farming; this business he

has been engaged in ever since; he came here a poor boy, but with hard labor and good management to-day owns 399 acres of fine improved land; is strictly temperate, both in liquor and tobacco. Mr. Blackman has lost three wives; his first wife was Harriet Sandford, daughter of Isaac Sandford, married in 1840, died in 1862, by whom he had six children, two children living—Daniel B., born Nov. 6, 1844, and Elbertina; married second wife, Margaret Trouteman, by whom he had one child, now dead; married third wife, Sallie Crawford, daughter of James and Sallie Ann Crawford, by whom he had two children, one living—Trueman P., born Oct. 1, 1873; third wife died Nov. 29, 1875.

EDWARD B. DRISKELL, farmer; P. O. Paris; this gentleman was born in Stratton Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., Jan. 5, 1848, and is the son of J. M. and Judith Driskell; Mr. Driskell, the subject of this sketch, was raised on his father's farm, engaged in farming; this business he has followed through life; he is now engaged in farming on the old homestead where his parents first settled, in Stratton Tp. Mr. Driskell is the patentee of the Driskell Road Scraper, which was patented by him July, 1868. He married Augusta A. Swart April 10, 1877, daughter of the Rev. Peter A. Swart, of the M. E. Church. Mr. Driskell owns 220 acres of fine land.

JOHN S. DILL, farmer; P. O. Paris; come to Edgar Co., 1830; was born in Mason Co., Ky., Aug. 21, 1811; son of Benjamin and Rachel (Crowsley) Dill; father was a tailor by trade, a native of Delaware, having moved to Kentucky when very young; Mr. Dill was raised on a farm, and has been engaged in this vocation principally through life; when he was about 3 years old, he, with his parents, moved to Clermont Co., Ohio; here he remained until he was about 19; he then came to Edgar Co., Ill.; came with parents; first settled in Paris; here they remained but a short time, then moved to a farm, and remained there until the Black Hawk war; he enlisted in Col. Blackburn's regiment; Col. Mayo was Captain of company; he served until the close of war; in 1833, he went to Chicago; here he was for five years; here he was engaged in the carpenter business, in fact, he was working about

the first year of the progress of this great city; he engaged there for five years; he helped move the Pottawatomie tribe west; these Indians were moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and part to Kansas; returned to Edgar Co. in 1839; moved to Andrew Co., Mo.; here he was engaged in farming, part of his time plastering; he plastered the first house that was plastered in Savannah, which was the county seat of Andrew Co., Mo.; the plastering trade he learned in Paris; here he remained in Missouri eight years, then returned to Edgar Co.; 1847, settled north of Paris on a farm; there, 1847 to 1856, then started to Kansas; went as far as Warrensburgh, Mo., but, on account of trouble in State, returned to Paris; there two years; 1857, drove cattle to the north part of Iowa, then back farming in Edgar Co.; in 1859, settled on present homestead; here he has remained ever since. Married Miss Martha E. Powell, of Nicholas Co., Ky., having come to Edgar Co. 1835, by whom he has had twelve children, seven children living. Owns 207 acres of land.

IRA K. ELIOT, farmer; P. O. Vermilion; the subject of this sketch was born in Stratton Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., March 24, 1840, and is the son of Palmer D. and Sophia Eliot, who were among the early settlers of Edgar Co.; Palmer D. Eliot was born in New York State in 1792; his father died when he was a young man; he, with his brother, started West from New York, and, being very poor, they walked all the way to Kentucky; here he married Sophia Jarred; came to Illinois in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen; they arrived in Edgar Co., and, being very poor, having but 50 cents cash and one horse, he first commenced to work for Mr. Sandford; here, it seems, he saved a little money, and entered a piece of land; he built him a log cabin; at that time the Indians were very numerous, and before Mr. Eliot moved in the cabin, it was occupied by Indians; from here he set out in farming, and, with hard labor and good management, he was among the successful farmers of Edgar Co., at his death leaving a valuable estate. Mr. Eliot was a member of the Christian Church, and helped to organize the Christian Church in Stratton Tp. He died respected and honored by his fellow-men. Ira K. Eliot, at the breaking-out of the late

war, he enlisted in Co. A, 12th I. V. I., and served three months; was honorably discharged. He married Miss Sarah A. Myers, daughter of Jonas F. Myers; have had four children, three children living.

W. W. FERRIS, M. D.; P. O. Vermilion; this gentleman was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, Jan. 3, 1841, and is the son of Elijah and Mary (Russell) Ferris; his father was a native of New York, engaged in farming; Dr. Ferris was brought up on his father's farm, engaged in farming; at the age of 15, he entered school and received a common-school education; in 1857, he commenced the study of medicine in Henry Co., Ind.; in 1859, he entered the Michigan State University of Ann Arbor, Mich.; here he graduated in medicine and received a diploma; in 1862, he came to Vermilion, Edgar Co., Ill., and commenced the practice of his profession; to-day he ranks with the leading physicians of Edgar Co., Ill., being the oldest resident physician of Vermilion. Dr. Ferris owns a well-stocked drug store in Vermilion, where can be had the purest of drugs. He married Eliza Burner, of Henry Co., Ind.; one child. Dr. Ferris was one of the first Councilmen of Vermilion and was the first President of the Council.

ANDREW G. FITZGERALD, retired farmer; P. O. Vermilion; was born in Iredell Co., N. C., June 24, 1796, and is the son of John and Nancy (Bagerly) Fitzgerald; his father was a farmer and a native of Maryland; Mr. Fitzgerald was brought up on the farm; in 1815, he moved to Hardin Co., Ky.; here he was engaged by the month to work on the farm. While in Hardin Co. he married, in 1822, to Miss Annie Morrison, who was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Nov. 27, 1803, and is the daughter of James and Mary (McWilliams) Morrison, who emigrated to Kentucky at an early day. Mr. Fitzgerald, in 1825, with wife and two children, started in a wagon for Illinois, crossed the Ohio River by ferry near Brandenburg, Ky., then to Edgar Co.; they first lived on a rented farm, then purchased forty acres of land and in about 1828 they built a log cabin, 18x20, and moved the family; in here they lived until about 1832, when he built a larger building; this old log cabin is now standing on the farm, fifty years old. Mr. Fitzgerald came here a poor man; with

hard work and industry he ranks among the successful farmers of Stratton Tp.; he is a member of the Christian Church; the first members of the Christian Church of Stratton Tp. were A. G. Fitzgerald and wife, R. C. Kimbrough and wife, Palmer D. Eliot and wife, Benjamin Vanhoutin and wife, William Hartley and wife, William Smith and wife, Nicholas Schoptaug and wife; out of the fourteen original members of this church only four are living, viz., A. G. Fitzgerald and wife and Benjamin Vanhoutin and wife.

JAMES A. GILLESPIY, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Stratton Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., Feb. 3, 1846, and is the son of James L. and Annie Campbell Gillespy, who were among the early settlers of Stratton Tp., Edgar Co., Ill. His father was a native of Tennessee; came to Edgar Co. at an early day; was a soldier of the Black Hawk war, 1832; enlisted from Edgar Co., Ill. Came to Edgar Co., a poor man; was a farmer, and at his death he had accumulated a large estate. Mr. James A. Gillespy was brought up on his father's farm, and has been engaged in farming, principally, through life. Enlisted in the late war as private in Co. G, 70th I. V. I.; served three months; was honorably discharged. Returned to farming; owns a good improved farm of 124 acres of land. Married twice, first wife, Virginia C. Thomas, deceased; married second wife, Miss Abia Atkinson, daughter of George J. Atkinson; one child.

M. F. GILLESPIY, farmer; the subject of this sketch was born in Stratton Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., July 11, 1849, and is the son of James and Annie C. Gillespy; his father was born near Knoxville, Tenn., having moved to Indiana at an early day; then to Crawford Co., Ill.; thence to Edgar Co., being among the first settlers of Edgar Co., Stratton Tp., Ill. He was a soldier of the Black Hawk war of 1832. Came to county poor; but with hard labor he managed to accumulate a large estate; he died respected and beloved by his fellow-men. Mr. M. F. Gillespy married Miss Caroline Whalen, who was born in Edgar Co., Ill., by whom he has had two children, one living—Nellie G. Mr. Gillespy owns 118 acres of land.

MARTIN HAUSAM, farmer; P. O. Paris; is a native of Bavaria, Germany;

was born July 24, 1835; he was brought to this country by parents when a mere boy; they settled in Stark Co., Ohio, where they lived until 1850, when they removed to Shelby Co., Ill. During the early life of Martin he obtained a good business education, and on June 14, 1858, he married Miss Phœbe A., only daughter of Daniel Lane, a pioneer of this county; she was born Aug. 25, 1842, and her home is the old homestead where her father settled in 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Hausam have a beautiful home of 160 acres, and fine farm buildings. They are among the better class of citizens.

CHARLES T. JOHNSON, M. D., Vermilion, the subject of this sketch, was born in Edgar Co., Ill., two and a quarter miles northeast of Paris, June 7, 1833, and is the son of Madison and Maria (Kimble) Johnson; his father was a native of Virginia; with his parents moved to Ohio when he was about 7 years old. Here he married, and, with his wife, came to Illinois. Dr. Johnson was brought up on his father's farm and commenced farming from the time he could handle a plow, and in the winter months gathering instruction from the district schools of the period; at 20, he entered the high school at Paris; here he received a common-school education; he then commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Shubal York, and remained with him until the breaking-out of the late war; he enlisted in the 54th I. V. I. as Hospital Steward, under Dr. Shubal York, who was acting as Surgeon of same regiment. Dr. Johnson remained in the 54th about two years; he then was Contracting Surgeon about three months; then returned to the 54th, and remained with this regiment until the close of the war, acting as First Assistant Surgeon; he returned home to Edgar Co., Ill., in 1865, and in 1866, he graduated in the Chicago Medical College; he then went to New-Goshen, Vigo Co., Ind.; here he commenced the practice of medicine, and remained there until 1872; thence to Paris Edgar Co., Ill., in 1872, 1873 and 1874; in 1874, he commenced the practice of medicine in Vermilion; here he has remained ever since, and ranks to-day as one of the leading physicians of Edgar Co. Dr. Johnson has been married twice; first wife Miss Harriet Pinder, of England, having

emigrated to America with her parents at the age of 10 years; were only married about two years; she died in Vigo Co., Ind., by whom he had one child; second wife, Mrs. Louisa (Sherley) Shores, of Indiana.

DAVID A. KIMBROUGH, Vermilion; this gentleman was born in Elbridge Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., March 9, 1825, and is the son of Richard C. and Jane (Morrison) Kimbrough; his father was born in North Carolina, 1792; was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and participated in some of the prominent battles; was five years in the regular army, and three years in the volunteer service; he came to Kentucky at an early day; here he married Jane Morrison; with wife and two children moved to Illinois, and settled in Edgar Co.; here he remained until his death, which occurred Oct. 20, 1833; his wife died June 3, 1875. Mr. Kimbrough, in 1852, moved to Coles Co., and returned to Edgar Co. in 1856; with this exception, he has lived in Edgar Co. since 1825. In 1849, he married Miss Nancy L. Sims, born in Edgar Co., Ill., April 7, 1826, daughter of Hall and Annie (Jones) Sims, who were among the first settlers of Edgar Co.; in 1870, Mr. Kimbrough moved to Vermilion, with the intention of educating his children; in Sept. 8, 1874, a very sad accident occurred to his two sons, John L. and James M.; while at the raising of a house, it fell and instantly killed both of them. Have one child—Mary E. S. Mr. Kimbrough has been President of the Council of Vermilion for the last four years. He is a Democrat in politics; is a member of the Christian Church.

JOHN W. MOFFITT, farmer; P. O. Paris; the subject of this sketch was born in Indiana Co., Penn., July 10, 1819, and is the son of Robert and Jane (Clark) Moffitt, both natives of Ireland; were Protestants in religion, having emigrated to America at an early day; Mr. Moffitt, when he was but 1 year old (1820), with his parents moved to Knox Co., Ohio, being among the early settlers of this county; Mr. Moffitt states when they first came to Knox Co. there were plenty of wild game, such as deer, wolves, etc.; he has visited the Indian camps. In 1838, he married Miss Druzella Welker, daugh-

ter of John and Elizabeth (Gomer) Welker; her father, a native of Maryland, was a soldier in the war of 1812; they having moved to Knox Co. in 1803, were among the first settlers of the county; Judge Martin Welker, a brother of Mrs. Moffitt, is now Judge of the Northwestern District of Ohio; was at one time Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio; also served three terms as Congressman from same State. Mr. Moffitt remained in Knox Co., Ohio, until 1850; then with wife and four children, came to Illinois, and settled in Paris, Edgar Co.; here he remained five years; was the first Steward of the present Poorhouse; this office he filled for eight and one-half years; has been a resident of Mulberry Grove, and May's Station; in 1875, he moved to the present farm; here he has been engaged in farming ever since. Mr. Moffitt lost a son and son-in-law in the late war; his son, Dillon W., enlisted in the 54th I. V. I., Co. F, for three years; was detailed as Company teamster; was taken sick at Vicksburg, Miss., and on his way home with his father died at the Soldiers' Home, in Cairo, Ill.; his remains were buried at Mound City, Ill.; Mr. Moffitt's son-in-law, David C. Perrish, enlisted in Co. F, 59th I. V. I.; he participated in the battle of Nashville, Tenn.; after the battle, he was in a skirmish where he received a wound which proved mortal; he died leaving a wife, Edith (Moffitt) Perrish, and one child, a daughter to mourn, his loss; his wife died two years after, with the consumption. Mr. and Mrs. Moffitt have lived together as man and wife for the last forty years; have had seven children, four living; Charles (deceased), was a graduate of the Keokuk Medical College.

JOHN MINGS, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Vermilion; the above-named gentleman was born on the line of Preble and Butler Counties, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1827, and is the son of William and Ann (Newton) Mings, of England, who emigrated to America young; his father was shoemaker by trade, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was among the early settlers of Ohio, having passed through Cincinnati, Ohio, when it was but a small village; Mr. Mings, when he was young, with his parents moved to Shelby Co., Ind.; here in this county his father and

mother died. He returned to Ohio, and married Lucy Ann Parker; thence to Marion Co., Ind.; from there he came to Edgar Co., 1865; here he has been engaged in farming and stock dealing, and ranks to-day as one of the successful men of Stratton Tp.; Mr. Mings was crippled on a threshing machine; he then, at 21 years old, learned the shoemaker's trade; this he followed but a few years; owns a fine, improved farm of 160 acres. Have had three children, one living—William H., who is engaged with his father in the stock business.

J. F. MYERS, farmer; P. O. Vermilion; was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., Sept. 25, 1813, and is the son of Michael and Magdalene (Lindamood) Myers; his father was a farmer; when Mr. Myers was between 8 and 10 years old, he, with his parents, emigrated West, to Ohio, and settled in Greene Co.; here he remained until 1858; then, with wife and eight children, moved to Edgar Co., and settled in Stratton Tp.; here he has remained ever since, and ranks to-day as one of the successful farmers of Edgar Co. Mr. Myers married in Greene Co., Ohio, to Elizabeth Dice, of Virginia, by whom he has had eleven children, ten children living. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the German Reformed Church. His son Anderson was in the late war; enlisted in a regiment of engineers in Missouri, which was detailed to build bridges and trestle work; he took sick at Jacksonville, Tenn.; returned home, and few weeks after died. John enlisted, but near the close of war; did but little service.

COL. D. A. MORRISON, farmer; P. O. Vermilion; is one of the oldest settlers of Edgar Co.; was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 26, 1809, and is the son of James and Mary (McWilliams) Morrison; his father was a native of New Jersey, having moved to Kentucky at an early day; here, in 1820, he died; Mr. Morrison was raised on his father's farm, and remained on the farm in Kentucky until 1826; then, with his mother and one sister, moved to Illinois, and settled in Stratton Tp., Edgar Co.; he first rented a farm, and by his industry he had saved sufficient money to purchase forty acres of land, part of the present farm; here he has remained ever since; to-day owns a good, improved farm

of 196½ acres. In 1832, Col. Morrison enlisted as a volunteer in the Black Hawk war under Col. Blackburn, and served until the close of the war; he returned to his home in Edgar Co., and was elected as Colonel of the 19th Ill. Militia; this office he filled about eight years. He married Catharine E. Ross, of Breckinridge Co., Ky., daughter of Jesse and Nancy Ross; she died Oct. 16, 1878; have eight children. James R. was a soldier of the late war; enlisted in Co. A, 7th I. V. C.; on account of sickness, was honorably discharged.

DAVID ORMISTON, JR., farmer; P. O. Paris; came to Edgar Co. with his parents in 1844; was born in Washington Co., Ohio, Nov. 24, 1830, and is the son of David and Jane (Bell) Ormiston, natives of Scotland; were married in Scotland, having emigrated to America in about 1827; landed in Philadelphia; then to Washington Co., Ohio, being among the early settlers of this county; David Ormiston was born Feb. 15, 1800; married twice; first wife, Jane Bell, who died in Ohio; he then married second wife, Eliza Pond, and with wife and family moved to Edgar Co., Ill., 1844; second wife died, 1876. Mr. Ormiston is at the good old age of 78 years; he is living with his son David Ormiston, Jr. The subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's farm. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 7th I. V. C., Quartermaster Sergeant; participated in some of the prominent battles during the war—Corinth, Fort Hudson, with Gen. Grierson's raid through Tennessee into Louisiana, etc.; Mr. Ormiston was engaged in over fifty battles and skirmishes during his enlistment, and never received but a very slight wound; only sick eighteen days; with this exception, he served full time, always ready for duty; was mustered out at Huntsville, Ala.; final discharge at Nashville, Tenn., at the close of the war; he then returned home, and has been engaged in farming ever since. Married Miss Harriet Hall Oct. 20, 1850; she was born in Washington Co., Ohio, Aug. 20, 1829, daughter of Mitchell Hall (born in Ireland Feb. 15, 1795) and Frances Hall (born in Ireland Dec. 19, 1809); have two adopted children—Emma L. and Elner P. Mr. Ormiston is a Republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. Church.

D. K. RAFFETY, merchant, Vermilion; this gentleman was born in Green Co., Ky., Sept. 20, 1819, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Kean) Raffety; father was a farmer; here Mr. Raffety was raised on his father's farm, and with his parents moved to Franklin Co., Ind.; here he remained until about 1838; he then went to Butler Co., Ohio, and remained until 1839; returned to Indiana, to Ripley Co.; thence to Dearborn Co., Ind. Here he married, in 1842, to Miss Harriet Mering, daughter of Mary and Frederick Mering; in 1854, Mr. Raffety came to Edgar Co., looking for a location, with the intention of moving; in 1855, he started with wife and seven children in two two-horse wagons for Illinois, and settled in Stratton Tp., Edgar Co.; here he set out in farming, which business he continued until 1875; he then moved to Vermilion; in 1876, he commenced the sale of agricultural implements; this business he is now engaged in; Mr. Raffety was about the first man that moved to Stratton Tp. from Dearborn Co., Ind.; when he settled here, he wrote favorably of the country, and caused Mr. A. Shewalter to move here, who started the first store in Vermilion; consequently it must be credited to Mr. Raffety as being one of the founders of Vermilion. Mr. Raffety organized the first Sunday school in Vermilion in 1856, then known as the Union Sunday school. A member of the United Brethren Church ever since 1844. He has been married twice; first wife Harriet Mering, who died Feb. 21, 1875; married the second time to Mrs. Cynthia Lipsy April 3, 1877.

JOHN RAFFETY, harness-maker, Vermilion; was born in Green Co., Ky., Dec. 16, 1817, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Kean) Raffety; his father was a farmer, and a native of North Carolina; when young, moved to Virginia; then to Kentucky. Mr. Raffety with his parents moved to Franklin Co., Ind., when he was about 11 years of age; at the age of 18, he commenced to learn the harness making trade; this trade he followed principally while in Indiana, in Franklin, Dearborn and Jennings Cos. In Jennings Co., he was Postmaster for fourteen years, and Justice of the Peace eighteen years. Mr. Raffety married Mary Vankirk, of Penn-

ylvania; with wife and family, Sept. 17, 1863, settled in Stratton Tp., Edgar Co., Ill.; here he commenced farming, and followed this until 1871; moved to Vermilion; here he has been engaged in the harness business. Mr. Raffety is Justice of the Peace, which office he has held for the last twelve years.

ABRAHAM SHOWALTER, retired, Vermilion; this gentleman was born in Beaver Co., Penn., March 24, 1806, and is the son Christopher and Annie (Funkhouser) Showalter; his father was a miller by trade. Mr. Showalter, in 1822, with his parents moved to Indiana; here his father died in 1825, at 55 years old. Mr. Showalter was then placed at the head of the family to manage the farm and mill. Mr. Showalter first married Christina Kile; she was born at sea; by whom they had eight children, four children living; he was married to his first wife twenty years. Married second time to Mrs. Louisa Besier; she was born in Germany, in 1813, and is the daughter of John and Margaret (Albright) Scheanlaub, of Germany, having emigrated to America in 1831. In 1846, Mr. Showalter entered the mercantile business in Lawrenceville, Ind.; here he remained in business until 1856; from glowing descriptions of the country, he came and located at Vermilion; here he started the first store in Vermilion, which building is now occupied by Mr. John Raffety as a harness-shop. Mr. Showalter took an active part in building up the town; he retired from business in 1864. Have ten children living.

C. H. SHOWALTER, merchant, Vermilion; this gentleman is one of the best known and highly respected business men of Vermilion; he came here when there was no town, and with his father commenced the mercantile business in Vermilion in 1856; this business he has followed ever since, and to-day ranks as one of the leading merchants of the place. Mr. Showalter was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., April 11, 1841, and is the son of Abraham and Christina (Kile) Showalter. Mr. Showalter commenced business for himself by first giving his note to his father for \$1,185 for a stock of goods; to-day he owns a fine brick business block, where his store is located with a stock valued at \$5,000; besides this, Mr. Showalter owns other

valuable real estate in Vermilion; this he has accumulated by industry. He married Miss Carrie S. Geisenhof, of Louisville, Ky., by whom he has five children. Mr. Showalter was the first Treasurer of the village; was the second Postmaster of the village.

STEPHEN J. SHEPHERD, M. D., Vermilion; this gentleman was born in Vigo Co., Ind., Aug. 11, 1850; and is the son of James W. and Catharine (Clapp) Shepherd; his father was a native of Kentucky, having moved to Vermilion Co., Ind., in 1811; thence to Vigo Co.; here he was one of the best known and highly respected farmers of Vigo Co.; he died June, 1875, at 67 years old; Dr. Shepherd's mother was one of the early settlers of Indiana, having made her home in Indiana about 1813; during the Indian war, she was garrisoned in a fort under Gen. Harrison; she is now living on the old homestead, in Vigo Co., Ind., at 67 years old; Dr. Shepherd was raised on his father's farm; received a common-school education; he first commenced the study of medicine in 1874, under Dr. John H. Morgan, of New Goshen, Ind.; in 1875-76, he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City; in 1876-77, he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Indianapolis, Ind.; here he received a diploma; in 1878, he commenced his profession as an M. D. in Vermilion; is fast gaining a large practice.

GEORGE W. SIMS, stock and grain merchant, Vermilion; was born in Edgar Co., Ill., Oct. 31, 1832, and is the son of Hall and Annie (Jones) Sims; his father is a native of South Carolina; born April 25, 1795; he with his parents moved to Kentucky; here he remained until he was 20 years old; married June 27, 1813, to Miss Annie Jones, of South Carolina; she died in April, 1846, leaving eleven children; he remarried in 1847, to Mrs. Jane Kimbrough, of Hardin Co., Ky.; she died in 1875. Mr. Hall Sims came to Illinois in 1815; first settled in Crawford Co.; here he remained about six years, thence to Edgar Co.; here he has remained ever since; is one of the pioneers of the county. Mr. George W. Sims, the subject of this sketch, was raised on his father's farm; this business he has followed principally through life until about six years ago,

when he commenced the stock and grain business; to-day he is in partnership with Mr. J. C. Besier, as Sims & Besier, stock and grain dealers. Mr. Sims married Miss Nancy S. Koho, born in Edgar Co., Ill., May 31, 1838; daughter of Young and Sarah (Allen) Koho, one of the pioneers of Edgar Co.; have five children. Mr. Sims has held several offices of public trust, Town Clerk and School Trustee.

JACOB STOTTS, farmer; P. O. Vermilion; was born in South Carolina Oct. 4, 1826, and is the son of Jacob and Rebecca (Weaver) Stotts; father a farmer; when Mr. Stotts was a child, he, with his parents, moved to North Carolina; thence to Kentucky; from there they moved to Illinois and settled on Sugar Creek, about 1833, at Center's Mill; here his father was engaged in working in the mill; came here very poor, but with hard labor and good management, at his death was a well-to-do farmer; the death of his father placed Mr. Stotts at the head of the farm which he managed very successfully; he moved to Iowa; here he remained about two years; returned to Edgar Co., Ill. During the late war, he enlisted in Co. B, Mo. Eng. Regt., and did good service in building bridges and trestle work for the armies. Returned to Edgar Co.; here he has been engaged in farming ever since. Owns a good improved farm of 199 acres. Is a Republican in politics and a member of the United Brethren Church. Married Miss Nancy A. Henderson, of Indiana, by whom he has had ten children, nine living. His son John Stotts was born in Edgar Co., Ill., 1840; who was raised on his father's farm. In 1865, he enlisted in Co. G, 3d U. S. A., as Sergeant; served three years and was honorably discharged in 1868. Mr. Stotts has been engaged in different occupations; was at one time a salesman in a tobacco house; taught school two years; now engaged in farming. Married Miss Hannah Campbell, of Edgar Co., Ill., by whom he has three children—William, Frederick and Oscar.

M. D. STEP, farmer; P. O. Paris; this gentleman is one of the pioneers of Stratton Tp., Edgar Co.; was born in Page Co., Va., May 21, 1812, and is the son of Abraham and Mary Kiser Step. His father was a native of Virginia, and a blacksmith by trade. Mr. Step was

married to his first wife in Virginia in 1834, to Matilda Yeager, of Virginia. In 1837, with wife and two children, started West in a wagon drawn by two horses; they arrived in Edgar Co., Oct. 10, 1837. Here Mr. Step first purchased eighty acres of land of the present farm he now owns, being very poor at that time, only having \$72 cash, he had to make part payment by giving his two horses and wagon in paying for land; they first moved into a log cabin in the rear of the present homestead; here they set out in farming, Mr. Step working at the blacksmith and wagon-making business in connection with his farm; here he has managed by hard labor and industry, for the last forty-one years, to accumulate a farm of 200 acres, with good improvements. Mr. Step's first wife died in 1860; by whom they had eight children, two children living; he then, in 1861, married Jane Plum, of Virginia, who was born Feb. 13, 1831, daughter of John and Sarah Ann Plum; had seven children, five children living. Mr. Step is a member of the M. E. Church.

ALEXANDER STUBBS, blacksmith, Vermilion; was born in Marion Co., Ind., Feb. 10, 1850, and is the son of J. and Martha E. Heaton Stubbs. His father was a carpenter by trade, and a native of Ohio. Mr. Stubbs commenced to learn the blacksmith trade with Wright & Bro. In 1878, he commenced in business for himself; owns the largest blacksmith-shop in Vermilion, and with his brother Oliver, these gentlemen are prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, wagon-making or anything usually done in a first-class blacksmith-shop. Mr. Stubbs married Miss Lucy J. McBride, of Harrison Co., Ind., daughter of Gillespie and Lydia McBride, who were among the early settlers of Harrison Co., Ind.; have three children.

WILLIAM H. VOLKERS, merchant, Vermilion; was born in Clark Co., Ill., Jan. 4, 1855, and is the son of Lewis and Caroline Geisert Volkens. His father is one of the leading physicians and merchants of Dennison, Ill. Mr. Volkens' first experience in the drug business in Vermilion was clerking for Dr. E. Ferris, he remained with this gentleman about eight months; he then accepted a similar position with the Messrs. Drs. Ferris; here

he remained about three years. In 1877, Mr. Volkers commenced the mercantile business in Vermilion; to-day he ranks as one of the leading business men of the place; carries a first-class stock of pure drugs and patent medicines, and a full line of family groceries. He married Miss Annie Lamb, of Illinois.

DAVID A. WELTON, farmer; P. O. Paris; this gentleman came to Edgar Co. in 1835; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, May 20, 1827, and is the son of Solomon and Elizabeth Tulis Welton. His father was a farmer and teamster, a native of Kentucky, having moved to Ohio at an early day. He married in Ohio Sept. 27, 1819, to Elizabeth Tulis; then, in 1835, with wife and family, moved to Illinois, and settled in Edgar Co., northwest of Paris; here he commenced farming, and, in 1837, he was taking a load of lard to market, he took sick on the road and died Jan. 26, 1837, leaving wife and nine children. Mr. Welton's mother moved to Iowa, where she died. Mr. Welton learned the carpenter's trade and has been engaged at this trade at different times. Was a resident of Kansas about two years. In 1865, he purchased the present farm; here he has remained ever since; was Justice of the Peace four years. Is a member of the M. E. Church; he helped build the first camp-meeting grounds in Edgar Co. Married Mary Crabb Widner, born in Fayette Co., Ohio, Nov. 27, 1812, daughter of John Crabb; moved to Parke Co., Ind., 1822.

W. O. WILSON, farmer; P. O. Paris; the above-named gentleman is one of the most successful farmers of Stratton Tp.; was born in Crawford Co., Ill., June 14, 1831, and is the son of James H. and J. (Codwell) Wilson; he is a native of Virginia and she a native of Pennsylvania, and were early settlers of Illinois; his father came here in 1800 and settled in Crawford Co., Ill.; Mr. Wilson was brought up on his father's farm, engaged in farming from the time he was able to hold the plow, and in the winter months attended the district

schools of the period; in 1858, he came to Edgar Co.; has held the office of Supervisor of Stratton Tp. for several years with honor and credit. Mr. Wilson owns 967 acres of land; he is a Republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Married Miss Cassie Blackburn, daughter of Col. James M. Blackburn, whose biography appears in this work.

WILLIAM S. WILKINS; P. O. Vermilion; this gentleman is one of the oldest men in Edgar Co.; he was born in Hartford Co., N. C., April 7, 1791, and is the son of William and Joanna (Mullen) Wilkins; his father was a native of Virginia, was a soldier of the war of 1812; Mr. Wilkins, when he was near 5 years old, with his parents moved to Tennessee; here he was engaged in farming until he was 21 years old; he then set out in traveling and traveled for three years in Kentucky and Tennessee; in 1814, he went to Vincennes, Ind.; in Vincennes he learned his trade, brickmason, and worked at his profession in different parts of Indiana and Illinois. He married in 1818, four miles up the Wabash River from Vincennes, Ind., to Ellen Kruthers, by whom he had three children, all dead; they were married six years. He married the second time in 1828, to Elizabeth Mayo, sister of Jonathan Mayo, one of the pioneers of Edgar Co.; she was born in Kentucky; they were married forty-three years and four months, had ten children, seven children living; she died at 63 years old. In 1829, Mr. Wilkins moved to Paris, Edgar Co.; here he was engaged at his trade, brickmason; he helped build the present Court Houses of Edgar and Coles Cos.; from Paris, Mr. Wilkins moved to Elbridge Tp., here he remained engaged at farming until he moved to Vermilion; here he has settled down for life; he is now near his 88th year; his travels, through Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Indiana, from 1797 up to 1829, when the country was wild, plenty of Indians and wild beasts, would make a volume in itself.

YOUNG AMERICA TOWNSHIP.

ALSON L. AMES, farmer; P. O. Palermo; owns 240 acres, in two tracts, in Y. A. Tp.; was born in Chittenden Co., Vt., March 28, 1818; removed with his parents westward when thirteen years of age, stopping in Michigan until 1835, then to Boone Co., this State, in 1835. Was married to Urania Howell Dec. 12, 1850; she was born in Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y., April 1, 1824; have four children—Edgar, Urania (born in California), Ida and Nellie. Mr. A. was Sheriff of Boone Co., this State, from 1848 to 1850. In 1852, he went to California by overland route; was four months making the trip; after his arrival there he engaged in mining, and continued in that business until 1859. His wife joined him in California after he had been there three years, and remained with him till his return to the States, accomplishing the journey alone by the way of Panama; she died Feb. 17, 1875. At the time of her death, she was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. A. is also a member of the same church.

SYLVANUS BRADFIELD, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Palermo; owns 416 acres; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Oct. 22, 1820; went to Rockville, Ind., in 1852; resided there until 1863; during that year he came to this township and settled. Married twice; first to Amy Harrison in the fall of 1841; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 18, 1821; died May 3, 1867; had six children by this union, four now living, three in this township and one in Kansas; C. L. C., Postmaster at Palermo; William D., farmer; Mary C., in Kansas, and Laura, now Mrs. Carlton; Simon H. died May 3, 1872, in Kansas; was a soldier during the late war, and served one year in place of his father, who was drafted. Mr. B. is at present serving his second term as Supervisor; also held office of Assessor, both in this State and in Indiana. His second marriage was with Mrs. Mary E. Thomas, widow of the late James Thomas, June 6, 1870. Mr. B. is a member of the Christian Church.

C. L. C. BRADFIELD, merchant, Palermo; owns one and one-half acres in village of Palermo, with store and two dwellings; is a son of Sylvanus Bradfield,

Esq.; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Feb. 1, 1851; came to this county with parents when about five years of age. Mr. B. was brought up a farmer. In May 1874, he entered the mercantile business in this village, where he has continued ever since, with success. Mr. B. was married June 16, 1875, to Allie Walters; she was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1851; have one child—Claude Harrison. Was appointed Postmaster in 1875. Mr. B. keeps a well-selected general stock of goods. His trade has averaged about \$10,000 per year since he commenced business. He is a commodating, and is well adapted for the business that he is engaged in.

THOMAS BOYCE, farmer and butcher, Sec. 36; P. O. Cherry Point; owns forty acres; born in Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, Eng., Sept. 12, 1826; raised a farmer until 14 years of age; he then learned the butcher's trade; he followed the latter business until 1851; he emigrated to this country during that year, and settled in Edgar Co., about six miles east of where he now resides, where he lived about twelve years, except a portion of the time that he resided in Paris and Terre Haute. He then settled where he now resides. Mr. B. was married to Elizabeth Boon Aug. 30, 1847; she was born Aug. 11, 1828, in Whittlesea, England; have had four children; three living—Elizabeth, William T. (deceased), Alice and John. Held office of School Director. Mr. B. has two very ancient relics in his possession, viz., an eight-day clock, over one hundred and fifty years old; it was made in Peterborough, England, by a Mr. T. G. Wilson; it has been in Mrs. B.'s family over one hundred and fifty years, and has kept good time almost continuously ever since. Mrs. B. has a tea-pot in her possession that has been in the family over two hundred years. The pattern is very ancient.

GEORGE BARNETT, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 12; P. O. Palermo; tenant. was born in Vermilion Co., Ind., Sept. 4, 1848. Married Lizzie Keys, daughter of Wm. Keys, Esq., Sept. 20, 1877; she was born Dec. 24, 1858. Mr. B. is a son of Robert E. Barnett, Esq., of Vermilion Co., Ill. he was raised a farmer, during which time

he was principally engaged in the stock-raising business; Mr. B. has been connected with Mr. L. T. Davis in farming and stock-raising during the past four years; they feed from 50 to 150 head of cattle for the market each year, besides a large number of hogs, and also some horses. Mr. Davis' farm, where Mr. B. now is, contains 160 acres, over which Mr. B. exercises a general superintendence.

OLIVER BELL, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Newman, Douglas Co.; owns 160 acres; born Oct. 4, 1842, in Muskingum Co., Ohio; came to this State with his parents, who settled in Coles Co., this State, where his father resided until his death, which occurred March 20, 1875, aged 59 years; his mother died in Ohio when the subject of this sketch was 4 months old. Mr. B. married Charity McCown, daughter of Jonathan McCown, Esq., of this township, Feb. 4, 1864; she was born in this county Dec. 15, 1844; have six children—Sherman, Grant, Elmer, Cora, Olive and Elsie. Mr. B. was a soldier in the late war; enlisted in Co. H, 59th I. V. I., in August, 1861, from Kansas Tp.; in 1861-62, was in the Department of the West; was in the battle of Pea Ridge, Farmington, Miss., and Perryville; served in that regiment two years, and one year in the 150th I. V. I. Mr. B. contracted an affection of the lungs during his latter term of service, from which he has never recovered.

JOSEPH B. DAINS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Palermo; owns 240 acres, valued about \$40 per acre; born in Greene Co., Penn., April 13, 1836; when he was 5 years of age, his father died; he then left home and worked by the month until he was 17 years of age; he then obtained a position to assist in driving a flock of sheep from Pennsylvania to Vermilion Co.; for such service he received \$10 per month; was just thirty-seven days on the road. Was married Aug. 12, 1855, to Sarah Reasor; she was born near Dallas, Vermilion Co., Oct. 12, 1837; her father, Samuel Reasor, died when she was a very small girl; Mr. D. has five children living and three dead; the living are named Robert M., Charles B., Ellen J., Annie I. and Clara C.; of the three that died, only one was named,—Ralph. Mr. D. makes a specialty of fine stock; for fifteen 2-year-old steers, sold to George Hughes

Dec. 10, 1878, he received \$40 per head; their average weight was 1,177 pounds; he turns off a car-load of cattle each year, forty to sixty hogs and from two to three horses; in farming he takes pains to raise a variety of produce each year.

JOHN T. DODD, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Hume Station; owns 80 acres; born in Sims Tp., this county, May 6, 1846. Married Dec. 13, 1866, to Ruth Hannars; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Feb. 20, 1845; have had five children, four of whom are now living—Amy Inez, Minerva E., Nellie J. and Elizabeth M.; Laura B. died July 20, 1870, aged 2 years and 10 months. Mr. D. holds the office of Town Trustee; has also held office of School Director. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dodd are members of the Christian Church. They settled where they now reside in 1875. Mr. D.'s father, Lewis Dodd, went to California in 1850 by the overland route; he died about six weeks after his arrival there.

GEORGE W. DAVIS, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Newman, Douglas Co.; owns 160 acres; was born in Elbridge Tp., this county, Oct. 28, 1836; was raised a farmer. Married twice; first to Julia A. Cummins (daughter of John Cummins, of Elbridge Tp.), Nov. 10, 1859; she died Jan. 1, 1870, leaving three children—Willard, Sophronia and Leander; his second marriage was with Mrs. Lavina Tucker (widow of the late Dillard R. Tucker, and daughter of Joseph Leist); she was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Aug. 23, 1840; she had three children by her former husband—Melissa F., Millard F. and Lorena; by this present marriage they have two children—Charles H. and Otis Ervin. Mr. D.'s father, who is still living, was a soldier in the Black Hawk war; served three months; he lost his horse during the campaign, by a supposed Indian stampede. Mrs. D.'s first husband was a soldier during the late war, and lost his life while in the service of his country; he enlisted in Co. A, 7th I. V. C., in 1862; served two years, and died in the hospital at Memphis, Sept. 6, 1864; he was a native of Edgar Co., and was born Sept. 2, 1836. Mr. D. settled where he now resides, in 1874. Melissa is teaching school; has taught three terms; commenced when 17 years old.

LITTLETON T. DAVIS, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 12; P. O. Palermo; owns 960 acres; was born in Parke Co., Ind., Oct. 12, 1836; was raised a farmer; resided with his parents until 30 years of age; attended school at Ann Arbor two years; came to this township in 1862; remained two years, and engaged in the cattle business; in 1864, he permanently settled here, since which time he has been engaged in farming, raising and dealing in cattle and other kinds of stock on a large scale, feeding, on an average each year since 1864, with the exception of six years that he rented the farm, 100 head of cattle, and from 75 to 100 head of hogs; last year Mr. D. raised 320 acres of corn. Mr. D. is a son of the late Hon. John G. Davis, late member of Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, State of Indiana, which district he represented several successive terms. Mr. D. was married April 6, 1871, to Miss Alice Barnett (daughter of Robert E. Barnett, Esq., of Vermilion Co., Ill.); she was born Feb. 27, 1841, in Vermilion Co., Ill.; have two children—Mary and Jane.

JOHN B. GALWAY, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 13; P. O. Metcalf; owns 480 acres; born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 31, 1826; was raised a farmer; at the age of 18, his winter months were occupied in school-teaching, which he continued until 25 years of age; he also learned the carpenter's trade, but on account of meeting with an accident while assisting to build a bridge, he abandoned the latter occupation at 22. He was married to Elizabeth Mitchell Oct. 30, 1851; she was born in the same county Sept. 23, 1828; in the fall of 1854, he, in company with a brother, came to this State and engaged in farming; his first year was spent on some land belonging to Mason Kendall, Esq., in Vermilion Co.; then in 1856, he removed to Edgar Co., and cultivated with success 160 acres, where Henry Kendall now resides; here he remained three years; he continued working land on shares until 1862, when he purchased his first real estate (80 acres where he now resides); he now owns 480 acres of land in the township where he resides; when he first came to this State, he owned one horse, and had between \$30 and \$40 in money. Mr. G. was elected a

member of the first Board of Supervisors, and continued to hold that office for six years; held office of Justice of Peace three years, and Township Treasurer thirteen years. Have two children—**Roxana**, born March 18, 1853 (now Mrs. John Kizer, of Ross Tp.), and **James H.**, born Dec. 24, 1856; in addition to the above, they have raised two other children—**Emma Dalrymple** and **Henry Robinson**; also another child now 5 years of age (named **Green Riley Vandyke**), whom they took two years ago. Mr. G. is very much respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and is known by all as an honest and upright man and public benefactor.

WILLIAM B. GALWAY, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 13; P. O. Metcalf Station; owns 284 acres; born in Washington Co., Penn., Nov. 28, 1828; was raised a farmer; in 1854, in company with a brother (**John Galway, Esq.**, of this township), he came to this State and has resided in this township ever since, with the exception of one year. Was married to **Elizabeth Howden**, in Washington Co., Penn., March 2, 1865; she was born in the latter-named place Feb. 4, 1831; have had one child—died when an infant. He served his country during the late war in Co. K, 125th I. V. I.; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; was appointed Second Sergeant, and soon after was promoted to Second Lieutenant; held the latter office two years; was in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. Was the first School Treasurer in the township; held that office five years; also held offices of Town Clerk, Collector, Assessor and other minor offices. Mr. G. and his brother John were poor men when they came here; all they have they have made since their residence here; in 1875, the subject of this sketch raised and fattened 200 hogs; he feeds from thirty to fifty head of cattle each year; also, raises a few horses.

FRANCIS G. GREEN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 6; P. O. Palermo; owns 770 acres; born in Butler Co., Ohio, Dec. 18, 1816; resided with his parents until 22 years of age; then went to Tippecanoe Co., Ind.; bought a saw-mill and run it four years. Married **Elizabeth Ross** Nov. 24, 1842; she was born in Clinton Co.,

nd., Oct. 6, 1822; came to this State in March, 1855; resided in Ross Tp. two years; then settled where he now resides; have had nine children, only three now living—Henry M., born Oct. 8, 1843, died Jan. 3, 1864; Albert, born Aug. 21, 1845, died in Navarro Co., Tex., July 12, 1878; George W., born Oct. 21, 1847, died Dec. 21, 1871; Catherine J., born May 23, 1850, died Sept. 24, 1855; Franklin P., born July 21, 1852; Viola, born Sept. 3, 1854, died Jan. 28, 1864; Isola, born Jan. 15, 1857; John A., born Nov. 19, 1859; William R., born Dec. 28, 1863, died Aug. 31, 1864. Mr. G. has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits since his residence here; has been quite an extensive stock-raiser in which pursuit he is still engaged. Has held office of Assessor and Collector.

THOMAS GUTHRIE, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Palermo; owns 148 acres; born in Washington Co., Penn., Aug. 11, 1822; was raised a farmer; in his younger days he also taught school several years. Was married in November, 1854, in Fayette Co., Penn., to Christian Keys; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., in May, 1820. In 1854, he came to this State, bringing a flock of 1,600 sheep in which he had an interest; first stopped nine miles northeast of Danville; then to this township; in company with his father and brothers, he rented a farm of 600 acres of Robert E. Barnet, Esq. His father (George Guthrie) then purchased 400 acres of land, and died 1857. Mr. G. settled where he now resides about 1859; had four children, three now living—Elizabeth, born Nov. 8, 1855, died Jan. 25, 1856; George B., born Sept. 18, 1857; Hugh K., born Jan. 18, 1859; Susan J., born Jan. 10, 1861. Served as a soldier in the late war in the 125th I. V. I.; was in the battles of Perryville and Stone River; is disabled in the right arm, the result of sickness by exposure after the above battle; also a partial paralysis of the right side and affection of the right lung. Held office of Assessor, Collector and Constable seven years all at one time, School Director fifteen years, Justice of the Peace six years, which office he now holds.

EDWARD HILDRETH, stock-raiser and farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Metcalf; owns 100 acres; was born in Vermilion Co., this

State, March 28, 1839. His father (John Hildreth) came to this State from Kentucky about the year 1835; his death occurred March 4, 1876, aged 72. The subject of this sketch was raised in Vermilion Co.; in 1867, he removed to Edgar Co., and settled where he now resides. Was married Aug. 8, 1866, to Josephine Don Carlos. She was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, March 10, 1845; have six children—America, John, Edward, Alice, Marquis and Lulu. Mr. H. was a soldier in the late war; he enlisted about the 1st of November, 1861, in Co. H, 2d Regt. Ill. Art., and served until Jan. 1, 1864; he then re-enlisted as a veteran and served until Aug. 5, 1865; held rank of Corporal when discharged. Holds office of School Director.

THOMAS HULL, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 27; P. O. Newman, Douglas Co.; owns 1,040 acres, 780 acres in home farm, the balance at the State line (between Indiana and Illinois); was born in New York State (while his parents were en route to the West) Nov. 14, 1829; was raised principally in Ohio and Indiana; at the age of 18, he commenced to learn the cooper's trade, which business he continued to follow a number of years (a portion of which time he was in Canada and Michigan); early in 1857, he purchased his State-line farm, and soon after, on the 27th day of August, he married Margaret Jane Campbell; she was born in Tennessee Feb. 28, 1840; her death occurred Aug. 25, 1865; had five children by that union, three of whom are now living—Mary Eugenia, Francis Allen and John Campbell; the deceased were James Marion and an infant, not named; he left his home and farm the next day after the funeral of his wife, and, taking his children with him, he resided with his father until his second marriage; his second marriage was to Maria B. Robinson (a daughter of Martin P. Robinson, Esq., now living in Chrisman); have one child by this union—Louisa Jane. Mr. H. has obtained by his own industry all that he now possesses; he bought his first farm with money earned by working at his trade; he has put all the improvements on his home farm himself; he hauled the lumber for present dwelling and the fencing for the 160 acres, where it stands, from Jonestown, Ind. (distant thirty miles);

in addition to his own residence, he has four tenant houses on his home farm, all occupied; about a year ago, he purchased a large ditching machine, which requires twenty yoke of oxen to work it; last spring he kept it constantly at work, during which time he cut 28,000 rods of ditch, the average size of which was five feet wide and two feet deep. Mr. H.'s father still lives where he first settled (Helt Tp., Vermilion Co., Ind.); his mother died Jan. 15, 1875.

JUNIOUS B. HILDRETH, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 14; P. O. Metcalf; owns 480 acres; was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., March 22, 1833; resided at home in Kentucky until 1854; first came to this county in 1854; lived with the late A. K. Hildreth until the year 1856; in 1857, he returned to Kentucky, and remained there until 1860, then came back to this county. Was married May 1, 1864, to Elizabeth Beard; she was born in Vermilion Co. May 12, 1842. Mr. H. settled where he now resides in 1864. Have two children—Katie and Emma. Mr. H. was educated in the stock business, which business he has followed nearly all his life; he feeds for the market, each year, about 150 head of cattle and from 75 to 100 hogs; Mr. H.'s father was one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky; he died in that State in May, 1851, aged about 66 years; he was an uncle to the late A. K. Hildreth, of this township; his mother was Margaret Dennison; she died in July, 1866, aged 76; she was related to Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio.

WILLIAM H. HILDRETH, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 4; P. O. Palermo; owns 730 acres of land; was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Oct. 20, 1829; came to this State with his parents in 1832; was raised on the farm where he now resides; was brought up in the stock business. Married Mary E. Horn Sept. 26, 1869; she was born in Randolph Co., Ind., March 25, 1853; have had four children—John, born Feb. 8, 1871; Alvin K., born Nov. 1, 1873; James Harvey and William (deceased). Mr. H.'s father (the late A. K. Hildreth) was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Dec. 17, 1802; his death occurred July 19, 1874. He was married to Sarah A. Ritter, about the year 1825; she was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1807; her death occurred July 15, 1876; Mr. H. (father

of the subject of this sketch) came to this State with his family in 1832, bringing them in an old-fashioned Virginia wagon drawn by four horses; that was about all he possessed at that time of this world's goods; he first worked for 50 cents per day, walking from Vermilion Timber to Hickory Grove to perform the same; with the money thus earned he bought the first meat for his family; when he died, he left 2,400 acres of nice land to his children. A more extended sketch will be found in the history of Young America Tp.

ABEL HORN, veterinary surgeon, Metcalf; born in Wayne Co., Ind., Jan. 16, 1832. Has been twice married, first to Harriet Linton, May 10, 1851; she was born in Randolph Co., Ind., July 16, 1832, died in this township Aug. 11, 1875; have eight children living—Elmira (wife of William Hildreth, Esq.), Mary E., Francis M., Cinderella, Parthena, Dora, Willie, Sarah E. and Jennie. Dr. H. was raised a farmer, resided with his parents until he was 19, then married and settled on a piece of land of his own in Wayne Co., Ind. In 1856, he emigrated to Nebraska, engaged in the real estate business in Omaha City until 1859, then went to St. Louis and attended a course of lectures at a veterinary college under the superintendence of Dr. Keller, of that place; at the conclusion of the course he received a diploma for practicing the veterinary art; he has followed that profession ever since, principally in this and Vermilion Cos.; his practice has been attended with good success; has cured (since his residence in this township) eleven well-defined cases of lock-jaw, of thirteen that he has treated; has saved the lives of four horses by the process known as tracheotomy (an operation that is performed by making an opening in the windpipe); he has been in the lecture field to considerable extent, and has talked and interested thousands by his eloquence; his subjects have been various, viz., the horse and its diseases, temperance, etc.; the bare announcement that he is to speak always draws a large and appreciative audience wherever he is known; he is quite an able writer, and has contributed occasionally for the press. Dr. H. was a soldier in the late war; he enlisted in Co. E, 150th I. V. I., in January, 1865, and served seven months; he went in as Or-

lerly and was soon after promoted to First Lieutenant. His second marriage was with Luna Fleming, Aug. 13, 1877; she was born in Vermilion Co., Ill., May 16, 1861. Dr. H.'s parents were Quakers; both were born in North Carolina, his father in 1800, and his mother in 1804; they both died in Wayne Co., Ind., the former in 1866, and the latter in 1864.

JAMES HOOVER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Palermo; owns 160 acres; born in Wayne Co., Ind., Aug. 25, 1816. Married America Pickens Oct. 24, 1848; she was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, Sept. 3, 1829; have had nine children, seven of whom are now living—Carrie L. (wife of John Limbrick, Esq.), Elma M. (wife of Daniel Heaton, Esq.), Jennie F., Andrew R., Rachel V., and Thomas O. and John A. (twins); the names of the deceased are Leander F. and William V. Mr. H. has held office of Justice of the Peace and was formerly Postmaster at Palermo; he came to this State in 1860, and settled where he now resides; has made all the improvements that are on the place. Mr. H.'s ancestors were Quakers; his great-grandfather on his mother's side came from England with William Penn, and was present when he made his famous treaty with the Indians; Mr. H. taught school six years in Indiana previous to his coming to this State; was raised a neighbor of the Hon. G. W. Julian; Mrs. H. is related to Gov. Pickens, formerly of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. H. are both members of the Methodist Church; in politics he is Republican.

E. W. S. HUME, grain dealer, Hume; owns 300 acres of land; was born in Boone Co., Ky., July 23, 1817; was raised a farmer. Married twice, first to Rachel W. Connelly in 1845, in the State of Kentucky; she died Aug. 16, 1863. He was married to his present wife, Martha D. Hume (widow of the late Weeden Hume), Jan. 28, 1875; she was born in Greensburg, Ind., Jan. 28, 1842; have only one child (by second marriage)—Lou Olive. Mr. H. is the founder of this place, which bears his name; the railroad station and village is located on what was once a portion of his farm; he is quite largely engaged in the grain business; is at present holding the office of Justice of the Peace, this being his third term; is Postmaster

(the first appointed in the place). Mr. H.'s grandfathers, both on his father's and mother's side, were among the first settlers of Kentucky.

GEORGE W. KENDALL, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 1; P. O. Metcalf; owns 444 acres; was born in Vermilion Co., this State, June 1, 1844. Mr. K. is the youngest son of the well-known pioneer, Mason Kendall, Esq.; he resides on the old home farm; is not married. Was a soldier during the latter part of the late war; enlisted in the 43d I. V. I. in March 1865; went with the regiment to Little Rock, Ark., where he remained until the latter part of that year. Mr. K. feeds about 100 head of cattle and 60 head of hogs each year. The barn on Mr. K.'s farm is the oldest in the township, it being erected by his father in 1850. Mr. K., like his brother Henry, was reared in the stock business.

HENRY M. KENDALL, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 15; P. O. Metcalf; owns 560 acres; born near Dallas, in Vermilion Co., Ill., March 29, 1838; was brought up in the stock business; when he was 8 years of age he first entered the saddle, and entered upon the duties of herdsman for his father, Mason Kendall, and since that time he has been constantly engaged in buying, selling and raising stock, viz., horses, cattle and hogs. In 1861, his father gave him 120 acres, where he now resides; by his own exertions, he has increased his number of acres to 560, all adjoining and situated in this township. Was married Jan. 3, 1867, to Jane Beard; she was born in Vermilion Co. April 19, 1844; have three children—Frankie, born April 12, 1868; James B., born Dec. 19, 1869; George, born Dec. 10, 1876. Mr. K. had two brothers in the army during the late war—John T. and Andrew Jackson—both in Co. D, 25th I. V. I.; John, the eldest, died in the hospital, at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 10, 1861, of measles; Andrew was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, by a rifle-ball from the enemy, entering at the shoulder and passing out at the hip. He lived a few hours after receiving the fatal wound and then expired; his remains were buried on the battle-field, near the place where he gave up his life. He was a very promising young man, possessed of good business talent, and remarkable for

his physical and muscular development. John's remains were brought home and now lie in Lebanon Cemetery. He, also, is remembered as a very promising young man. Mr. K's father is one of the oldest settlers of this county, his first trip to this county dating back to 1829. A historical sketch of him appears elsewhere in this volume.

LONDON W. KILE, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 13; P. O. Palermo; owns 200 acres; was born in Clinton, Vigo Co., Ind., Dec. 5, 1850; is a son of the late Dr. William Kile, formerly of Paris; came to this State with his parents when 5 years of age; was raised in Paris, this county. Mr. K. was married Jan. 12, 1875, to Carrie Knight; she was born in Philadelphia Oct. 16, 1853; have one child (named by its grandfather, Dr. K.), Charity. Mr. K. has been engaged in the stock business since he was a mere youth, with his father; who was, in connection with his medical practice, largely engaged in raising and dealing in stock. Mr. K. received his education at the normal school at Paris.

JOHN A. METCALFE, farmer; P. O. Metcalf Station; owns 320 acres; was born in Shelby Co., Ky., July 23, 1811; came with his parents to this State Oct. 6, 1828. Was married to Elizabeth Whiteley Sept. 12, 1833; she was born at Ft. Harrison, Ind., March 30, 1816, and came here with her parents in 1818; had six children, only three of whom are now living—Henry S., Sarilda J., Sarah E.; the names of the deceased were William, George Milton and John Thomas. The latter served a full term in the army during the late war; he was on Gen. McMullan's staff nearly the entire time; held rank of Captain. Mr. M. has held office of Postmaster, Deputy Sheriff and Constable. Mrs. M. is the oldest living settler in this township.

JONATHAN McCOWN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 34; P. O. Newman, Douglas Co.; owns 440 acres of land, 120 of which lie in Douglas Co.; was born in Nelson Co., Ky., Oct. 21, 1816; came to this county with his father, James McCown, when 15 years of age; his father died about two years after his arrival in the county, leaving 560 acres of land a short distance east of Paris; here he remained until 1853, and then settled where he now resides. Mr. McC. was married

Dec. 21, 1843, to Olive T. Blackman, daughter of Remember Blackman, deceased; she was born Jan. 4, 1826, in what is now Hunter Tp., this county; have had seven children, only five of whom are now living—Charity E., Olive Ann, James B., Jira A., Judge Marshall, Harrison Burr and Charles J.; Olive and Harrison are both dead; the former died Oct. 19, 1855, at 11 years of age; the latter died Dec. 2, 1860, aged 14 months. Mr. McC.'s father was born in Kentucky Nov. 14, 1781; his death occurred March 13, 1841; he came to this county in 1817; he, in company with John Stratton and Mr. ——— Whiteley, built the first cabin on the North Arm, where their families all resided together for a time; they previously, and on their way to this county from Kentucky, stopped and remained at Ft. Harrison for time; they crossed the Wabash River on the ice, which broke up soon after. Mr. McC., since his residence in this county, has been largely engaged in stock-raising; formerly, he raised large quantities of hogs; but at present, his attention is devoted to raising and feeding cattle; at the present time, he is feeding about 200 head of cattle; he raised 5,000 bushels of corn last year, in addition to which he has purchased 10,000 bushels more this winter to feed out to stock on his farm; Mr. McC.'s farm is three miles west of Hume Station; the railroad runs through a portion of his farm, where a flag-station has been established.

PHINEAS MELOY, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Newman, Douglas Co.; owns eighty acres; born in Warren Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1825; lived on a farm until 19 years of age; he then learned the trade of carriage-making; worked at that business ten years, at Lebanon, Ohio; came to Edgar Co. in 1861; resided at Sugar Creek Point four years, and followed farming; settled where he now resides in 1872. Mr. M. was married to Miss Lucretia Githens May 9, 1850; she was born in Warren Co., Ohio, April 20, 1829; have had eleven children, seven of whom are now living; their names are John E., Lewis L., Minnie M., Emmet, Bruce and Kittie; the names of the deceased were George G., Elmer O., Edgar E., and an infant not named. Mr. and Mrs. M. are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

REV. JAMES ORR, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Palermo; owns 120 acres; was born in Preston Co., Va., Jan. 1, 1809, emigrated to Coles (now Douglas) Co. May 1, 1853; bought a piece of land there and remained on it four years; then sold out, in 1857, and bought where he now resides and where he has resided ever since. Mr. O. has been twice married, first to Margaret Fortney, June 5, 1834; she was a Virginian by birth; her death occurred in 1842; had four children by that union—James A. (he was accidentally shot and killed, when in his 16th year, while out gunning), Louisa J., John D. and Margaret (deceased); his second marriage was with Mary A. Ross, Sept. 15, 1846; she was born in Greene Co., Penn., Oct. 18, 1825; have had six children by this union—Abner Ross, Thomas J., Hiram E. (deceased), James W., Timothy W. (deceased) and Benjamin. Mr. O. was ordained as a Baptist minister in Preston Co., Va., when about 33 years of age, and has preached with regularity ever since until about eighteen months ago. Mr. O. has held office of Justice of the Peace one term, Assessor two terms. In politics he is a Democrat; was formerly a Henry Clay Whig. Had one son in the army during the latter part of the late war; he went from Mt. Sterling, Ill. Mr. Orr preached the second sermon ever preached in this township.

S. W. POPE, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Newman, Douglas Co.; owns 200 acres; born in Rock Castle Co., Ky., Feb. 2, 1822; was raised a farmer; resided with his parents until 25 years of age; in 1850, went to California by overland route; remained there two years, and followed mining with good success, with the exception of eight months that he was disabled by sickness; returned to Kentucky in 1852, and came to this county the same year; settled east of Paris, and resided there until 1864; then removed to and settled where he now resides; during the interval of the two latter dates, he has made two trips to Kansas. Mr. P. was married to Margaret E. Bruce, daughter of James Bruce (deceased), Sept. 22, 1859; she was born in Edgar Co., Nov. 22, 1837; have two children—Bruce C. and William S. Mrs. P.'s father came to this State in an early day in company with James Carney (her uncle), who is still living and re-

sides on the place formerly owned and occupied by Mrs. P.'s father, when he first settled in the county.

ASAPH ROGERS, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Metcalf; owns 160 acres; born in Edgar Tp., this county, Oct. 19, 1838. Married Elizabeth Milner March 21, 1861; she was born in the same township Jan. 6, 1841; have seven children living—Allen E., Benjamin F., Viola, Emma E., Louisa Jane, Lola Belle and Mary L. Mr. R. has held office of School Director. His father, Elias Rogers, was one among the first settlers in the county; he settled at Cherry Point in 1826, and built the first house in Edgar Tp.

GEORGE W. REED (deceased); P. O. Metcalf; Mr. R. was a son of Daniel Reed (deceased), who settled, and built the first log house, in Hickory Grove at an early date (an account of which is given elsewhere). The subject of this sketch died Sept. 11, 1862, leaving a wife (now Mrs. Wm. Ross, of this township), and three children—Jackson Martin, born Nov. 11, 1848 (unmarried); Henry Lawrence, born April 18, 1851; married Mary E. Ross, Nov. 8, 1870; she was born May 17, 1854; George W., was born Dec. 1, 1853; married Asenath Ross, Oct. 4, 1877; she was born May 18, 1861. Mr. R., the subject of this sketch, left an estate at the time of his death of 240 acres; his wife's maiden name was Mary A. Ritter; she was born Nov. 26, 1825. J. M., the oldest son, served one term as Supervisor, and has held office of School Director about ten years.

WILLIAM ROSS, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Palermo; owns 330 acres; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Jan. 8, 1818; removed with his parents to Clinton Co., Ind., in 1828, where he remained until 1852; he then came to this county. Was twice married; first to Asenath Crull, Dec. 7, 1841. She was born June 26, 1817; her death occurred in December, 1868; had ten children by this union—Rebecca, Henry, Rhoda, Lewis Cass, Elmira, Philetta (died in March 1876), Elizabeth, William, Mary E. (died when 2 years old) and Asenath. Mr. R.'s father was a soldier of the war of 1812; he emigrated to Indiana in an early day and settled near the reservation occupied by the Miami and Pottawatomie Indians; his

death occurred in September, 1851. Mr. R. has held nearly all the public offices in the town, from Supervisor down; he helped raise the first log house that was erected on the prairie in this township, in 1852; the building still stands on the farm of Wm. Galway, Esq.

HENRY ROSS, merchant, Metcalf Station; owns dwelling, store and two lots in village; was born in Clinton Co., Ind., Jan. 20, 1844; came to this State with his father (Wm. Ross, Esq.); was raised a farmer; entered the mercantile business Dec. 15, 1875, in this place, which he continued for two years; then sold out to John B. Hildreth, Esq., who is now the sole proprietor; Mr. R., however, still remains in the establishment in the capacity of business manager. Mr. R. was married May 29, 1870, to Martha M. Dains; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 5, 1852; have had four children, three now living—Edgar, Henrietta, Burton and Frankelena (deceased). Mr. R. keeps a general stock; his sales averaged about \$6,000 per year the first two years; has held office of Town Trustee seven years, and School Director one year; he also holds the office of Postmaster; he spent one year (1869) in California.

ROBERT STRINGER, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Metcalf; has an interest in 120 acres; was born in Washington Co., Penn., about the year 1840; emigrated to Hamilton Co., Ind., in 1854; remained there three years; then came to this county in 1857. Married Mary E. Kendall. She died Dec. 20, 1866; have three children—Van, born July 27, 1860; Lydia Ruth, born Aug. 15, 1862; Sherman, born Nov. 1, 1865. Mr. S. served as a soldier a short time during the late war, in the 144th I. V. I.

ROBERT A. SOMMERVILLE, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 3; P. O. Metcalf Station; owns 378 acres; born in Mason Co., Ky., May 10, 1844; lived with his parents until 9 years of age, then went to reside with his uncle, Matthias Chrisman; remained with him eight years; then learned saddle and harness making; continued at that business about nine years. Married Parthena Hildreth, daughter of the late A. K. Hildreth (deceased), Jan. 17, 1871; she was born Feb. 22, 1848, in Vermilion Co., this State; have had

four children, two of whom are now living—Bertha E., born Nov. 13, 1871, died Nov. 13, 1873; Robert A., born Aug. 26, 1873; an infant, born April 5, 1875, died one week after (no name); Mary Beatrice, born Jan. 15, 1878. Mr. S. cultivates about 120 acres of his land; a portion of it he rents; he ships each year to market about 150 head of live-stock; this includes cattle, sheep and hogs.

M. T. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser. Sec. 11; P. O. Indianola; owns 315 acres; was born in Wayne Co., Ind., Dec. 31, 1839; remained there until his 21st year, during which time he assisted on the farm, and also learned the carpenter's trade; came to this State in 1861; stopped at Dallas until 1864, during which time he worked at his trade. Married Luvisa Hildreth in 1864; she was born in Vermilion Co., Aug. 10, 1845; died Nov. 19, 1875; have four children—Edward Everett, Alvin K., Gertie May and Luvisa E. Mr. S.'s father was born Feb. 11, 1809 (the same day that Abraham Lincoln was born); he died in Wayne Co., Ind., July 10, 1849; his mother's name was Nancy Hicks; she was born in Stokes Co., N. C., Nov. 25, 1806; she resides with her son. Mr. S. feeds from twenty to fifty head of cattle each year.

DAVID W. SHAFFER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Palermo; owns forty acres; born Dec. 18, 1819, in Donegal Tp., Lancaster Co., Penn., where he resided until he was 26 years old; was raised a farmer and wagoner; when 26 years of age, he commenced driving stage on the Excelsior Line, across the Alleghany Mountains; after two years' service as stage-driver, he was employed as agent on the canal during the summer seasons for eight years; he superintended the transit of the boats which were hauled over the mountains on cars; in 1856, he removed to Indiana, and, in 1860, to this State; he settled where he now lives in 1867. Has been twice married; first, to Susannah Shoop, March 13, 1853, in Armstrong Co., Penn.; she died March 6, 1856; his second marriage was to Martha J. Boos, March 30, 1859; she was born in Clark Co., Ind., Feb. 9, 1836. Mr. S. had one child by his first wife—Mary Jane; she resides in Pennsylvania; has one child by his present wife; his name is John Allen. Mr. S. fired for the

first locomotive that passed through the tunnel near Altoona, Penn.; he also hauled the first cars in Pittsburgh with horses. Mr. S. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN A. SMITH, blacksmith, Metcalf Station; owns house, shop and two lots in village; was born in Ohio Co., Ind., Aug. 4, 1838; resided on a farm until 1854; served apprenticeship from that time until his 21st year, at blacksmithing; he worked as a journeyman at that trade until 1870, during which time he was employed about ten months in the celebrated plow manufactory of John Deere, at Moline, Ill.; he then commenced business for himself in Ashmore, Coles Co., this State, where he conducted business until 1874; in April, 1874, he commenced business where he now is. Mr. H. was married July 3, 1872, to Mary A. Kincaid; she was born in New Richmond, Ohio, July 29, 1843; have four children—Charles D., Elizabeth, Leonard and Laura. Mr. S. worked at carriage-smithing principally, while learning his trade; his knowledge of plow-work he acquired at John Deere's establishment; he is considered a very skillful blacksmith, and thoroughly understands its various branches; he makes plow-work a specialty.

BENJAMIN D. VANVACTOR, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Cherry Point; owns 160 acres; was born in Butler Co., Ohio Aug. 2, 1826; in 1833, he removed with his parents to Shelby Co., Ohio, where he was married to Elizabeth Kendall, Sept. 25, 1851; she was born Feb. 8, 1831; had eight children, seven of whom are now living—Sarah, Caroline, Elizabeth E., William, Ruth, Lucinda, Anna E., Melinda (deceased) and Lota. Mr. V. emigrated from Shelby Co., Ohio, to Indiana in 1859; remained there seven years, then removed to this State and settled where he now resides.

ISAAC WEAVER, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 5; P. O. Palermo; born in

Montgomery Co., Ohio, Dec. 3, 1833; resided with his parents until 20 years of age; at the age of 17 he removed with his parents to Edinburg, Ohio; served an apprenticeship at shoemaking, after which he removed to Franklin, Ind. Married Priscilla Borry in 1852, near Edinburg; she was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 16, 1833; have had twelve children, eleven now living—Sarah E., Amos, John P., Daniel F., Mary E., George W., William (deceased), Lydia Jane, Matilda, Ellen, Charles J. and Samuel T. Mr. W. came to this State Oct. 10, 1874, and immediately took charge of the farm of Messrs. S. Lofton and Marion Patison, containing 600 acres, and has been conducting it with success ever since. The present year, he has raised 175 acres of corn, feeds from sixty to seventy head of cattle each year, raises four or five horses each year; also quite a number of hogs; lost 126 hogs one year by disease. Mr. W. learned tile-making in 1852, and that year made the first tile ever made in the State of Indiana. Amos, the eldest, is now a soldier in the regular army; has been serving under Gen. Miles the past two years.

A. L. WATSON, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Cherry Point; owns eighty acres; born in Monongalia Co., Va., Aug. 7, 1840. removed with his parents to Ritchie Co., Va., when 4 years of age, where he remained until 1863; his father, Arthur Watson, died in 1860. In 1863, Mr. W. came to Illinois; stopped in Vermilion Co. one year, near Ridge Farm, and farmed in Edgar; bought and settled where he now resides in 1874. Married Sarah J. Steele in Ritchie Co., Va., Oct. 12, 1862; she was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., Dec. 28, 1846; have had four children, three living—Emma, Arthur, Amos (O. H. deceased). Mr. W. holds the offices of Road Commissioner and School Director; has held the latter office ten years. Mr. W. has been a member of the M. E. Church two years.

SIMS TOWNSHIP.

JACOB T. ADAMS, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Paris; is a native of Scott Co., Ky.; was born March 2, 1812; lived at his native place until about 13 years old, his parents then moving to Edgar Co., this being in 1824; during his boyhood, he had no chance of getting an education; what he did get was mostly by home study. Was married September, 1833, to Miss Sallie Cunningham, of Virginia; they had a family of eight children, five of whom are living—two boys and three girls. Began business for himself at the age of 21; had no assistance from his father, but by hard work, economy and good management, he has accumulated a farm of 230 acres of land, well improved. Mr. Adams is one of the old pioneers, who, in an early day, were obliged to put up with many of the hardships incident to pioneer life; has always done his part toward forwarding any enterprise tending to the public good; is respected by many friends, and known as one of the straightforward, honest men of Sims Tp.

S. S. CHANDLER, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 36; P. O. Paris; is of English descent, and a native of Owen Co., Ky.; was born Feb. 22, 1820, his grandfather Chandler being a native of England, and his father a native of Scott Co., Ky.; Mr. C. lived in Kentucky until the fall of 1852; at this date, moved to Hancock Co., Ind.; remained there until the spring of 1871, then removed to Edgar Co., where he has since lived; during his boyhood, he had no chance of gaining an education, but, by home study and good observation, being of quick perception, he has a good common-school education; he began business for himself at farming at the age of 20, attending to his own business and still conducting the home affairs for his father; during his life-time, has engaged in various speculations and enterprises; his perception being good, he was usually successful; has met with many misfortunes; in 1865, he lost about \$9,500 worth of merchandise by fire; has lost several thousands by hog cholera; still, he has a farm of 250 acres of first-class land, well timbered and watered, with good buildings; he is a man in good standing, enjoys the respect of many

friends, and is known as one of the more prominent and better class of citizens of Edgar Co.

HIRAM CLEM, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Swango; is a native of Butler Co., Ohio; was born Oct. 9, 1817; lived at his birthplace until 33 years old, then came to Edgar Co. Was married Sept. 10, 1833, to Miss Rebecca Tegarden, of his native county; she passed away in 1863; had eleven children by his first wife; was married again in 1864 to Miss Mary J. Hemphill, of North Carolina; has two children by his present wife. Began business for himself at the age of 20; had no assistance; now, by hard work and economy, he has a farm of 130 acres of good land, valued at about \$40 per acre. Mr. Clem is an old settler, in good standing in the community; has earned a good reputation by being honest and straightforward, and is known in the county as one of its honest men.

ISAAC N. CRAIG, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 2; P. O. Paris; is another native and pioneer of the county; was born Jan. 3, 1831; is now living within about one and one-half miles from his birthplace; during his early life he had but little opportunity of gaining an education; he has a fair education now, which he has attained principally by his own efforts. Was married Jan. 11, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Shroder, a native of Pennsylvania, but of Coles Co. at the time of marriage; they have a family of nine children—four boys and five girls; began business for himself at the age of 18; they began in the woods, with no help but stout hearts and willing hands; a few years after, his father gave him \$1,000 worth of land; by economy, hard work and good management he now owns in Douglas Co. 120 acres of good land, 210 acres in Embarrass and Kansas Tps., and his home farm of 287 acres; the whole valued at about \$55 per acre. Mr. Craig is one of the old pioneers that has gained a good name and reputation by always having been honest and upright in his dealings; has lived upon the cash plan during his life, which is one attribute to his success; he is a man standing well in the community, and one of the solid, substantial men of Sims Tp.

ROBERT DOWNS, farmer and lumber dealer; P. O. Paris; is another of the old pioneers of the county and a native of Montgomery Co., Ky.; was born Dec. 15, 1812; lived at his native place until about 17 years old; his parents came to Clark Co. in 1829, and removed to Edgar in 1830; in 1845, Mr. Downs returned to Clark Co., where he remained about eight years; came back to Edgar in 1853, and located on his present place; he began business for himself at the age of 20; had no assistance from his father; now, by hard work, economy and good management he has 625 acres of fine land, besides a fine lumber business. Was married Nov. 26, 1835, to Miss Nancy R. Dudley, of Kentucky; she passed away Aug. 30, 1854. Married his present wife Sept. 18, 1858; he has a family of five children—four boys and one girl; Mr. Downs is an old settler that has done much to improve the county; has a good name and reputation, and is known as one of the solid, substantial men of Sims Tp.

GEO. T. DUNN, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Paris; is a native of Mercer Co., Ky.; was born Aug. 28, 1806; lived at his birthplace until the age of 30; moved to Knox Co., Mo., where he remained nine years; then returned to his native place and stayed seven years and came to Edgar Co. in 1852; during boyhood, he had but little chance of getting an education; began business for himself at the age of 22; his first business experience was at the carpenter and joiner's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship; this business he followed until 1863; then began farming on his present farm. Was married Jan. 2, 1834, to Miss Juretta Marrs, of his native county; they have a family of three children—Louis T., Jane J. (now Mrs. E. Edwards, of Lyon Co., Kan.), and Ann E. Mr. Dunn began for himself with no assistance, but by hard work and economy he has now a farm of ninety acres of first-class land, well improved, valued at about \$75 per acre; Mr. Dunn is a man who has gained a good name by being honest and straightforward in his dealings, and is known as one of the square men of Sims Tp.

JAMES ELLEDGE, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 10; P. O. Paris; is a native of Morgan Co., Ky.; was born Dec. 10, 1824; lived at his birthplace until the age of 4;

his parents then came to Edgar Co.; this was in 1828; he began business for himself at the age of 16, his father dying when he was 11 years old. Was married in March, 1843, to Miss Mary Barr, of Daviess Co., Ind.; they have a family of eight children, four boys and four girls. During his boyhood, his parents being poor, he had hardly any opportunities of attending school, but has gained, principally by his own efforts, a fair education; he began business with no assistance; now, by hard work, economy and good management, he has left a farm of 400 acres, and has given to his children nearly 300 acres; he is a man enjoying a good name and reputation, which he has gained by honesty and square dealing. Has been a member of the Christian Church for thirty-six years. Is one of the old settlers and pioneers, and is known as one of the solid, substantial men of Sims Tp.

OTIS ELDREDGE, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 16; P. O. Paris; is a native of Stark Co., Ohio; was born Jan. 7, 1822; lived there until the age of 18; then moved to Clark Co., Ill.; this was in 1839; remained there until 1842, then came to Edgar Co., where he has since lived, and on the same farm where he now resides; during his boyhood, he had but little chance of getting an education, but by home study and some perseverance, he became a fair scholar. Was married Dec. 22, 1842, to Miss Catherine Clapp, of Edgar Co.; they have a family of nine children—five boys and four girls. He began business for himself at the age of 21; had no material assistance from his father, but by hard work, economy and good management, he now has a farm of 217 acres of good land, well improved, valued at about \$40 per acre. Mr. Eldredge is one of the old pioneers, having lived in the county thirty-six years; has seen and helped to make many of the improvements in the development of it; has always been a friend to churches, schools and the poor; he is a man that has earned a good name and reputation by having been honest and upright in his business transactions; is a sociable, genial gentleman and known as one among the more prominent and better class of citizens of Edgar Co.

WM. GREEN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Paris; is a native of Shelby Co., Ky.; son

of James Green, who was a native of London, England; Mr. Green was born in 1805; came to Edgar Co., in 1825; had learned the trade of tailoring before he left Kentucky; this he followed about three years in Paris, then began farming; but still worked at his trade during cold weather for a number of years; while a boy, he had no opportunities of getting an education. Was married in 1827, to Miss Eunice Redmond, of his native place; she passed away Aug. 29, 1876, leaving four children—George W., Cinderella, Charles F. and Elizabeth, now deceased; at the time of beginning business for himself, he had no assistance, but by hard work and good management, he has accumulated property enough to help his children liberally and have 125 acres of good land left; he is one of the older pioneers of the county, well known and respected by many friends; can look back with satisfaction upon his efforts to accumulate property for his old age and for his children.

MARY HANKS, widow of William Hanks, now deceased, Paris, who was one of the early settlers of Edgar Co.; he was born April 30, 1807; was a native of Montgomery Co., Ky. Was married Sept. 7, 1827, to Miss Mary O'Hair of Wolfe Co., Ky.; in 1828, they came to Edgar Co., and settled on the farm where Mrs. Hanks now lives; they came with scarcely any property, but, as time went on, they accumulated property quite rapidly for those early times. Subjected to all the hardships of pioneer life, deprived of churches and many social pleasures, he still worked on, and at the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 6, 1875, he left a fine property of nearly eight hundred acres of good land. He was a pioneer that, during his life, was always ready to give liberally to any enterprise that he deemed for the public good; was a friend to the schools, the churches and the poor; was a member of the Christian Church twenty-five years previous to his death. He was mourned by a large circle of old friends and pioneers. Mrs. Hanks, now 69 years old, is still active and smart. They had a family of fourteen children, thirteen of which are still living.

J. E. HANKS, farmer and butcher, Paris; is a native of this county; was born on Aug. 14, 1830; son of William

Hanks, a prominent farmer of this county; passed away 1875. The subject of this obtained but a common-school education, but by observation and practice has become a practical business man; he began for himself early in life. In 1850, he emigrated to California, and remained some two years prospecting and mining. On March 20, 1853, he married Miss Maria Gregg, of this county; they have six children living—Mary E., (now Mrs. S. Hybarger), Forest, John E., Franklin P., Rolley and Rosa. Mr. H. has made farming his principal business thus far through life, and now owns 305 acres of well-improved land. He is a well-to-do and much-respected citizen, that has always interested himself in all such public matters as pertain to the good of the community in which has lived.

MARY JONES; P. O. Paris; widow of Geo. Jones, who died Sept. 5, 1878; Mr. Jones was born and raised in Mercer Co., Ky.; came to Edgar Co. in 1831; was one of the old pioneers who did much to improve the county during his life. Was married Aug. 2, 1841, to Miss Mary Miller of Warren Co., Tenn, who still survives him. During his life was always ready to promote the advancement of churches and schools, and a helper of any enterprise pertaining to the public good. He had accumulated a property of 243 acres, this being the old home farm, which he left his family. Mr. Jones was a man of a high sense of honor, well respected by all who knew him, and known as one among the more prominent and better class of citizens of Edgar Co.

JAMES H. JENKINS, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Paris; is a native of Henry Co., Ky.; lived at his native place until the age of 16; went to Madison, Ind., where he remained nearly twenty years; then came to Edgar Co.; this was in 1856. Was married at the age of 25 to Miss Chloe A. Redman, of Kentucky; they have a family of twelve children—nine boys and three girls; he has a farm of 171 acres, well improved, which he has accumulated by his own hard work. Mr. Jenkins is an old settler, who is known as one of the honest, straightforward men of Sims Tp.

A. L. KEEFER, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Oliver; is a native of Franklin Co., Penn.;

was born March 10, 1818; lived at his birthplace until 1836; then moved to Ohio, lived there two years, then moved to Illinois; came to Edgar Co. in 1838; lived at his present residence since 1839; began business for himself at the age of 21, and by hard work he now has 260 acres of good land, valued at about \$35 per acre. Mr. Keefer is one of the old settlers of the county; has passed through many of the hardships incident to pioneer life; has accumulated a good property and is known as a good, substantial citizen.

KEEFER LAUFMAN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Oliver; is a native of Franklin Co., Penn.; was born June 21, 1824; lived at his birthplace until the age of 13, his parents then moving to Wayne Co., Ohio; remained there two years and then removed to Edgar Co., Ill. When Mr. L. was about 22, he enlisted as a volunteer in the Mexican war, where he remained about one year. Upon his return, he engaged in the tanning business with his father; this was in 1847; followed this business until 1870; then turned his attention to farming. Was married Nov. 9, 1848, to Miss Harriet Shively, of Muskingum Co., Ohio; they have a family of nine children—five boys and four girls; he began business for himself with no assistance from his father; but by hard work, economy and good management he now has a farm of 240 acres, valued at about \$50 per acre. Mr. Laufman is one of the old pioneers of Edgar Co.; has seen many changes made in the development of it during his residence of forty years; is respected by many friends; always ready to do his part toward forwarding any enterprise that is for the public good, and is known as one among the more prominent and better class of citizens of the county.

JAMES LEMASTERS, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 21; P. O. Paris; is a native of Edgar Co., Ill.; was born January 24, 1829, his father having lived in the county some time previous to his birth; during his early life, he had no opportunities of getting an education; his father dying when he was 10 years old, he helped to conduct the work of the home farm for his mother until he was past 30. Was married Aug. 18, 1861, to Miss Sarah McCully of Edgar Co.; she died March 6, 1862; was married again April 25,

1866, to Miss Nancy Combs, who is also a native of Edgar Co.; they have a family of two children—Mary E. and Edward H. Mr. Lemasters is one of the old pioneers of the county; is now 49 years old; has passed his life on the farm where he was born, which he now owns; it is sixty-four acres of well-improved land, valued at about \$60 per acre; has seen and helped to make many of the changes from a wild tract of land to a county that ranks among the better ones of the State of Illinois.

J. G. LYCAN, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 19; P. O. Paris; is a native of Morgan Co., Ky.; his father being a native of North Carolina; Mr. L. was born April 4, 1827; lived at his birthplace until about 4 years old, his parents then moving to Edgar Co.; during his boyhood, he had but little chance of getting an education, but by home study and close observation he succeeded in gaining a good common-school education; began business for himself at the age of 22, at farming; has always followed this business. Was married Dec. 14, 1849, to Miss Angelina Downs, of Culpepper Co., Va.; they have a family of six children—Susan F., Riley S., Serena C., Anderson A., William H. and Albert E. At the time of beginning business for himself, Mr. L. had but little assistance, but by hard work, economy and good management he now has 160 acres of well-improved land in Crawford Co., Ill., 2,500 acres in Texas and his home farm of 131 acres, which is well improved with good buildings and all modern conveniences. Mr. Lycan is one of the old pioneers, is well known and respected by many friends.

A. T. LAUGHLIN, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Paris; is a native of Edgar Co., Sims being his native township; was born April 2, 1850; his father being one of the early settlers. A. T. is now conducting the old home farm of 140 acres, 112 acres of which he now owns. He has acquired a good common-school education; is one of the young men of the township that is well spoken of and in good standing. Though still young he has a nice farm and good home, which he is conducting with credit to himself and his friends.

JOHN LEMASTERS, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Paris; is a native of Lawrence

Co., Ill.; lived there until 5 years old; his parents then moving to Edgar Co., this being in 1823; in this early day, he had but little chance of getting an education; learned the trade of a cooper and followed this business until about 1850; then turned his attention to farming, which he has since followed. Was married in 1848, to Miss Nancy Dill, of Kentucky; they have only one child—Cynthia (now Mrs. G. Hinson). Mr. L. is one of the old pioneers of the county; has seen and helped to make the change from a wild tract of land to a county of prosperity and plenty.

J. V. LYCAN, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 26; P. O. Paris; is another of the old pioneers of Edgar Co.; he is a native of Morgan Co., Ky; was born Jan. 28, 1820, his father being a native of North Carolina; Mr. L. lived at his native place in Kentucky until nearly 12 years old, his parents at this time moving to Edgar Co.; this was in 1831; during his boyhood, he had but little chance of acquiring an education, but by home study and close observation, he being naturally of quick perception, he became a fair scholar. Was married Oct. 4, 1842, to Miss Lydia Ogden, of his native county; they have a family of twelve children, five boys and seven girls. He began business for himself at the age of 22; had no assistance from his father, but by hard work, economy and good management, he now has a property of nearly 1,000 acres, one-half section being located in Buck Tp., 160 acres in Paris Tp., and his home farm of nearly 500 acres. Mr. Lycan is a man who has earned a good reputation by being honest and upright in his dealings; is well known as one of the solid, substantial men of Edgar Co.

DAVID O. LAUGHLIN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Paris; is another native of Edgar Co.; was born Dec. 9, 1833, his father being a native of East Tennessee; came to Edgar Co. in 1829; was a man well known, not only on account of his political views, being a very strong Antislavery man, but a man who was known and respected for his honesty, integrity and true moral worth; he died Feb. 15, 1861; Mr. L.'s present residence is a part of the old home farm. He was married Sept. 3, 1856, to Miss Z. E. Osborn, daughter of

Col. Osborn, then of Bowling Green, Ind.; they have a family of three children—John W., Elmer O. and Annie D. Mr. L. began business for himself at the age of 21, in Webster City, Iowa, dealing in merchandise; remained there about one year and a half; then came back to Edgar Co., and began farming; this he followed for ten years; then engaged in the dry goods business in Paris; conducted this business little over one year, then returned to the farm; he has acquired a good education through study and business experience; they have a nice home of ninety-one acres of fine land, valued at about \$70 per acre. Mr. L. is a pioneer that has many friends, is well known and respected in the community where he is known.

GEO. W. MORRIS, farmer and stock breeder; P. O. Paris; is a native of Sims Tp., Edgar Co.; Jesse B. Morris, his father, being one of the oldest settlers of the county, and a native of Scott Co., Ky. Mr. M. had the advantage of getting a good common-school education, which he improved; was born Feb. 22, 1846; has never engaged in any business but farming and stock-breeding; he has 136 acres of fine, improved land, besides the old home farm of 100 acres, which he is conducting for his mother, 70 acres of which he is heir to. Mr. Morris is still a young man, full of life and energy, and doing his part toward developing the resources of Edgar Co.

MICHAEL O'HAIR (deceased), whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Montgomery Co., Ky., on the 10th of July, 1801; at an early age, he moved to Morgan Co., Ky., where he was married Nov. 16, 1820, at the age of 20, to Miss Lucretia Boyles, who survives him, remarkably healthy and stout for one of her age, and considering the hardships she has passed through, which were common to the first settlers of new countries. In October, 1825, he started for Illinois with his wife and two children, making the journey of 250 miles on horseback with four common horses, two of them rigged with pack-saddles, and, on the 28th of same month, landed on the farm which he owned at the time of his death, five miles south of Paris, on Big Creek. He was twice elected Sheriff of the county, and held offices

voted him by the people for over thirty years. By his energy, decision of character and benevolence, he soon became well known to the early settlers of this county; he took an active part in every public enterprise, and aided in carrying out many valuable improvements; he aided in building churches and schools; his house was called "The Preachers' Tavern," and the poor were ever kindly treated by him; he had an abiding faith in the truths of Divine revelation; Mr. O'Hair was a man of positive character, intruded his opinions upon no one, and claimed the right of every man thinking for himself; he read much, and was well posted on the political events as they passed, and, up to the commencement of his illness, studied the events of the times, political and moral, with deep interest; he was a kind and sympathizing neighbor and friend, ever ready to aid where help was needed, and never spared time or money to relieve the distressed; as he himself well said, in his letter read at the Old Settlers' meeting at Paris, 4th of July, 1873: "I have always tried to do my duty, as I understand it; 'to err is human;' if at any time I have failed to do my duty, it has been an error of the head, and not of the heart. And now, comrades, old settlers, I hope that our last days may be our best days; that when we are summoned to go hence to give an account of the deeds done in the body, may we be fully prepared to meet the welcome plaudit, where we shall forever enjoy the society of each other, and forever be free from the cares of this world." Mr. O'Hair was a man of unswerving honesty, and faithfully discharged the responsibilities committed to his trust. He had a family of ten children, five of whom are now living—John W., William S. (who represented this county in the Legislature), Jesse, Daniel B. and Sibby N. (now Mrs. A. J. Baber, of Paris). Mr. O'Hair died March 16, 1875, and his remains are interred in "Edgar Cemetery," of Paris.

D. B. O'HAIR, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Paris; is of Irish descent, his grandfather being a native of County Down, Ireland; his father (now deceased), who was among the first settlers of Edgar Co., was born in Montgomery Co., Ky.; "Daniel Boone," as he is frequently called by his friends, on account of his love of hunting, is a

native of Edgar Co.; he is now 39 years old; is engaged in conducting the home farm of 395 acres, in which he has an interest; has taken quite an interest in political affairs; can relate many laughable incidents of early life in the woods. Was married Feb. 11, 1864, to Miss Susana Parsons, of Montgomery Co., Ohio; they have two children—Jennie M. and Louie C.

STEPHEN OGDEN, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Paris; is another of the old pioneers of Edgar Co.; was born Jan. 22, 1818, in Morgan Co., Ky.; came from there to Edgar Co., at the age of 16; his father locating near where Mr. Ogden now lives; is known as Maple Grove Farm. Was married Sept. 19, 1843, to Miss Emily H. Guthrie, of Ross Co., Ohio. She passed away May 14, 1861, leaving four children, three of whom are now living. Was married again, Oct. 20, 1867, to Mrs. Emma E. Griffith, of Virginia. During his early life he had but little chance of acquiring an education, though he now has a good business education gained principally by his home study and business experience. Mr. Ogden during his life has been an active business man; has accumulated all his fine property, but 260 acres given him by his father, by his own efforts, having a farm of 520 on Grand Prairie, and his home farm of 620 acres. He is a pioneer that is well known throughout the county; has been, and is, a large stock dealer; is always ready to help any enterprise for the public good, and can safely be called one of the representative men of the county.

WM. T. SIMS, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Nevins; is a native of Monroe Co., Ky.; was brought to Crawford Co., Ill., by his parents when he was about 1 year old, and to Edgar Co. when he was about 7; this being in 1821. Was married May 4, 1833, to Miss Margaret Zimmerly, of Washington Co., Va.; they have seven children, four boys and three girls. His opportunities of gaining an education during boyhood were very limited; though by home study, being of quick preception he succeeded in securing a good education. He began business for himself at the age of 20, with some assistance from his father; the assistance being forty acres of new land in the timber; by hard work, economy and good management, he now

has a farm of 275 acres of first-class land, well improved, valued at about \$50 per acre. Mr. Sims is one of the old pioneers of the county; has always contributed liberally to forward any enterprise tending to the public good; now in his old age can look back with satisfaction upon his efforts to accumulate a sufficient property for his own comfort and the benefit of his children.

MARGARETSIZEMORE, widow, Sec. 20; P. O. Paris; Mrs. S. is the widow of M. Sizemore, who was one of the early settlers of Edgar Co.; he was a native of Stokes Co., N. C.; came to Edgar Co. in 1831. After residing in this county little over one year, he married Miss Margaret Priest, of Floyd Co., Ky.; they had a family of ten children—seven girls and three boys; at the time of beginning business for himself, he had no assistance from his father, but by hard work he accumulated a fine property, leaving at his death 363 acres of fine land, well improved, besides having given to his children the balance of his once large farm of 1,400 acres. He was one of the most public-spirited men of his day, always giving liberally to churches and schools, was a friend to the poor and needy, none coming to him in want, but what were helped bountifully; at the time of his death, which occurred July 11, 1871, he had been a member of the M. E. Church about eighteen years; he was well-known in the county, and at his death mourned not only by his family but by a large circle of friends.

CHARLES M. SIZEMORE, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 17; P. O. Paris; was born Jan. 25, 1848; is a native of Edgar Co., Sims being his native township; his father was a native of Stokes Co., N. C., and one of the early settlers of the county—a man of good standing, who was always willing and ready to do his part toward supporting any enterprise tending to the public good; was a member of the M. E. Church about eighteen years; he was a man noted for his generosity to the poor and needy, none coming to him in need ever going away without help; he died in 1871, aged 62 years, leaving a family and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss. Mr. S. was married Feb. 19, 1871, to Miss Caroline A. Hanks, she being also a native of Edgar Co.; they

have a family of two children—Denver M. and Ota. Mr. Sizemore now has 160 acres of good land, well improved, valued at about \$65 per acre; he is still a young man in good standing in the community and known as one among the straightforward, honest young men of Sims Tp.

JESSE SWANGO, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 35; P. O. Swango; is a native of Morgan Co., Ky.; was born Jan. 9, 1831; lived at his native place until 22 years old, then came to Edgar Co.; remained until 1854, then removed to Coles Co., where he remained until 1865, then returned to Edgar Co.; in 1876, he moved to Paris, where he remained nearly two years, returning to his farm again in 1878; during his boyhood, he had only the advantage of subscription schools, and those not always attainable, though by home study he succeeded in getting a fair education. Was married Sept. 16, 1852, to Miss Nancy J. Hanks, of Edgar Co.; they have a family of three children—Harlan A., Mary L. and Clarence W. He began business for himself at the age of 22; had some help from his father; now, by hard work, economy and good management, he has a nice farm of 280 acres of good land, well improved, and a nice residence in Paris. Mr. Swango has been a very enterprising, energetic man, who has done much toward improving the county; has established a station and post office, which bears his name, a few rods from his residence, on the P. & D. R. R.; is known as one of the solid, substantial men of Sims Tp.

ALEX. TURNER, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 14; P. O. Paris; is a native of Tyrone Co., Ireland; was born March 18, 1803; lived there until the age of 28; emigrated to the United States in 1831; spent two years in New York City and in Giles Co., Va., and three years in Cincinnati; then, in 1836, came to Edgar Co.; learned the trade of brick and stone-mason while in Virginia; followed this business while in Cincinnati, also first two years of his residence in Edgar Co.; then began farming. Was married April 8, 1838, to Miss Nancy Link, of Virginia; she died Sept. 12, 1876, leaving a family of eight children, six boys and two girls. Mr. Turner has by his own efforts accumulated a property of 270 acres of fine land.

well improved, valued at about \$70 per acre; he is one of the old pioneers of Edgar Co.; has helped to make the change from a wild tract of land to a county that ranks high in the State of Illinois; can look back with satisfaction upon his efforts to accumulate property for his old age and his children.

DANIEL TUCKER, farmer, Sec. 2, P. O. Swango; is a native of Essex Co., N. J.; was brought to Ohio by his parents at the age of 4; lived there until he was 23; then removed to Shelby Co., Ind., where he lived until 1854; then came to Edgar Co. and located on his present farm. Was married June 27, 1830, to Miss Ann Hamlin, of Ontario Co., N. Y.; they have a family of six children, three boys and three girls. Began business for himself at the age of 23; had no assistance from his father, but by hard work and economy, he now has a fine property of 383 acres of good land, valued at about \$50 per acre; he is one of the old pioneers who has seen and helped make many of the changes in the development of the county; he is now 72 years of age; Mrs. Tucker is still active and smart; they can look back with satisfaction upon their efforts to accumulate property for their old age and their children.

PETER F. VORHEES, farmer, Sec. 33, P. O. Swango; is a native of Butler Co., Ohio; was born Dec. 20, 1835; lived there until the age of 24; bought property in Edgar Co. in 1859, and settled in the county in 1860. Was married Dec. 20, 1860, to Miss Amanda Morris, of Edgar Co.; they have a family of six children—John W., Kate, Rhoda, Jesse M., Daniel F. and Lizzie. Has gained, principally by his own efforts, a good common-school education; he has helped to improve Edgar Co., being one of the enterprising, energetic class of men needed in every county to develop its resources; is an own cousin to the famous, U. S. Senator from Indiana; he now has 445 acres of first-class land, which he has accumulated principally by his own efforts; one attribute to his success is adhering strictly to his theory of the cash system; never bargains for anything without knowing he can meet the obligation with cash; his land is well located in the timber and on the prairie, and valued at about \$60 per acre.

Mr. Vorhees is still a young man, full of life and energy, and bids fair to do much yet toward improving the county of his adoption. Mr. V. was never sued in his life, nor has he ever sued any person for debt; never has even been witness in a court of law.

N. B. WILSON, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Oliver; is a native of Muskingum Co., Ohio; lived at his native place until 16 years old, then came to Edgar Co.; this was in 1848; has since lived in the county, except four years spent in Benton Co., Ark.; during his boyhood, he had no chance of getting an education. Was married Nov. 18, 1855, to Miss Amanda Dixon, of Ohio; they have a family of seven children, four boys and three girls. Began business for himself at the age of 18; had no assistance from his father, but, by hard work and economy, he now has a property of eighty-five acres of good land, valued at about \$50 per acre. Mr. Wilson has seen and helped to make many of the changes in the development of the county; is well respected by many friends, and known as one of the honest, straightforward men of Sims Tp.

D. W. WALLS, merchant, Swango; is native of Edgar Co., Sims being his native township; began business for himself at the age of 18, at farming; this business he followed until he was 20, then engaged in the mercantile business at what is known as Swango. He is also Postmaster of the office of the above name. He acquired a fair education, principally by home study, which has enabled him to conduct his business in good shape, especially the more complicated affairs pertaining to the post office. His parents were natives of Ohio; they came to Edgar Co. when the country was new; were obliged to put up with many of the hardships incident to pioneer life. Mr. Walls was married Aug. 15, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth Hand, of Clark Co. He is still a young man, full of life, energy, and possessing good business qualities; has established a good name and reputation, and is known as one of the straightforward, honest young men of the county.

FINDLEY WALLS, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Swango; is a native of Pike Co., Ohio; was born March 13, 1832; was brought to Edgar Co. by his par-

ents at the age of 3; during his boyhood, he had very poor chances of getting an education, there being nothing but the subscription schools, and those sometimes three miles from his home. Was married April 12, 1855, to Miss Frances Shroder, of Coles Co., Ill.; they have five children—Daniel W., Leander J., Elza E., Laura A. and Lemuel F. Began business for himself at the age of 22, with some assistance from his parents; by hard work, economy and good management, he now has 200 acres of fine land, valued at about \$50 per acre. Mr. Walls is a pioneer that has seen and helped to make many changes in the improvement of the county; has a good name and reputation, which he has gained by being honest and straightforward in his dealings, and is known as one of the straightforward men of Sims Tp.

ABSALOM WELLS, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Paris; is a native of Kentucky, his father being a native of Maryland; he was born March 7, 1802; lived at his birthplace until the age of 20, then moved to Edgar Co., Ill.; he began business for himself when he was 21. Was married at 22, to Miss Elizabeth Starr, of North Carolina; they have a family of nine—Katie (now deceased), Elsa A. (now Mrs. B. Davis), Sarah E. (deceased), Susan (now Mrs. T. Thornton), Perlonzo C., Thomas P., Elizabeth (now Mrs. J. O. Perisho) and Samuel. During his early

life, he had no chances of gaining an education; began in business for himself with but little assistance, but by hard work and good management he has accumulated a property that has enabled him to give each one of his children eighty acres of good land and have 160 acres of good land and a good bank account left; he is one of the old pioneers of the county and is known as one of the wealthy men of Sims Tp.

ISAAC ZIMMERLY, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Paris; is another old settler and pioneer of the county, and a native of Washington Co., Va.; was born Aug. 8, 1808; the 19th day of December, 1830, he left his native place on horse-back and arrived at Paris Jan. 12, 1831; has since been a resident of the county. Was married Sept. 8, 1831, to Miss Susan Zink, of Kentucky; she passed away Dec. 5, 1873. Was married again Dec. 31, 1873, to Eliza Beatty, of Virginia. Mr. Zimmerly came to the county a poor boy; now, by hard work, economy and good management, he has a farm of 280 acres, besides having given to each of his six children a farm of 120 acres and \$400 in money; he is one of the old pioneers that has been in the county forty-seven years; has earned a good name and reputation by having been honorable in his business dealings, and is known as one of the better class of citizens and pioneers of the county.

BUCK TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS J. ADAMS, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Mays; was born in Edgar Co., Ill., June 12, 1839; during his early life, the chances for an education were very few, compared to the present, but by home study, close observation and experience, has acquired a good business education. Was married May 31, 1857, to Miss Isabella E. Scroggs; about this date they moved to Henry Co., Mo., his father going with him, he and his father living together one year; then Mr. Adams started in business for himself, at farming, with no assistance from his father; this he followed for two years, and then moved back to Edgar Co.; here he has since lived, and

by close economy and industry, has accumulated a fine property, owning a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$75 per acre; he has a family of seven—Mary B., Geo. W., Jennette, Thomas W., Dora E., James B. and Charles F. Mr. Adams has seen many of the changes take place from a wild prairie country to a thickly-settled and thriving county, being but now in the prime of life; is known as one among the better class of citizens of Edgar Co.

WILLIS BRINKERHOFF, farmer, P. O. Redmon; was born Sept. 9, 1853; is a native of Edgar Co., Grand View being his native township; lived there with his father until 1875; then

came to his present residence. Was married Oct. 7, 1875, to Miss Araminta M. Hanna, of Edgar Co. Has a good common-school education; began business for himself in 1875, at farming, which business he has since followed; he is still a young man, full of life and ambition, stands well in the community, and bids fair to become one among the leading farmers of Edgar Co., being honest, intelligent and industrious.

M. V. BARR, farmer and grain-buyer; P. O. Redmon; is a native of Edgar Co.; born in Grand View Tp. Aug. 16, 1846; during his early life he, with some assistance from his father, but mostly by his own efforts, accumulated enough money so that at the age of 17 he went to the State University at Bloomington, Ind., and took a regular college course; here he improved his opportunities and acquired a good education, which he has many times seen the advantage of. Was married July 25, 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Bishop, of Franklin Co., Ind.; they have five children—two boys and three girls. Mr. Barr began business for himself in Grand View Tp., at the age of 21, as a farmer during the summer, and at school-teaching during the winter months; this business he followed for about seven years; moved to Buck Tp. in 1871; taught two terms of school, and was then elected Tax Collector of Buck Tp., which position he held for two years; was then elected Justice of the Peace, which office he has filled with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the community; has always done his part toward forwarding any enterprise that he considered for the public good. He has 120 acres of first-class land, valued at about \$50 per acre. Mr. Barr is still a young man, stands well in the community, and is known as one among the better and more prominent class of citizens of Edgar Co.

CHARLES W. CURL, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Mays; was born May 2, 1845, in Union Co., Ohio; lived there until 10 years of age; then came to Edgar Co. At the age of 17, he enlisted in Co. G, 70th I. V. I.; served his country four months, having enlisted for but three; received an honorable discharge from the proper authority. Mr. Curl has a good education, having had the advantage of fine

schools, and in educating his children goes upon the principle of go to school or go to work. Was married May 23, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Coughanowr, of Lebanon, Ohio; has two children—Jerrie W. and Mabel H. He began business for himself at the age of 21, at farming; had but little assistance from his father, but by energy, perseverance and good management, he now owns a farm of 144½ acres, valued at about \$75 per acre. Mr. Curl is still a young man, in the prime of life, owning by his own efforts a fine property and a nice home; is already known as one among the better class and more prominent men of Edgar Co.

W. G. CULBERTSON, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Mays Station; was born in Kentucky Fleming Co., Aug. 22, 1817; lived there until the age of 10, with his parents; at this early age, he began business for himself; traveled over most of the States, and finally settled in Edgar Co. Was married in September, 1848, to Miss Nancy Ledgerwood, of Sullivan Co., Ind., she being the mother of his present family of children; she passed away in October, 1873; he has since married Miss Rachel Patton, of Paris, Ill. During his early life, the chances for an education were few; never attended a school after he was 10 years old; but by energy, perseverance and a firm will to succeed, he has acquired a good business education and a farm of 640 acres, valued at \$80 per acre; he is the oldest living pioneer of Buck Tp., commencing here without a dollar, and now has as fine a farm and farm residence as are in the county; has a family of six children—William J., Daisy, Annie B., Edward, Florence and Samuel, all of whom are still living with their parents at home.

JOHN CRYDER, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 12; P. O. Redmon; was born Feb. 24, 1834, in Franklin Co., Ohio; lived there until 1861; then came to Edgar Co., where he has since lived; has a good education; began business for himself at the age of 20, at farming; has followed this since, with the exception of spending about two years at Ohio Penitentiary as a guard. Was married Feb. 4, 1857, to Miss Rebecca Cryder, of Franklin Co., Ohio; she died Nov. 20, 1876, leaving a family of ten children—Adell, Levi, Mattie, Elizabeth, Martha, Henry,

James, Lillie, Minnie and John, all at present living with their father. Mr. Cryder began business for himself with no assistance from his father, but by hard work, economy and a firm determination to succeed, he has accumulated a property of 320 acres of as fine land as there is in Edgar Co., which he values at about \$50 per acre; Mr. Cryder is known as one among the substantial men of the county, having done his share toward making Edgar rank one among the first counties of the State of Illinois.

FRANK COLWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 35; P. O. Paris; is a native Orange Co., N. Y.; was born Oct. 17, 1833; lived at his birthplace until the age of 10, his parents then moving to Broome Co., N. Y.; here he remained until he was about 24, then spent one year in Marion Co., Ohio, and then came to Edgar Co., where he has since lived. Was married in June, 1870, to Mrs. Sarah J. Trogdon, of Edgar Co.; they have one boy—William H. He began business for himself at the age of 17; now has a farm of 644 acres of first-class land, valued at about \$50 per acre. Mr. Colwell has been in the county about fifteen years; though not one of the pioneers, he is already esteemed by many friends, and is known as one of the solid, substantial men of Edgar Co.

GEORGE M. CLINTON, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 36; P. O. Paris; is of English and Scotch descent; was born in Kentucky Sept. 30, 1842, in Garrard Co.; went with his parents, at the age of 5, to Fannin Co., Texas; lived there about one and a half years; his father came to Edgar Co., and entered land on Section 36; this was in 1849; he acquired his education mostly by home study, having had but little opportunity of attending school until he was 20 years of age. Was married Dec. 17, 1861, to Miss Phebe S. Boyd, of Edgar Co., Ill.; they have two children—Frankie B. and George B. Mr. Clinton began business for himself when 17, his father having died when he was 14; began at farming; followed this until 1863. Enlisted in 66th I. V. I., Co. G; remained in the service until the close of the war; received an honorable discharge from the proper authority. Followed farming two years after close of the war; then did a grocery business in Kansas, Edgar

Co.; then followed plastering about five years in Paris; then, in 1878, located on his farm. He began a poor boy, and now, by honesty, industry and perseverance, has accumulated a good property, having a farm of eighty acres and considerable property in Paris, in all valued at about \$10,000. He is still a young man, full of life and energy, and known as one among the solid men of the county.

URIAH COLLIER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Conlogue; is a native of Washington Co., Ind.; is of Scotch and Irish ancestry; was born Dec. 25, 1825; has a common-school education, which he gained principally by home study. Was married March 2, 1843, to Miss Matilda Hinds, of his native county. About this date, he began farming for himself, which business he has since followed; he had no assistance in beginning business for himself, but, by good management, hard work and economy, he has accumulated a fine property of 385 acres of first-class land, well improved, valued at about \$60 per acre. Mr. Collier came to the county in an early day; has seen and helped to make the change from a wild tract of country to a county ranking one among the best of Illinois; he is a pleasant, congenial man, full of life and activity, and known as one of the better class and more prominent citizens of Edgar Co.

DAVID B. FITTS, retired farmer; P. O. Redmon; now a resident of Redmon, Ill.; is of Scotch parentage; was born March 27, 1821, in Springfield, Mass.; came to Ohio with his parents at the age of 10; lived there until 1854; then came to Clark Co., Ill.; lived there about nine years, and then came to Edgar, where he has since lived. Was married Nov. 11, 1846, to Miss Rebecca L. Gibson, of Pennsylvania; she dying Sept. 2, 1858; has three children living by this marriage; was married again April 4, 1859, to Mrs. C. Horton, of Edgar Co.; she having come to this county in 1829; being among the oldest pioneers of the county. Mr. Fitts has a good education, having had the advantages of attending the free schools of Connecticut. He began business for himself at the age of 21, going into partnership with his father in manufacture of woolen goods, in Trumbull Co., Ohio; followed this business for

about twelve years; then began his life as a farmer: Mrs. Fitts at the time of their marriage having a farm of 300 acres, partially improved; Mr. Fitts has since added to it, now they have a farm of 350 acres, valued at \$60 per acre; has also a good property in the town of Redmon. Mr. Fitts is one of the substantial men of the county and known as one among the better class of citizens.

H. B. GRISWOLD, farmer and stock-raiser; Sec. 10; P. O. Dudley; the subject of this sketch is a native of Litchfield Co., Conn.; his ancestors were among the first settlers of that State; he served an apprenticeship at shoemaking while quite young, finishing the trade at 19; during the time of learning his trade, he gained most of his education by home study; by close observation and experience he has a good practical education; followed his trade until 1851; then made farming his principal business, which he has since followed; he has made several trips back and forth from his native place to Illinois. In 1840, he rode, on horseback, from Grand View, Edgar Co., to Litchfield, Conn., a distance of about one thousand and forty miles, making the journey in twenty-six days; he began life for himself with no assistance from his father; located permanently in Edgar Co. in 1838, being one of the old pioneers; he has seen and helped to make many of the changes from a wild prairie to a thickly-settled and thriving county; has 320 acres of first-class land, valued at about \$60 per acre. Mr. Griswold is now 65 years old, pleasant, congenial, full of life and activity; is esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances and known as one of the solid, substantial men of Edgar Co.

WM. S. HEAZELTINE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Paris; was born Feb. 16, 1819, in Hamilton Co., Ohio; lived at his birthplace until 13 years of age, his parents moving to Butler Co., Ohio; lived there until 1869; then came to Edgar Co., Ill., where he has since lived; at the age of 16, he was unfortunate enough to receive quite a serious cut on the arm, causing lock-jaw for six weeks; this disabled him so much for work that his father allowed him to attend school for five months; this being about the only oppor-

tunity he had of getting any education; he began business for himself at the age of 21 with no assistance from his father. Was married Feb. 18, 1840, to Miss Lydia Williams, of Butler Co., Ohio; they have three children—John S., Martha A. (now Mrs. S. Lycan), and Amanda J. Mr. Heazeltine is one of the self-made, substantial men of the county, owning now 240 acres of fine land, valued at about \$75 per acre; has also given his son eighty acres of about same quality; has been an industrious and enterprising man, and now can look back with satisfaction upon his efforts to accumulate a sufficient property for his old age.

JACOB HENN, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 34; P. O. Redmon; is a native of Byron, Germany; came to the United States in 1851; lived in Stark Co., Ohio, for two years; removed to Clark Co., Ill., where he remained three years, working at his trade of blacksmithing; then came to Edgar Co., where he has since lived. Was married in Massillon, Ohio, in 1853, to Miss Barbara Gipe, of his native place; two boys dead, six living—John H., Philip, William, Jacob, Louis A. and Charlie. He had no opportunities of getting an education, but by observation and experience, he has become thoroughly posted in all transactions of business, doing the largest blooded-stock business in Edgar Co.; began business for himself a poor boy, and by hard work and good management he has become one of the most prominent stock dealers of the county. Has 400 acres of first-class land, well improved, valued at \$75 per acre.

JOHN HENN, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Redmon; was born March 12, 1833, in Byron, Germany; lived there until 18 years old; came to Stark Co., Ohio; lived there about four years; then moved to Edgar Co., Ill., where he has since lived; has a fair education. Was married March 12, 1860, to Mrs. C. Murphy, of Edgar Co.; they have a family of five children—Mary E., Susan C., William H., Elizabeth S. and Ida. Mr. Henn began life a poor boy, but by honesty, perseverance and economy has accumulated a property of 100 acres, valued at \$55 per acre; he is one of the old pioneers of Edgar Co., having settled there when the country was new, and was obliged to endure the hardships in-

cident to pioneer life ; he is now known as one among the better class of farmers of Edgar Co.

JACOB HINDS, farmer and stock-breeder, Sec. 3 ; P. O. Dudley ; was born in Washington Co., Ind., March 30, 1828 ; lived there until he was 21 ; has a good common-school education. Was married Feb. 19, 1850, to Miss Susan Markland, of his native county ; they have a family of six children, four boys and two girls. Mr. Hinds has now in Douglas Co. 206 acres and in Edgar Co. 275 acres of land, valued at about \$50 per acre ; he came to Edgar Co. when the country was new ; was obliged to pass through the troubles and trials incident to pioneer life ; at the time of his settling at his present home, he was almost alone on what is called Grand Prairie ; was obliged to pen his sheep at night to keep them from the wolves ; he has remained upon his old farm, and by industry, economy and good management, has a fine property and a nice home, esteemed by neighbors and friends, and known as one of the solid, substantial men of Edgar Co.

JOHN JUMP, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 15 ; P. O. Redmon ; is of English ancestry, his great-grandfather coming from England, and settled in Maryland, his father being a native of that State, also ; Mr. J. is a native of Marion Co., Ohio ; was born March 16, 1835 ; came to Edgar Co. in 1852. Was married March 8, 1860, to Miss P. A. Morris, of Rush Co., Ind. ; they have two children—Susan E. and Willie E. His chances of getting an education were very poor, but, by home study and good observation, he has a fair education. During his residence in Buck Tp., he has been elected to the office of Township Collector for several terms. He began business for himself at farming at the age of 21 ; has since followed this business ; had no material assistance from his father, but, by hard work, economy and good management, he now has a farm of 120 acres of first-class land, valued at about \$60 per acre. Mr. Jump is a pleasant, congenial gentleman, well respected by many friends, and known as one among the better class of citizens of Edgar Co.

JAMES LINDSAY, farmer, Sec. 9 ; P. O. Paris ; was born May 4, 1823, in Hocking Co., Ohio ; moved from his birth-

place to Edgar Co., Ill., in 1860 ; during his early life, he had no chances for getting an education ; at the age of 21, he began business for himself as a farmer ; followed this business in Ohio for nineteen years, and then came to Edgar Co., Ill., and purchased his present farm. Was married in October, 1843, to Miss Mary Efford, of Hocking Co., Ohio ; she died March, 1848, leaving three children ; in 1850, he married Miss Caroline Judy, of Hocking Co., Ohio, by whom he has nine children, his family now consisting of Samuel, George, Mary, John, Susan, William, Simon, Isabella, Jacob, Bruce, Edward, Sarah and Annie. When Mr. Lindsay came to Edgar Co., the greater portion of the county was wild land ; but he and the rest of the pioneers, have made the county one among the first of the State of Illinois ; by close economy and hard work, he now owns eighty acres of fine land, valued at about \$75 per acre. He is now known as one among the steady, straightforward men of the county.

W. B. LILLEY, farmer ; P. O. Redmon ; is a native of Virginia, as were also his ancestors for several generations before him, being originally from England and Ireland ; was born March 13, 1806, in Augusta Co. ; lived in Virginia until 1826, then came to Ohio ; lived there until 1863, then came to Edgar Co., having entered the east half of Section 14 in 1852 ; though not a regular resident of the county until the last fifteen years, he still may be called one of the early settlers ; during his life-time, has traveled over almost every State in the Union. Has taken quite an active part in political affairs, and has always been very much opposed to the liquor traffic. Was married May 15, 1838, to Julia E. Graham, of Wayne Co., Ohio, she dying Oct. 19, 1865, leaving seven children, four boys and three girls. Began business for himself at the age of 20, at farming ; had no material assistance from his father, but, by his own efforts, he has accumulated a property of 160 acres of first-class land, well improved, valued at about \$65 per acre. Mr. Lilley is now 72 years old ; has passed a life full of stirring events ; can look back upon his efforts to secure a fair share of property, with satisfaction, knowing that he has a competency to last his life-time ; he is now known as one of the solid, substantial men of Buck Tp.

WILLIAM M. MAYS, farmer and stock-grower; P. O. Mays; was born Feb. 19, 1825, in Carroll Co., Ohio; lived there until the age of 15; was brought to Edgar Co., Ill., by his parents in 1839, where he has since lived; he received a fair common-school education, and by close observation and experience is capable of transacting all business pertaining to farming, stock-raising, etc. He began business for himself at 22 years of age, as a bricklayer and plasterer; followed this business about ten years, and then began farming. Was married in February, 1848, to Miss Catharine A. Henderson, of Washington, D. C.; they have a family of nine—John H., Samuel B., Thomas J., James R., William H., Charles E., Mary C., Martha E. and Alice J. Mr. Mays began life with no assistance from his father, but, with a stout heart and willing hands, coupled with economy and perseverance, he has accumulated a property of 280 acres of as fine land as there is in Edgar Co., valued at \$80 per acre; he is one of the old pioneers that has seen and helped make the change from a wild prairie country to a county that is ranked one among the first of the State of Illinois, and is known himself as one among the wealthy and better class of citizens of the county.

EMANUEL MEYERS, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 22; P. O. Redmon; is a native of Lancaster Co., Penn.; was born Sept. 18, 1826; lived at his birthplace until he was 18; came to Indiana and stayed two years; went back to Pennsylvania and remained one year, and then came and located permanently in Edgar Co. Was married Dec. 11, 1852, to Miss Mary Heisay, of Dauphin Co., Penn.; they have a family of eight children—four boys and four girls; has a good common-school education; began business for himself when he was 18; commenced work on a farm at \$4 per month; now has a property of 455 acres of first-class land, well improved, and fine buildings; land is valued at about \$75 per acre. Mr. Meyers has seen and helped to make the improvements in the county; is well respected and known as one of the more prominent class of farmers in Edgar Co.

MRS. LOUISA PITCHER, widow of A. Pitcher, who died Sept. 9, 1875; P. O. Dudley; Mr. Pitcher was a native of

Madison Co., Ky., came to Edgar Co., Ill., in 1833; was one of the old pioneers of the county; did much to improve it; at one time, he owned and cultivated several farms. Was married Dec. 11, 1827, to Miss Louisa Bragg, of Virginia; they had seven children—two boys and five girls. Mr. Pitcher was a man of energy and perseverance, at the time of his death leaving 201 acres of first-class land, well improved. Mrs. Pitcher is now 72 years old, a very active and pleasant lady; she can look back with satisfaction upon her efforts to provide for old age and to bring up her family honorably and honest.

JOHN J. PERISHO, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 11; P. O. Conlogue; is of French ancestry, his father having been kidnapped from France by some fishermen, while quite young, and brought to North Carolina; he was born in Washington Co., Ind., Nov. 18, 1822; was brought to Edgar Co. by his parents when he was 3 years old; during his early life, he had very little chance of attending school, but by home study he acquired a fair education. Was married April 24, 1855, to Miss Barbara A. Ratts, of Washington Co., Ind.; they have five children—four boys and one girl. He began business for himself at the age of 16, at farming; has since followed this business; he began with no assistance financially, but by hard work, economy and good management, he now has a farm of 400 acres, and 96 acres of timber, the whole valued at about \$60 per acre. Mr. Perisho is one of the old pioneers of the county, having been obliged while yet a boy to endure many of the hardships incident to pioneer life; is esteemed by many friends, and known as one among the wealthy and better class of citizens of Edgar Co.

JOHN P. PERISHO, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 4; P. O. Dudley; is of French ancestry, his grandfather having been kidnapped from his home in France by some fishermen, who brought him to North Carolina; his father is a native of Washington Co., Ind.; the subject of this sketch is a native of Edgar Co., Ill. Was married Feb. 19, 1878, to Miss Martha Morris, she being also a native of Edgar Co.; they have one child—Dessie E. Mr. Perisho received a good education; in the spring of 1878, was elected Treasurer

of the Board of Township Commissioners of Buck Township, his time expiring in 1881; he has a farm of 375 acres of fine land, well improved, finely watered, and good timber, valued at about \$75 per acre. He is still a young man, pleasant, congenial, full of life and energy, and is already known as one among the substantial men of Edgar Co.

JOHN RHOADS, farmer and Township Supervisor; P. O. Redmon; is a native of Edgar Co., Ill.; was born March 13, 1828, in Sims Tp.; lived there until April 2, 1863; then bought his present farm on Sec. 14, where he has since lived; during his early life, his chances for getting an education were very poor, but by home study and perseverance he acquired a good common-school education. Was married April 13, 1851, to Miss Sydney Walls, of Pike Co., Ohio; they have eight children—three boys and five girls. Mr. Rhoads began business for himself at the age of 21; his father gave him forty acres of wild land; by his own energy and industry he now owns seventy-seven acres of good land, well improved, valued at about \$60 per acre; Mr. Rhoads is one of the old pioneers of the county, being a native of it; being now 50 years of age, can relate many of the hardships endured by himself incident to pioneer life; he is well known in the county, and esteemed by many warm friends, and can safely be classed as one of the pioneers of Edgar Co.

W. H. RUDY, farmer and stock-breeder, Sec. 7; P. O. Conlogue; is a native of Jefferson Co., Ky.; was born July 8, 1824; lived there with his parents until the age of 6, his father moving to Edgar Co. in 1830; during his early life, Edgar Co. had very poor schools; the distance being so far that he could not at all times attend, so was obliged to acquire most of his education by home study. Was married Nov. 17, 1853, to Miss Julia Lodge, of Zanesville, Ohio; they have a family of six children, four boys and two girls. Mr. Rudy started in business for himself with no material assistance; he now has a farm of 220 acres of first-class land, well improved, valued at about \$75 per acre. He is one of the old pioneers of the county, having been obliged to put up with many of the trials and troubles incident to pioneer life; he stands well in the community,

and is known as one among the substantial and better class of citizens of Edgar Co.

NEWTON STEWART, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 7; P. O. Paris; was born Nov. 11, 1833, in Ross Co., Ohio; was brought to Edgar Co. in 1838, where he has since lived; during his early life, he acquired but little education, but later in life has gained, by observation and experience, what he neglected during boyhood; he began business for himself at the age of 21. Was married Nov. 6, 1856, to Miss Armina Rhoads; they have nine children—Egbert, Florence B., Mariah C., William, Albert, Luella, Edgar, Minnie M. and Walter. At the time of beginning life for himself, Mr. Stewart had no help from his father, but began a poor boy on the open prairie, and by hard work, economy and good management he now owns a farm of 570 acres of fine land, valued at about \$50 per acre. Mr. Stewart is one among the early pioneers of Edgar Co.; has seen many of the changes take place from a wild prairie country to a thickly-settled county; now, at the prime of life, he is known as one among the wealthy and better class of citizens of the county.

ADAM STEWART, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 7; P. O. Paris; was born Dec. 19, 1828, in Ross Co., Ohio; was brought to Edgar Co., Ill., in 1838, by his parents; his opportunities of gaining an education were very meager, but by perseverance he acquired a good common-school education; he began business for himself at farming at the age of 22. Was married January 21, 1853, to Miss Rebecca E. Owen, of Edgar Co.; she died May 24, 1873, leaving his present family of four children; he married again April 21, 1875, to Miss Mary A. Lewman, of Vermilion Co., Ill., she dying Jan. 20, 1876; the names of his children are Demarious, Mary O. (now Mrs. G. North), Cyrus and Martha. At the time of beginning business for himself, Mr. Stewart had no material assistance financially from his father, but, by hard work, close economy and perseverance, coupled with a firm will to succeed under difficulties, he now owns a farm of 117½ acres, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Stewart is one of the old pioneers of Edgar Co., having put up with the hardships of a pioneer life; has seen and

helped to make the change from a wild prairie country to one among the finest counties of the State of Illinois; he is known in the community as one among the better class of farmers and more prominent men of the county.

J. P. SNYDER, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Conlogue; is another of the natives of Edgar Co., Buck being his native township; is the son of Wm. M. and Susan E. Snyder, who were old pioneers of the county, having been residents of it for nearly forty years; he was born April 20, 1850. He was married Oct. 16, 1873, to Miss Mollie A. Brundige, also of Edgar Co., Paris being her native township; they have one child—Frank. Mr. Snyder is now conducting the old home farm of 220 acres; he is still a young man, in good standing in the community; has a good name and reputation which he has earned by having been honorable and honest in his business transactions, and is already known as one of the straightforward, honest men of Buck Tp.

JNO. A. SIMS, farmer and stock-raiser; Sec. 8; P. O. Paris; is of Scotch descent; was born in Edgar Co., Sept. 16, 1834; his parents both dying when he was quite young, he spent most of his time until he was 16 years old traveling through different States; located permanently in his native county at this age. Was married Oct. 18, 1855, to Miss Rachel Stewart, of Edgar Co.; they have eight children—six boys and two girls. Began business for himself at the age of 21; had but little assistance from the home estate, but by hard work, economy and good management he now has a farm of 240 acres of well-improved land, valued at about \$60 per acre. Mr. Sims is a pioneer whose standing is first-class in the community, and known as one among the better and more prominent class of pioneers of Edgar Co.

WM. WALLER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Dudley; is a native of Bavaria, Germany; was born May 27, 1822; came to the United States in 1846, leaving Antwerp for Galveston, Tex., making the journey in sixty-three days; was there about four months and then went into Gen. Scott's command in the Mexican war; was gone about eight months and then went to Cincinnati; worked there two years in a cotton factory; left there in 1849 and went to Hamilton, Ohio, where he followed carpet-weaving until 1857; went to Middletown; stayed until 1863; then came to Edgar Co., where he has since lived; has a good education. Was married Jan. 18, 1848, to Miss Margaret Grimm, of Germany; they have nine children—five boys and four girls. Had no assistance from his parents, but by hard work, economy and good management he now has a fine farm of 675 acres of first-class land, valued at about \$60 per acre. Mr. Waller is a pleasant, congenial gentleman and known as one among the wealthy and more prominent men of Edgar Co.

SAMUEL H. WELLS, Township Commissioner and farmer; P. O. Paris; was born Nov. 29, 1841 in Edgar Co., Ill., his birthplace being Paris Tp.; began business for himself in 1862 as a farmer; followed this for two years, and then enlisted in Co. E. 12th I. V. I.; remained in the service until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge from the proper authority. Was married March 6, 1870, to Miss Sallie Elledge, of Edgar Co., Ill.; in 1873, he moved to Sec. 29, Buck Tp., where, by pluck and perseverance, he now owns 120 acres of fine land, valued at about \$9,000. They have two children—Miss Martha B. and Mary B., both of whom are still quite young.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

H. H. ADAMS (of firm H. H. Adams & Bro.), merchant, Scotland; he was born in Venango Co., Penn., Feb. 15, 1841; he moved with his father's family to Ohio in 1852, where they remained two years; thence to this county in 1854, and located

in Edgar Tp.; he was engaged in farming until 1864, at which date he engaged in milling for two years; then moved to Champaign Co., where he farmed for two years; then returned to Edgar Co., locating in Logan, and engaged in mercan-

tile pursuits for eight years with his brother; at the expiration of said term, he moved to this town, opening business in 1875, and, in the spring of 1876, he and his brother consolidated their business at this place, where H. H. has resided ever since. Married Lydia J. Osborn, 1863; she was born in Ohio Oct. 18, 1844; came to this county with her parents in the fall of 1853; have five children living, viz., Charles P., Lillie A., Laura A., James S. and William.

I. N. ARCHBOLD, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Ridge Farm; owns 240 acres, value \$30 per acre. Born in Woodsfield, Monroe Co., Ohio, in July, 1833. Married Elizabeth Clark Feb. 19, 1860; she was born in Salem Tp., Monroe Co., Ohio, in 1833; they moved to Edgar Co. July 4, 1860; they have two children—Charles Clark and Gertrude N. Mr. Archbold enlisted in the war of the late rebellion October, 1864, and served seven months, at which time he was discharged on account of sickness; was in the 8th I. V. I.

PATRICK BREEN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Scotland; owns 266 acres, value \$25 per acre. Was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, March 17, 1829; when about 18 years of age, he left Ireland for Liverpool, England, with the intention of sailing to the United States; accordingly, he took shipping from said city in a sailing ship to New Orleans, and about nine weeks of passage brought them safe to their destination; he did not remain there long, but pushed northward until he reached Cincinnati, Ohio, where he stopped a few months, then moved to Gallatin Co., Ky., and remained there about nine months; thence to Owen Co., where he found the *one of his choice*; May 5, 1851, they went to Louisville, where their marriage was celebrated; her name was Mary Gill; she was born in County Meath, Ireland, March 1, 1835, and emigrated to the United States with her parents in 1850; after they were married, they moved to Dayton, Ohio, staying only eleven months; then returned to Owen Co., Ky., and stayed a short time, when they set out for Illinois, and January, 1855, they arrived in Edgar Co., and both Mr. and Mrs. Breen went to work on their arrival for J. B. Burrass, in Ross Tp.; there they worked nine months, then began work for Wm. Adams, where they

worked six months; then to M. Chrisman, and worked for him ten years; at the expiration of said term, he began work for Charles Caraway, where he remained five years; then returned to M. Chrisman again, and worked for him three years; then he rented the farm of S. B. Smith (deceased), and remained there four years, and one year before his lease expired (which was 1874) he purchased 186 acres of the farm which he now owns, and, one year later, he bought 80 acres more; it was without any improvements whatever, until he built a good residence, which he moved into March, 1875; it is now a good farm and pleasant home. They have thirteen children living, viz.: Mary, born Jan. 1, 1855; Edward, Feb. 18, 1857; Cornelius, Feb. 28, 1858; Hannah, Oct. 9, 1859; Matthew, Feb. 5, 1861; Patrick, Dec. 11, 1862; Margaret, May 22, 1864; Michael, March 31, 1866; Catherine and Elizabeth, twins, Nov. 19, 1867; Ellen and Eva, twins, June 19, 1870; Jennie, Sept. 16, 1872; they have eight children deceased, all of whom died in infancy; of these, there was one pair twins.

JAMES BONWELL, farmer; P. O. Scotland; was born June 3, 1819; is a native of Brown Co., Ohio; lived at his native place until the age of 3 years; his parents then moved to Kentucky, where they remained until 1832; then came to Edgar Co.; Mr. Bonwell remained here about two years, and then moved to Indiana, where he lived nearly ten years; then returned to Edgar Co., and located on the farm where he now lives; during his early life, he had no chance of getting an education, his parents being poor, and he, the oldest of a family of seven children, was required to work a great part of the time, but, by studying nights by the fire, he became a fair scholar; he began business for himself at the age of 17; had no help from his people; now, by his own hard work and economy, he has 140 acres of good land, well improved; this he has earned by his own honesty and industry.

A. BURSON, railroad agent, Postmaster and druggist, Scotland; he was born in Union Co., Ohio, March 10, 1834; came to Illinois with his father's family in 1836; the family consisted of father (Silas Burson), mother (Charity Bird) and nine children. They located in Coles Co., a

little north of where the town of Oakland is located; early as 1836, the village was known as Pinhook. Mr. Burson was a salesman in the mercantile house of G. W. Ashmore for a period of seven years; at the expiration of said term, he engaged in mercantile business for himself for two years; then engaged in farming for some time, and, in 1861, he sold his farm in Coles Co. and moved to Vermilion, Edgar Co., where he engaged in the milling and also mercantile business, which he followed for about ten years, then he took contract of furnishing ties for the I. & I. C. R. R. (now I. D. & S. R. R.), at the same time running a supply store for the railroad hands at this point. As will be seen in the general history, he built the first house in this village while the railroad was being built, in fall of 1872; soon as the railroad was completed, he was appointed freight and ticket agent, also agent of the American Express Co.; was appointed Postmaster in 1873; all of the above offices he holds at the present time; and in the fall of this year, he engaged in the drug business. Married Margaret S. Hicks Aug. 18, 1855; she was born in Indiana Feb. 23, 1836; the children living are Arthur L., Marietta, Maggie B., Edward E., Gertrude and Perley; the deceased are Susan, Alanson G., Maudie, who died in childhood.

DAVID W. COLLINS, farmer; P. O. Scotland; is a native of Highland Co., Ohio; was born Dec. 10, 1824; at the age of 9, his parents moved to Edgar Co. and settled in Brouillett Tp.; two years after their settlement in the county, his father died, leaving the care of the family on his mother and himself; he being then 11 years; he, to help his mother, worked three months for a neighbor for fifty bushels of corn; the next season following this, he got seventy-five bushels for the same amount of work; corn being worth 10c. per bushel. When he was near 20 years old, he began learning the trade of a blacksmith with Jason Jones; this he learned and followed as a business until 1868, with the exception of one year spent in California in 1850; in 1868, he began farming, which he has since followed; during his early life, he secured by his own effort, principally, a good common-school education. He began bus-

iness for himself a poor boy; now, by his own hard work and economy, he has a nice farm of 166 acres of good land, well improved. He is a man standing well in the community; has a good name and reputation which he has earned by honesty and industry.

ALEXANDER*CLARK, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Scotland; owns 600 acres, valued at \$37 per acre; he was born in Oldham Co., Ky., July 1, 1818, and came to this county with his father's family in the fall of 1832; they located about half a mile south of Mr. C.'s present residence, where they bought some improvements of one L. Jackson, who had been here some time. Married Nancy Newcomb; she came here with her parents at a very early date; they have four children living, viz., William, Edmond, Nancy A. and Christina. Mr. Clark was elected Justice of the Peace in 1856, and held said office eight years in succession.

EDMOND CLARK, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Scotland; owns an undivided interest in his father's estate; was born March 27, 1849, in this (Prairie) township; has been engaged in farming and livestock dealing till of late, when he turned his attention solely to the care and improvement of the farm. Married Sarah J. Scott (daughter of John Scott) July 28, 1870; she was born in this township May, 1852; the children are Oda, Owen and Cora; one deceased, Oma.

EBENEZER GILBERT, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Ridge Farm; owns 280 acres, valued at \$30 per acre, and twenty-six acres timber land, valued \$10 per acre; he was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 1825; his parents moved to Clay Co., Ind., in 1830; there he resided until he was 21 years of age. Then he enlisted in the service during the Mexican war and was mustered into service June, 1846, at New Albany, Ind., 2nd Ind. V. I., under Capt. Osborn, Col. Bolles, of Gen. Taylor's command; he was in the battle at Buena Vista; at said engagement, his brother Charles D., was severely wounded in both legs, and but for the timely aid of Ebenezer, catching and assisting him on a horse, the Mexican soldiers would have taken Charles prisoner; Mr. G. served till June, 1847, at which date he was mustered out

at New Orleans; then returned to his father's, in Clay Co., Ind. Married Lydia Walker, April 22, 1849; she was born in Clay Co., Ind., Jan. 19, 1830; they moved to this county in February, 1853; but he had been here in the fall of 1852, at which date he entered 160 acres with a land warrant which he bought of a soldier of the Mexican war, having used the warrant in Indiana which he received for his own services in said war. He enlisted in the war of the late rebellion March 8, 1865, in Co. A, 7th I. V. C., and served until November of the same year; the children are Elmira (now Mrs. John Wyatt), Martha J. (deceased), William A., Jedediah, Mary (now Mrs. Almon Boomer), James (deceased), Franklin and Francis W. In the war record of the family, it is worthy of notice that both his grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolution, and his father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

MANOAH JENNINGS, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Scotland; is a native of Brown Co., Ohio; was born Oct. 7, 1805; lived at his native place until 26 years old, then came to Vermilion Co., Ill., where he remained about four years; removed and located in Edgar Co. in 1835. He married Miss Elizabeth Roney, of his native county; they have a family of four children living—one girl and three boys. He began business a poor man; now, by his own hard work, he has 470 acres of land, well improved; he is known as one of the solid, substantial men of Prairie Tp. and is a member of the M. E. Church.

JOHN LOVE, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Scotland; is a native of Brown Co., Ohio; was born July 31, 1813; lived at his native place until nearly 21; then came to Edgar Co., looking for land; stopped about one year in Indiana, and located permanently in Edgar Co. in 1834. Was married May 8, 1833, to Miss Ellen P. Watson; she died Aug. 19, 1870, leaving a family of five children. He married again Sept. 20, 1874, to Mrs. M. McAdo, of Brown Co., Ohio. During his early life, he got a fair education, and began business for himself at the age of 21; now, by hard work and good management, he has 180 acres of good land, well improved; he is an old settler in the county, and one that has done his part toward

making improvements; he is a man in good standing, and known as one of the honest, straight-forward men of Prairie Tp.

ABRAHAM LUNGER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Chrisman; owns 130 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born near Elizabethtown, Ohio, March 18, 1825; when about 3 years of age, his parents moved with their family of five children to Fountain Co., Ind.; some twelve or fifteen years later they removed from Fountain Co. to Parke Co., Ind.; when about 20 years of age, he went to Vermilion Co., Ind., where he engaged to work on a farm, and shortly after his arrival in Vermilion, married Mary Richie Jan. 4, 1844; she was born in said county June 19, 1823; after marriage they removed to Parke Co., Ind., where they remained seven years; thence to this (Edgar) Co., in 1851, and located about two miles south of his present residence; and, on April 6, 1865, they located where he now lives; like many of the pioneers of the West, Mr. Lunger's financial circumstances were quite limited, but by industry, economy and hard work of himself and frugal wife, they accumulated considerable of this world's goods, making a comfortable home; Mrs. Lunger was not spared to enjoy the fruits of her toil to an advanced age; she died here July 15, 1877; they had nine children, four now living: Peter, died March 4, 1878; Joseph; Alonzo, died July 4, 1865; John and William, both died in childhood; Abraham, Jr., Margaret, Mary L. (deceased) and Maria. Joseph was a soldier in the late war; he enlisted in an Indiana regiment.

JOHN M. LEGATE, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Scotland; owns 225 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born in Brown Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1819; when Mr. L. was about 3 years old, his father died, leaving two children—himself and sister Elizabeth; a few years later, his mother married second husband—Israel D. Sayre; they all moved to Illinois in the spring of 1830, locating in what is now Edgar Tp., March 21, of the same year, and bought the improvements of John Welch, including a small log cabin; Mr. Legate worked on the farm with his stepfather, I. D. Sayre, until he was about 22 years of age. Then married Susan Clark March 10, 1842; then he purchased a farm of 160 acres

at Bloomfield; sold there and, Dec. 27, 51, he located where he now lives. Mrs. Legate was born Aug. 27, 1828, in Oldham Co., Ky., and came here with her father's family in the fall of 1831. Mr. Legate's children are Israel D., Edmond C., Percy (now Mrs. Lunger), Catharine (now Mrs. McFarren, of Kansas), Malinda, Francis M., William H., Laura E., Sarah and two deceased—Mary and Alex. E. Mr. Legate's grandfather, Legate, served in the Revolution as Captain under General Marion. Mr. Legate recollects well when the store of M. K. Alexander was the only store in Paris; it was a log building about sixteen feet square; a log house for a hotel, and one blacksmith-shop; the above-named structures constituted the business part of the town of Paris. Mr. Legate's stepfather, I. D. Sayre, was an orderly Sergeant of State militia during the Black Hawk war, and at the outbreak of the Civil war young Legate was detailed to notify the citizens in this vicinity, of the draft.

DAVID LIGHT, retired farmer; P. O. Scotland; he was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Sept. 5, 1800; his parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but moved to Ohio, and were amongst the early pioneers of the Buckeye State, locating above Cincinnati about 1792; shortly after their arrival there, his father Jacob, another man and an old lady were in a boat paddling up the Ohio near the shore, and one of the party, a young man walking on the bank, were surprised by a band of Indians, who came swooping down on them, captured the youth and shot at the party in the boat, one shot taking effect in Jacob Light's left shoulder, which disabled his arm for life, but his friend received a shot in the breast which proved fatal, and soon as he reeled from the boat the savages dashed upon him to secure his scalp, which was then an easy prey. At this juncture, Mr. Light jumped into the river with a view to swimming to the Kentucky shore, but feeling his strength failing from the effects of the wound, he concluded to return whence he came, and meet death at the hands of the savages; but when he reached the shore, the Indians had gone, taking captive the youth. The old lady, having concealed herself in the water's edge, was left unmolested; as they were so near Fort Cincinnati the savages were afraid of being

pursued, and made haste to escape. Soon as possible the old lady made her way to the Fort and raised the alarm, when several came in pursuit and found Mr. Light lying near the location of the scene totally exhausted, and the body of his friend still in death. The youth spoken of in this narrative was marched across the country and sold by the Indians to French traders near Detroit, and two years later made his way back to his home and friends. Mr. David Light's parents, with their family of eleven children, bore dangers and privations on the Ohio frontier too numerous and great to be justly described here. The subject of this sketch, David Light, moved from Ohio and located on Sec. 3, Brouillett Township, this county, Sept. 27, 1836; there he had purchased a farm of 310 acres some time prior; he kept on improving and purchasing land until he owned over 1,400 acres at one time. Married Harriet Dickinson Dec. 6, 1821; she was born Nov. 20, 1802, in New York, and moved to Ohio in 1816; their children are Charlotte, Benjamin F., Oliver P., Reuben S., Catharine A., Samuel H. and William W. The war record shows that three of his sons enlisted in the late war from this county; Oliver P. (now of Iowa), was Chaplain of a Minnesota regiment. Mrs. Light died Jan. 26, 1873. Married second wife, Rebecca Scott, widow of the late Samuel Scott, Dec. 13, 1874.

SAMUEL MOORE, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Chrisman; owns 205 acres, valued at \$30 per acre; he was born in this county May 13, 1835. Enlisted in the late war June 1, 1861, in Co. A, 25th I. V. I.; he received a wound in the left knee June 18, 1864, at Noonday Creek, Ga., which disabled him for about six months; at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 30, 1863, he had a narrow escape for his life, when a bullet cut away the back part of his cap, shaving the hair from the scalp at the same time. He married Albertine Camerer Nov. 24, 1864; she was born Sept. 13, 1840, in this county; have five children living—Laura, Emma (deceased), George W., Ida B., Joseph C. and Hannah M. Mr. Moore's grandfather, Wells Morgan, a native of Kentucky, was one of the first settlers of Edgar Co., coming here in 1821; he was a soldier under Gen. Alexander in the Black Hawk war.

F. J. MADDOCK, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Ridge Farm; owns 210 acres, valued \$30 per acre; he was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Nov. 15, 1846, and came to this county with his father's family in 1858, which consisted of parents and five children; one sister (Phebe) remained in Ohio; they located in Ross Tp.; had been there only two years when his father died; they rented farms in the vicinity of Ross Tp. until 1865, at which date his mother purchased forty acres of the farm now owned by Mr. Maddock, and to which he has since added 170 acres; his eldest brother, Stephen, went to Colorado in 1865; thence to Kansas; thence to Texas, where he now resides. Mrs. Maddock, Sr., and Lorenzo reside with F. J.; his younger sister Mary is now Mrs. Lane of Ridge Farm. Mr. Maddock was elected Township Supervisor in 1877, which office he now holds. Married Miss Ann Scott, December, 1870; she was born Nov. 18, 1849, in this (Prairie) township; they have one child—Terrence.

JOHN W. MCGEE, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Ridge Farm; owns 200 acres, valued \$30 per acre; he was born Oct. 19, 1827, in Morgan Co., Va.; emigrated with his parents to Ohio in 1831, spending the early part of his life in Champaign and Logan Cos., until 1855, at which date he removed to Edgar Co., Ill. Married first wife, Sarah Arnold, in Ohio in 1847; had five children by this marriage—Matilda, Felix P. and W. W.; two dead, Sarah, died Feb. 6, 1855, and an infant son; Mrs. McGee died April 30, 1857; married second wife, Susannah J. Dillon, April 8, 1858; two children by second wife—Martha E. and one dead, Mary J., died March 12, 1864; Mrs. McGee, second, died Jan. 2, 1870; married third time Nancy A. Byram, 1872; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Oct. 26, 1836; have three children by present wife—John A., Ada Florence and Henry Arthur. Mr. McGee was in the township previous to the township organization and worked arduously to procure said organization; he was elected to school offices in the township at an early date, and was elected Justice of the Peace in 1873 and re-elected in 1877, which office he now holds.

ISRAEL D. SCOTT, of the firm of Scott Bros., merchants, Scotland; he was

born May 30, 1844, in this township, less than a mile north of his present place of business; during the years of his minority, he was engaged on the farm at home; some time later, he began farming on his own responsibility; at the same time, he was actively engaged in stock dealing and stock raising, and carried on the above-named pursuits until April, 1874, at which date he joined his brother (Robert L.) in the mercantile business; since that time they have enlarged their facilities, and are doing a flourishing and successful business, besides dealing to some extent in livestock. He married Louisba McClure April 25, 1868; she was born in Vermilion Co., this State, April 9, 1850; they have five children, viz., William, Albert, Owen, Irwin and Samuel.

R. L. SCOTT, of the firm of Scott Bros., merchants, Scotland; he was born in this township June 8, 1850, and lived on the farm with his parents until he was 21 years of age; then farmed in partnership with his brother (I. D.) one year; then returned to his father's where he remained one summer, and, in the spring of 1873, he built part of the structure which they now occupy, and, in August of the same year, he opened a store of general merchandise, which was the second business house of the kind in this place. He married Marietta Burson Sept. 12, 1876; she was born in Oakland, Coles Co., Ill., Feb. 28, 1860.

A. J. SCOTT, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 14; P. O. Scotland; owns 860 acres, valued at \$40 per acre, and 126 acres, valued at \$25 per acre; he was born June 1, 1833, in this township, where he has resided ever since; has been actively engaged in raising and dealing in live-stock. Married Amy M. McClure Dec. 1, 1859; she was born in Vermilion Co., Ill., June 25, 1838; she died here Jan. 31, 1870, leaving five children, viz., Flora B., Victor M., Samuel A., William O. and Luella; Mr. Scott married second wife, Nancy J. O'Neal, Oct. 17, 1872; she was born in Vermilion Co., Ill., Sept. 5, 1849; children by second marriage are Adah C. and Russell F. Mr. Scott's father, Samuel Scott, was a native of Kentucky, and emigrated to Indiana at a very early date; he married there Rebecca Tabor in 1818; thence from Indiana to this county, where

he resided at time of his death. Mrs. Scott, Sr., is still living at Scotland, at the advanced age of 74 years.

MRS. LUCY SCOTT, retired farmer; P. O. Scotland; widow of the late La Fayette Scott, and daughter of Edmond Clark, one of the early settlers; was born in this township Nov. 23, 1836; her late husband (L. Scott), son of Samuel Scott, was born in this township March 27, 1837; their marriage was celebrated Dec. 29, 1859; they have three children—Nelson, Samuel E. and Willie. Mr. Scott was brought up to farming pursuits and care of live-stock, frequently dealing in the latter; in the winter of 1866 and 1867, he purchased a cargo of mules for shipment to Tennessee; early in 1867, he started for Memphis, going by the river; on the way he was taken ill, and received the attention of a physician at Cairo, Ill., and in a few days felt recuperated sufficiently to proceed on his journey; shortly after leaving Cairo, he took a relapse, and expired just as their boat landed at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 26, 1867; since that time, Mrs. S. and her sons have carried on the farm of 196 acres, until about two years ago, when she moved to town (where she owns property valued at \$600) to give her children an opportunity of going to school.

JOHN SCOTT, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 14; P. O. Scotland; owns 320 acres in this township, and 400 acres in Brouillett Township, valued at \$40 per acre; Mr. Scott was born in Morgan Co., Ind., Sept. 6, 1820, and came to Edgar Co. with his father's family May, 1829; the family consisted of parents and five children, as will be seen in the general history of this township. Married Charlotte Light March 26, 1843; she was born in New Richmond, Clermont Co., Ohio, Dec. 24, 1822, and came here with her parents in 1836; they have seven children living, viz., Harriet R. (now Mrs. T. Jackson, of Kansas), Winfield, Serena A. (now Mrs. F. J. Maddock), Sarah J. (now Mrs. E. Clark), John C., Julia E. (now Mrs. Jas. Beck) and Samuel H.; Nancy C. was Mrs. John Pittman; she died Sept. 17, 1878. Contented to attend to the pursuits of his farm and improving the same, Mr. S. had no desire to seek public offices, and held none except that which he could attend to without interfering with

his farm duties, such as School Director.

M. D. SCOTT, farmer; P. O. Scotland; owns property in town valued at \$1,500; he was born in Vermilion Co., this State, March 28, 1834; his father, Moses Scott, was born in Kentucky in 1802, but when quite young, he moved to Indiana, and married one Margaret Bogard, in the vicinity of Greensburg; they moved to Illinois, and settled in Vermilion Co., in 1827, where he turned his attention to farming, and conducted it very successfully, and, in the advanced years of his life, became a very extensive land-owner in Vermilion Co.; his wife died there in 1855, but he survived to a riper age, and was called from scenes of weariness in 1869. Mr. M. D. Scott's attention was given to farming and live-stock dealing from boyhood. Dec. 7, 1859, his marriage was celebrated with Adeline Toney; she was born in Virginia July 3, 1831; their children are William, Alexander and Nora. Mr. S. enlisted in the late war, Sept. 16, 1864, Co. A, 8th I. V. I., and served about thirteen months in the Gulf Department. In the fall of 1873, he came to this village and engaged in the mercantile business with R. L. Scott for one year; April, 1876, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected in May, 1877, which office he holds at this time.

WILLIAM SCOTT, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 24; P. O. Scotland; owns 604 acres, valued at \$40 per acre, besides sixty acres more valuable adjoining the town of Scotland; he was born in Morgan Co., Ind., July 13, 1819, and is the eldest son of the late Samuel Scott, who moved here with his family in the spring of 1829; William was given to the care of cattle, his father having brought about forty head from Indiana when he came here, which in those days was considered no insignificant adjunct to wealth, but being unacquainted with the varieties of grass best adapted for winter feed, and saving that which was most abundant and least valuable, their cattle nearly all died during the first winter, which was one of unusual severity; undismayed by this, as well as many other adversities, they pushed steadily onward, regardless of untold difficulty, and by dint of energy and industry they could soon see

their way clear; in 1842, William made a purchase of some land for himself but remained at his father's a year later, in the mean time improving it and preparing for moving to his own, which was a little south of his present brick residence. Having his purpose almost accomplished, he wisely took into consideration the propriety of securing one as helpmeet with whom he could share his "weal" or who could mitigate his "woe"; this, with all that it implies, he really found in the person of Elizabeth Legate; their marriage was solemnized Aug. 3, 1843; she was born in Ohio July 10, 1821, and came to this county with her mother and stepfather (I. D. Sayre), her brother (John M.) and half-brother (R. L. Sayre) in 1830. Their children are Israel D., Samuel, John M., Robert L., Albert (deceased), Lemuel, Rebecca A., William M., Norval and Franklin; each succeeding year brought with it the reward of their industry; everything which they turned their attention to seemed to prosper, and it may be truly said that they made a success of their business (stock-raising and farming). In 1868, they erected their magnificent brick residence at a cost of \$12,000, but Mrs. Scott did not survive long to enjoy it, for that life which matured on the border of civilization, after preparing a large family for duty and position in society, closed peacefully Sept. 28, 1869. Mr. Scott's second marriage was celebrated with Ada Jaquith (widow of the late C. P. Jaquith) Oct. 20, 1870.

J. D. SAYRE, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Chrisman; owns 400 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born Jan. 28, 1831, in Edgar Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., where he has resided all his life, and part of his present farm was entered by his father in 1846. Married Miss Ruth A. McFerren June 30, 1853; she was born Jan. 20, 1831, in Brown Co., Ohio; she came to this county in 1852 with a Blanchard family; she died here Jan. 27, 1856, leaving two children—Alta M. and Abby A. Mr. S. Married Eliza McFerren Dec. 25, 1856; she was born in Brown Co., Ohio, Nov. 8, 1833, and came to this county in August, 1854; the children by second marriage are Luella J., Ruth A., Matilda C., Estella G., William S., Ocala, Mary F. and Alfaretta. Mr. Sayre's father (Israel D. Sayre) emi-

grated from Brown Co., Ohio, and, March 21, 1830, they located in Edgar Tp., this county; the family consisted of himself, wife and two children—Robert L. and J. M. Legate (a stepson); Mr. Sayre died at the old homestead in Edgar Tp. Sept. 11, 1849. Mrs. Sayre, Sr., still lives at the same place with her son (Israel D.) at the advanced age of 80 years, with clear and vivid recollection of the early settlements and inconveniences to be borne in a new, unsettled country. A sketch of Mr. Sayre's family shows that his grandfather (Sayre) emigrated from Ireland when this republic was in infancy, and settled in Ohio. His grandfather Mears came from Germany at an early date, and on their arrival in Ohio he, with his wife and two children and a small party of others, were captured by the Indians at what is known as Three Islands, on the Ohio, and were marched across the country to Detroit, Mich., where the "Post Trader" bought them of the savages, to rescue them; one child of the party was injured by an Indian throwing it across a creek on their way, so that it died of the effects shortly after their arrival in Detroit.

D. C. N. SAYRE, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Chrisman; owns 160 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born April 17, 1837, in Edgar Tp., this county; is son of Israel D. Sayre, who is mentioned elsewhere in the history as one of the early settlers of this county. Married Mary J. Taber Dec. 5, 1861; she was born in Bartholomew Co., Ind., Feb. 14, 1842; her father, Martin Taber, was a native of Jackson Co., Ind.; her mother, Elizabeth Phillips (Taber) was a native of Brown Co., Ind., but at an early date they located in Bartholomew Co., where they reared a family of seven children—six daughters and one son, three of whom are living—Lucinda (now Mrs. Kinnard, of Indiana), Sarah (now Mrs. Hanna, of this county,) and Mrs. Sayre; her parents both died and their remains rest in what is known as the "Dougherty" burying-ground, near Columbus, Ind. After the death of her parents, Mrs. Sayre came here to an uncle (Samuel Scott's) in the spring of 1861; was married at above-mentioned date; the children are—Jennetta, I. D., Alfred M., Elizabeth C., Anna V., Robert O. and Mary K.

A. J. STEVENSON, farmer, Sec. 6 ; P. O. Ridge Farm ; owns eighty-one acres, value, \$50 per acre ; he was born in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., Feb. 13, 1847 ; his parents moved from Indiana to Edgar Co. in 1851, with five children—Ruth A., Phebe A., M. L., Mary and Sarah, who was born in this county. Mr. Stevenson married Mary J. Dice Aug. 12, 1868 ; she was born near New Market, Tenn., March 19, 1851 ; they have three children living and two dead—Lizzie A. and George N., both deceased ; those living are Maggie, Olive and Charles W. Mr. S. enlisted in the late rebellion in March, 1864, in Parke Co., Ind., in the 1st Ind. Heavy Artillery, in the Dept. of Gulf of Mexico, and served there until February, 1866 ; was discharged at Baton Rouge, La., then returned to his home in Illinois ; during his term of service, he was in several hard engagements, but escaped unhurt.

L. SMITH, farmer ; P. O. Scotland ; was born June 25, 1854, in this township ; owns forty acres on Sec. 20, valued at \$35 per acre, and an undivided interest in his father's estate, consisting of 420 acres, valued at \$35 per acre, and sixty-four acres timber-land, value \$15 per acre. His grandfather—Abraham Smith—a native of Virginia, located in Ross Tp., where Chrisman is now located, about the year 1818, and took a claim of 640 acres, where he reared a family of six children—three boys and three girls ; two of the latter are now living near Logan, this county, one son now in Oregon, the others all deceased. Abraham sold his claim to M. Chrisman about 1835 ; he now resides in Bloomington, Ind., at the advanced age of about 88 years. His son, S. B. Smith, and father of L. Smith, was born as aforesaid, in what is now Chrisman, and resided in Edgar Co. all his life-time, except three years in Missouri ; his wife was M. T. Woods, of this county ; she died here Aug. 16, 1869, leaving six children, viz., L., Wm. M., Viola J., John G., M. M. and Annie. Their father, Shephard B., died here Sept. 18, 1871. Mr. L. Smith married Lucretia A. Robison Nov. 18, 1875 ; she was born Oct. 6, 1856 ; they have one child—Wm. M.

JESSE THOMPSON, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 16 ; P. O. Scotland ; is a native of Washington Co., Ind. ; was

born Feb. 18, 1818 ; he lived at his native place until the age of 12 ; then came to Edgar Co. with his parents ; during his early life, he had but little chance of getting an education ; still by home study he became a fair scholar. He was married Jan. 8, 1844, to Miss Arminta Ingram, of Hawkins Co., Tenn., but a resident of Edgar Co. at the time of marriage ; they have a family of nine children—four boys and five girls. He began business for himself at the age of 19 ; he had no assistance from his people ; now, by hard work, economy and good management, he has a property of nearly four hundred acres of good land, well improved. He is a man standing well in the community ; has a good name and reputation, which he has earned by honesty and integrity.

JAMES WALLS, farmer, Sec. 12 ; P. O. Scotland ; owns 120 acres, value, \$25 per acre. He was born Jan. 11, 1836, in Nicholas Co., Ky., where he farmed from boyhood. He married Sarah A. Markwell March 5, 1857 ; she was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Oct. 18, 1833 ; their children are Alfred, Charles, Louis, Taylor, Alice and Adalina (deceased). They moved from Kentucky December, 1867, and, on Christmas, they arrived in Paris, Edgar Co., and pushed on to his brother's, who resided a short distance north of where Mr. Walls now resides ; he rented farms in this vicinity from the time he came here, and, in the fall of 1874, he bought the farm he now owns, and paid \$40 per acre, without any improvements ; he has made considerable improvement, and has a comfortable home. His son Alfred met with a serious accident on Aug. 12, 1872, occasioned by a runaway team with which he was hauling hay ; while the team was in the act of running, he leaped from the load, breaking his left leg so badly that amputation was rendered necessary.

N. YELTON, farmer, Sec. 18 ; P. O. Chrisman ; owns 210 acres, value \$10,000. He was born Aug. 3, 1836, Hamilton Co., Ky. ; his parents moved from Kentucky when he was about 3 years of age, and located in Parke Co., Ind., where Mr. Y. lived until his removal to his present residence in April, 1876. He was married to Mary Reddish March 6, 1858 ; she was born Jan. 20, 1837, in Kentucky ; have five children—Robert, Madora, Sarah.

Grant and John. Mr. Yelton enlisted in Co. H, 21st Ind. V. I. July, 1861, but was rejected at Indianapolis, Ind., on ac-

count of a broken thigh which he sustained by a fall when a youth of 15 years.

HUNTER TOWNSHIP.

A. E. BOLAND, farmer; P. O. Paris; son of Augustin E. and Ruth W. (Tickner) Boland, who were among the first settlers of Edgar Co., locating upon the farm where A. E., Jr., now resides in 1818; he was a soldier of the war of 1812, and has resided in this and the vicinity of where Vincennes and Terre Haute now stand, from the time of his discharge to his death, which was in 1873, at the age of 82, and his wife in 1876, at the age of 73. The subject of this sketch was born in the house where he now resides; he owns seventy-two acres of the old homestead. He served for a time in the army of the late war. He married Miss Charity Galeener; they have four children—Charles D., Henlie N., Orrie M. and Luella T.

J. H. BLANFORD, farmer and blacksmith; P. O. Paris; is a native of Kentucky; was born June 26, 1847, where he was raised; his father before him was a blacksmith, and during his early life was put at the trade and has followed it principally thus far through life; is a good workman, through which he has been quite successful; he came to Illinois in 1867, locating in Effingham, and removed to Edgar Co. in 1869, locating where he now resides, since which time he has acquired a good property. He married Miss Laura A. Bruce, of this county, June 4, 1872; they have two children—James E. and Gertrude. He is now Township Commissioner and a respected citizen.

JIRA I. BLACKMAN (deceased); was the son of Remember Blackman, who was one of the three first white settlers in Edgar Co.; he was born Oct. 13, 1820; received his education and spent his early life in the county. In July, 1846, he enlisted for the Mexican war; he was mustered in at Springfield, and elected Third Sergeant; he shared the fortunes of the army through their long marches in Mexico, proving himself a good officer and worthy

soldier, and, at the end of his term of enlistment, he received his discharge from the proper authorities. In 1850, he went to California, where he remained six years, engaging in farming, of which he made a success. On June 21, 1863, he married Miss Mary E. Hopkins, of Putnam Co., Ind., who still survives him; they had a family of six children—Edwin, Charity A., Nancy L., Wallace J., Jack and William. He was a man who had earned a good name and reputation by honesty and integrity; was also a very energetic business man, leaving, at the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 26, 1878, a fine property of nearly four thousand acres of fine land. He was a man well known in the county, and at his death was mourned not only by his family, but by a large circle of friends.

CHARLES H. BLANFORD, farmer; P. O. Paris; son of W. H. Blanford, a prominent pioneer; was born in Nelson Co., Ky., April 30, 1834, and came to this county with parents in 1837; during his early life, the advantages for a school education were few and far between, but, by experience and the little schooling, he obtained a good common education. On April 27, 1862, he married Miss Bettie Halsted, of Erie Co., N. Y.; and on July 10, 1862, he enlisted with 71st Ind. V. I., and after eighteen months, the regiment was reorganized and made a cavalry regiment, and was in a number of battles, among which were Richmond, Ky., Muldoze Hill, Ky., siege of Knoxville and Nashville, and was mustered out after the service of three years; then returned, since which time he has given agricultural pursuits his entire attention. He owns 100 acres of fine land, and is a well-to-do and a much-respected citizen.

W. H. BLANFORD, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Prince George Co., Md., June 20, 1805; he was taken by his parents to Nelson Co., Ky., where he lived

until coming to Edgar Co., Ill. He married Miss Nancy Wraghtmire, on June 19, 1826; she was born in Nelson Co., Ky., July 31, 1807; they emigrated to this county in 1837, at which time this was a wild and desolate-looking country; but being possessed with a firm will and willing hands, they set to work to make a home, and for a long time it seemed uphill business; but after a few years of hard toil and many privations, the dawn of success began to be visible, and by industry, economy and integrity, have risen to be one among the better class of the county; he has assisted his children to a good property, and has retained for himself 210 acres of fine land: Mr. B. is a public-spirited man of good business ability; a kind parent and an affectionate husband; they have raised a family of twenty-three, twelve of whom are their own; they are as follows: Elizabeth J. (now Mrs. J. Marrs), Amanda L. (now Mrs. J. Thralls), Sarah A. (now Mrs. H. J. Stewart), Martha J. (now Mrs. W. Dusthamer), Charles H., George W., Mary L. (deceased), Rose A. (now Mrs. Robt. Anderson), William C., Benjamin F. (deceased), Joseph A., James A.

VIRGIL COLLINS, farmer and mechanic; P. O. Paris; is the son of Horatio G. and Maria (Satterlee) Collins; they were natives of New York; in 1818, they came West and located in Vermillion Co., Ind., where they remained until 1827, then removed to Edgar Co. He, during his life, was an honored and respected citizen; his death occurred in August, 1877. The subject of this sketch was born Jan. 28, 1825, in Vermillion Co., Ind., and came, with his parents, to this county; here he has become a well-respected citizen and prosperous business man. He married Miss Amanda E. Wheeler in March, 1846; she passed away in June, 1849, leaving two children—Jenette (now Mrs. J. I. Partridge), and Horace (deceased); on March 20, 1850, he married Miss Fanny L. Miller; they have raised four children—Homer, Webster, Oscar and Rollin. Mr. Collins has taken quite an interest in public and political affairs, and had the confidence and esteem of his friends. He has served as Collector three years, held the office of Justice of the Peace four years, and been School Treas-

urer for ten years. He has a nice little farm of seventy-five acres.

MIAL M. CRUM, farmer; P. O. Paris; is a native of Kentucky, Floyd Co.; was born April 8, 1839; lived at his native place until the age of 13, he going to Missouri with his parents, where they remained about two years, then came to Edgar Co., where Mr. Crum has since lived. During his early life, he had but little chance of gaining an education. He was married Oct. 4, 1866, to Miss Melissa Bodine, a resident of Edgar Co.; they have a family of four children—two boys and two girls. He began doing for himself at the age of 19; now, by hard work and good management, he has ninety acres of good land, well improved; Mr. Crum is still a young man, but of good standing in the community, and known as one of the straightforward, honest men of Hunter Tp.

JAMES CARNEY, farmer and pioneer; P. O. Paris; is a native of Virginia; was born in Norfolk Co., Oct. 3, 1811; he was taken by parents to Madison Co., Ky., where he was raised and educated; during his early life, he took up cabinet-making, being of a mechanical turn of mind, soon became a good workman; he came to Illinois in 1830, and in 1834, he located where he now resides, with his sister and brother-in-law, and began to prepare a home, at which time there were but few settlers in this vicinity. He has always interested himself in all public matters for the good of the community, and is extensively known (largely on account of the peculiarity of his living) as his place of meditation and retirement faces south upon the dividing line of Illinois and Indiana, and his place of supplying the wants of the inner man being in Illinois; then, on retiring, he sleeps within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Indiana. He has indulged in this "luxury" for upward of forty years, and remains a bachelor of fine social qualities, and a much-respected citizen.

M. S. GALEENER, farmer; P. O. Paris; is a native of Warren Co., Ohio; was born March 6, 1814, where he was raised and schooled, and, on Dec. 3, 1837, he married Miss Mary A. Scofield; she was born Jan. 24, 1819. During his early life, his father died, and he was raised by

Levi Boyer, a farmer, and has always been a faithful and hard worker, the result of which is a good property. They came to Illinois, locating where they now reside in 1864; they have raised a family of seven—Eliza J. (now Mrs. A. Hendricks), David J. (deceased; was killed in the army, at the battle of Atlanta), Emma (deceased), Charity (now Mrs. A. E. Boland), Joseph P., Moses C., William H. and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Galeener are members of the M. E. Church, and highly respected by all who know them.

JOSEPH D. HUNTER, farmer and stockdealer; P. O. Paris; son of S. K. Hunter; was born in this county July 14, 1849, where he has since lived; he has obtained a good business education, and, for a young man, is fast becoming one of the most successful and popular farmers of this township. He married Miss M. Ella Grove, of Vermilion Co., Ind., Oct. 1, 1874; they have two promising children—Collett S., born Oct. 28, 1875, and Maude, born Nov. 17, 1877. They have a fine farm of 250 acres, and one of the finest farm residences of the county. They are young people of fine social qualities, and 'tis fair to predict a brilliant future.

JOHN HUNTER, farmer; P. O. Paris; son of John and Susan (Kelham) Hunter; was born in Granger Co., Tenn., Nov. 7, 1803, where he was raised and schooled; he came with parent's family to Greencastle, Ind., in 1828, where he was deputized U. S. Marshal to take the census of Putnam Co. in 1830, and in 1831 was appointed Deputy County Sheriff, and served two years under William McIntosh, during which time his father and family removed to Edgar Co., Ill., and, in February of 1833, he joined his people in their new homes, his father having died on May 12, 1832, at the age of 69; his mother lived until May 31, 1857, and passed away at the ripe age of 83; her people were of Scotch descent, and she was the last of a family of six, whose combined ages were upward of 600 years. His father was of English descent. Mr. H. received a good common education during his early life, and taught school winter months, for five years, and practiced economy and industry, and success followed. He was elected Sheriff of this county in 1846, serving two years, and in 1851-52 served as Dep-

uty; then, in 1855, was appointed by the Court Commissioner of the Gen. Sanford estate. He was chairman of the first Board of Supervisors of the county, and has served as Justice of the Peace twenty-two years. His many official duties have been not only with credit to himself, but those he represented. His entire life has been one of activity and prominence, and, as a family, they are highly respected. His wife was Miss Nancy Dyer, a native of Ky.; they were married Dec. 5, 1830. They are parents of six—Eliza A. (deceased; she was married to Mr. I. Hurst and left a family of five), Hon. Andrew J. George W., Benjamin F. (deceased), Jennie (now Mrs. S. J. Burns), and Newton (deceased).

OSCAR HUFFMAN, farmer; P. O. Paris; son of David Huffman, who is a pioneer of this county, and a native of Virginia, and was born in Hampshire Co. March 22, 1809, and was the son of Adam and Mary Huffman (now deceased); at their deaths their combined ages equaled 160 years; they had a family of eleven, five now living; early in life, Mr. David H. chose the trade of a blacksmith and served a regular apprenticeship, which business he has followed at intervals only. He married Miss Catharine Stover (a native of Virginia), April 4, 1833, and they emigrated to Illinois, settling where he now resides in 1837; she passed away March 16, 1874, leaving three children—Oscar, Zachary T. and David A. Mr. Huffman has witnessed the entire growth and development of this county, and by industry, integrity and economy has accumulated a large property, and now can look back over his past life with satisfaction, as he has lived an enterprising and useful life, and now lives to see the usefulness and prosperity of his family. Oscar, the subject of this sketch, was born in this county May 23, 1846, and received a good business education; during the late war he enlisted with the 70th I. V. I. (three-months service), and afterward enlisted with the 66th regiment, known as the Western Sharpshooters, and was wounded at the battle of Atlanta, which disabled him for some eight months; he still carries the ball (which is an ounce ball) in his person, and while he lives his

memory will be fresh upon the subject of the late war. After the service, he returned and engaged in mercantile business; he was Postmaster and merchant at Huffmansville for a number of years; also in the mercantile business at Vermilion some two years; he has served as School Treasurer for five years, and is well-to-do and a respected citizen. He married Miss Elzora Dyer Dec. 3, 1868; they are the parents of three children—Harrie, Sivola (deceased) and Bernard M. He owns 140 acres of fine land.

DAVID HUFFMAN, Jr., farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in this county May 25, 1851, and upon the farm where he now resides, which is the old homestead where his father settled in 1837, of which he owns 102 acres; he has had the advantage of a good education, and is a young man of good physical as well as mental powers, and upon the full tide of success. He has served as Town Collector two years. He married Miss Jane, daughter of J. F. Myers, of this county, March 4, 1875; they have two children—Lola E. and Park M.

Z. T. HUFFMAN, farmer; P. O. Paris; son of David Huffman, a prominent pioneer of this county; was born in this county March 8, 1849; during his early life, he obtained a good education, attending the Paris Seminary, and the academy at Ladoga, Ind. He married Miss Mary McCown, of this county, Jan. 29, 1874; she was born July 27, 1853; they are the parents of two children—Edgar C. (deceased) and James F., born Nov. 25, 1877. Mr. H. owns 100 acres of well-improved land. He has served as Township Clerk two years, and is a young man of good physical as well as mental powers, and 'tis fair to predict for him a brilliant future.

M. KEYS, farmer; P. O. Paris; son of Isaac Keys, who settled in Vigo Co., Ind., in an early day; his death occurring when M. was 3 years old. He was born Nov. 22, 1828; his father dying when he was so young, he had but little chance of attending schools, though, by his own efforts, he became a fair scholar; he came to this county as early as 1832, though did not locate permanently until 1843; at this date, he engaged with Col. Baldwin as clerk, which position he filled

for thirteen years; he bought and located where he now resides in 1855; he has a fine property of 350 acres of good land, 240 of which he has improved. He was married Sept. 2, 1852, to Miss Eliza Moss, of Kentucky; they have a family of six children—Henry A., Erasmus, Abraham L., Lucy F., Thomas and Mary. Mr. Keys has been quite a prominent man; has served the people in the capacity of School Director, Trustee and Road Commissioner; he is well known as one of the straightforward, reliable men of Hunter Township.

J. Y. McCULLOCH, farmer; P. O. Paris; is the son of Otis and Ann McCulloch; they locating on the farm where J. Y. now resides, in 1820; Mrs. McCulloch dying in 1830 and his father in 1860. Mr. McCulloch was an energetic man of good ability; during his life he accumulated a fine property, which he left to his only son. J. Y. was born upon the old farm, where he now lives, Jan. 12, 1826; he was here during the early settlement of the county, and can well remember many of the hardships endured by the pioneers; during his early life, he, by home study, became a fair scholar. He married Miss Olive Plumb, of Vermont, June 20, 1855; they have a family of seven children—Mary, Otis (deceased), Sarah, James, George, Esther, John and Julia. He has been an active worker in all public affairs pertaining to the good of the community; through his energy and industry, he now owns 800 acres of fine land, well improved; as early as 1828, before the county was supplied with churches as it is now, the people of the neighborhood used to convert his barn into a church for the time being, and thus carry on their religious services. Mr. M. is a man well known in the community as one of the leading and prominent men of Hunter Tp.

JAMES A. McCOWN, farmer; P. O. Paris; son of James and Ann (Wood) McCown, who were natives of Kentucky; they came to Edgar Co. in 1830 and located in Hunter Tp., where he passed away Oct. 2, 1834, she dying Sept. 23, 1845; they raised a family of seven children, only three of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch was born Oct. 26, 1811, and came to this county with his parents; during his early life, he

learned the trade of a silversmith; he served a regular apprenticeship at Lebanon, Ky.; when he came to Illinois, he followed his trade at Danville until 1838, then came to Edgar Co. and located on his present farm. On Dec. 30, 1840, he married Miss Emily J., daughter of Wm. Murphy, a prominent pioneer of the county; they have raised a family of six—Wm. W., Matilda J. (now Mrs. J. T. Allen), Isabella A. (now Mrs. W. R. Bodine), Rebecca E. (now Mrs. L. W. Watson), Joseph M., Mary H. (now Mrs. Z. T. Huffman). Mr. M. has a fine property, they now owning 240 acres of well-improved land. He has always given liberally to any enterprise that he deemed for the public good, and has held the office of Assessor for sixteen years, and is well known as one of the straightforward, substantial citizens of Hunter Tp.

J. R. MOREHOUSE, farmer; P. O. Paris; this gentleman is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Buckman) Morehouse, who emigrated from New Jersey to Vigo Co., Ind., in 1833; here he followed his trade of weaving; they raised a family of four children, only two of whom are now living—Sarah (now Mrs. Jno. Kizer) and the subject of this sketch; he died in 1843; his wife surviving him thirty-five years. J. R. received a good common-school education and early in life began business for himself; this was in Terre Haute, which at that time was only a small village. He has been married twice, first to Miss Elizabeth Story, of Greene Co., Ind., April 26, 1847; she died Aug. 28, 1870, leaving three children—Martha J. (now Mrs. T. Hepple), Sarah and Elizabeth; his second marriage was on Dec. 29, 1870; his wife's name previous to marriage being Mrs. Catharine E. Squire, of Terre Haute, Ind.; she was born Dec. 9, 1839; they had two children—Lucy J. (deceased) Jonathan R. Mr. M. settled upon his present farm in 1849; he has 211 acres, which, under his supervision has been made a splendid farm, finely cultivated and improved with fine buildings. He has served as Township Commissioner and School Director for several years; he has taken an active part in the building of churches and schools and always helped to forward any enterprise tending to the public good. He has also been an active

worker in what is known as the North Arm M. E. Church.

DR. C. S. McCLAIN, physician, Paris; is a native of Ohio; was born in Clermont Co., Sept. 8, 1843, where he was raised and received his early education. In 1862, he enlisted with the 89th Ohio V. I. and was in a number of battles, among which were Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Peach-Tree Creek and with Sherman to Atlanta; and at the battle of Chickamauga was wounded, which disabled him for a time; he served two and one half years, after which he returned and took up the study of medicine with Dr. P. N. Woods, of Fairfield, Iowa, and graduated at Keokuk in 1870, and began the practice of his chosen profession with his preceptor at Fairfield, Iowa; he came to where he now resides in 1874, and through his skill, energy and perseverance, has built up a good practice; he is considered a man of good ability. He married Miss Ara Scott, of Vermilion Co., Ind., Nov. 5, 1876; they have one child; since living here, has accumulated a good property, and is genial and social, and upon full tide of success.

F. M. MANN, farmer; P. O. Paris; son of Jacob and Abigail (Campbell) Mann; he was born July 19, 1845, in Butler Co., Ohio; he was raised a farmer, which business he has since followed. He married Lizzie Scott Feb. 15, 1865; they have a family of three children—Marion E., M. Winn and Jacob W. Mr. M. has a fine property of 180 acres of good land, well improved, which he is cultivating with credit to himself and his family.

THOMAS MCFALL, general merchant, Paris; is a native of Virginia; was born Oct. 16, 1848. He was in the service of the late war of the rebellion. He came to where he now resides, and began in a small way, and built up a good trade by industry and square dealing, and, through his willingness to accommodate, has won many patrons and friends; he has a good place of business and a fine residence, and the citizens in this vicinity will do well to call and examine his goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. He married Miss Mary J. Scott, of Frederick Co., Md., Oct. 16, 1871; they have three children—William R., Anna M. and Ellen F.

BENJAMIN PROPST, mechanic and farmer; P. O. Paris; son of Michael and Mary Propst, who were natives of Virginia, and settled in this county in 1837, and, in 1839, removed to Vermilion Co., Ind., where they lived the remainder of their days; he died in 1846, at the age of 65 years, and she died in 1865, at the age of 72. The subject of this sketch was born in Page Co., Va., June 8, 1814, and when a young man, being of a mechanical turn of mind, took up the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which business he has made his principal occupation. On Aug. 20, 1837, he married Miss Eve Louderback, of his native county; she died Oct. 18, 1876, leaving three children—Martha J. (now Mrs. J. Griffin), Mary (now Mrs. Job Irish) and James M.; and on Aug. 20, 1877, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Propst (late widow of R. Propst; she was the daughter of George Stultz; she has, by first husband, eight children living—Harriet E., Josiah, Rosetta, Lorenzo D., James F., Benjamin L., Martin M. and Emma L.; her first husband (R. Propst) died March 6, 1875; left a good property.

J. Y. SUDDUTH, farmer; P. O. Paris; is a native of Fauquier Co., Va.; March 14, 1803, his parents moved to Lincoln Co., Ky.; while there, he learned the trade of wagon-making, serving a regular apprenticeship; this he made his business in different locations for about forty years. He was married Nov. 4, 1830, to Miss Sarah Crow, and began doing business for himself at Danville, Ky., at the manufacture of wagons, where he remained two years; then removed to Danville, Ind., where he opened a shop and did business at carpentering and the manufacture of wagons, for about four years; then removed to Greencastle, Ind., where he operated also about four years; then, in 1840, came to Edgar Co., and bought land, but still followed his trade;

he now owns 160 acres of good land where he lives, which is well improved; this is the result of his own energy and good management. They had a family of twelve children—eight of whom are still living—George W., Matilda, Benjamin M., Henry G., William C., Otis M., Strother A. and Margaret J.

H. W. WRIGHT, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Paris; son of Caleb and Eliza A. Wright, who settled in Hunter Tp. in 1856, where he passed away in October, 1870, leaving five children, and a good property. H. W. was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, May 9, 1840; being the oldest of his father's family, was foremost in the farm duties while at home. He married Matilda, daughter of Amos Meeks, of Randolph Co., Ind., Aug. 31, 1865; they have a family of six—Caleb W., Ida M., Joseph M., Louise B. and Henry W. Mr. Wright is one among the largest stock dealers of this county, and is considered a well-to-do and a shrewd business man; he owns a fine farm of 185 acres; he is well known, and much respected.

ISAAC WILSON, farmer; P. O. Paris; is the son of John W. and Margaret (Newcomb) Wilson, who were among the early settlers of Edgar Co. The subject of this sketch is a native of the county, Hunter being his native township; he was born May 26, 1825; he served a regular apprenticeship at cabinet-making, and followed the business of cabinet-maker and manufacturer of furniture for twelve years. He was married Jan. 18, 1869, to Miss Lizzie Aulsup, of De-Witt Co., Ill.; they have a family of four children—Ella G., William R., Ida B. and Hattie M. He has accumulated by his industry and good management 127 acres of good land, which is well improved, making a nice home.

ELBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT ANDERSON, merchant; P. O. Sanford, Vigo Co., Ind.; this gentleman is one of the leading and one of the oldest merchants in Sandford; was born in Vermilion Co., Ind., Sept. 23, 1839; his parents being early settlers of Vermilion Co., Ind.; Mr. Anderson was raised on his father's farm; engaged in farming from the time he was able to handle the plow. Was a soldier of the late war; enlisted as a private in Co. K, 31th Ind. V. I., and participated in some of the prominent battles; he was in the battle of Fort Donelson where the first substantial success of the war was achieved; Shiloh, where a victory was snatched from the jaws of death; Corinth, Chickamauga, etc.; mustered out December, 1865, close of war, at Victoria, Texas, as First Lieutenant which office he filled for about three years; in 1867, he commenced the mercantile business in Sandford as J. W. Watts & Co.; then in company with J. H. Hussong; firm, Anderson & Hussong; he then purchased Mr. Hussong's interest; since then he has carried on the mercantile business himself; to-day ranks as one of the leading merchants of Sandford. Mr. Anderson's father and mother, J. and Jane (Patton) Anderson, moved to Vigo Co. at an early day.

JOHN A. BRIGHT, M. D., Sandford, Vigo Co., Ind.; the above-named gentleman was born in Vermilion Co., Ind., and is the son of Silas and Sarah (Rhoads) Bright; his father was a native of Pennsylvania; parents settled in Indiana at an early day; Dr. Bright commenced the reading of medicine in 1870; in 1873, his teacher was Dr. A. J. Pinson, a prominent physician of Libertyville, Ind.; he then went to Terre Haute, Ind.; while there, his preceptor was Dr. Benjamin Sawford; in 1874, he entered the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, one of the leading medical colleges of the United States; here he attended the winter term and a part of the spring term of 1875; received a sufficient knowledge of medicine; he then went to Libertyville and commenced his profession; from there he came to Sandford, 1877; is the only resident physician of the town.

JOHN CUMMINS, farmer; P. O. Vermilion; made his home in Edgar Co. forty-eight years ago; he was born in Harrison Co., Ky., Dec. 25 (Christmas) 1807, and is the son of Joseph and Lydia Cummins; his father was a farmer, a native of Pennsylvania, having moved to Kentucky at an early day; Mr. Cummins was raised on the farm, engaged in farming. He married in Kentucky to Nancy Chapman, of Tennessee, daughter of Robert Chapman. In 1830, with wife and one child and his brother, James Cummins (who died in Edgar Co. 1846), started for Illinois in a wagon drawn by a span of horses; they arrived and settled in Elbridge Tp., Edgar Co. Mr. Cummins, when he first came here, was very poor, having a team of horses and \$5.12 in money; the first four years, he rented a farm; in 1834, he purchased the first forty acres of land which lies between the present farm and Vermilion; he built a log cabin in 1834, and lived there until about 1850; with the trials that none but the old settlers have experienced, he has managed to accumulate 280 acres of land. Mr. Cummins was a soldier of the Black Hawk war, and did good service. His wife died February, 1874, at 63 years old; they had thirteen children, ten children living, all married; fifty-nine grandchildren.

JAMES FOSTER, farmer; is one of the best known farmers of Elbridge Tp.; was born in Elbridge Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., April 15, 1822, and is the son of Arthur and Nancy (Esry) Foster, who were pioneers of Edgar Co., Ill., having made their home here in 1820. Arthur Foster was a farmer; was born in 1801, raised in Kentucky, with his parents, moved to Vincennes, Ind., 1819, then, in 1820, to Edgar Co., Ill.; they settled north of Marley. Thomas and Catherine Foster, the father and mother of Arthur Foster, moved to Missouri; here Thomas Foster died; his wife, Catharine Foster, returned to Edgar Co., and died at the residence of her son, Arthur Foster, who was a soldier of the Black Hawk war under Col. Blackburn; he did good service; he died April, 1875, at 74 years of age,

having been a resident of Edgar Co. for fifty-five years. Mr. James Foster was raised on the farm, which business he has followed through life; his father first gave him a tract of land—120 acres; since then, with hard work and good management, he has accumulated 470 acres of land, and ranks as one of the successful farmers of Edgar Co. Mr. Foster married twice; first wife was Nancy Parrish, daughter of James Parrish, one of the pioneers of Edgar Co.; five children by first wife, one living; married second time to Nancy Stump, daughter of Matthew Stump; eight children by second wife, six children living. Member of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM W. FUQUA, blacksmith, Sandford, Vigo Co., Ind.; the subject of this sketch is one of the first settlers of Sandford, Ind.; was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Nov. 19, 1826. In about 1837, with his parents, emigrated to Indiana, and settled in Johnson Co.; here he was engaged in farming; he then came to Vigo Co., Ill.; here he learned his trade—blacksmithing; was the first blacksmith located in Sandford. Mr. Fuqua was in the late war; enlisted in Co. B, 6th Ind. V. C.; was a musician; was taken prisoner three times; first at Richmond, Ky., then at Mulrose Hill, Ky.; was prisoner but a short time; was paroled each time; his last capture was at Sunshine Church; here he was taken prisoner and remained a prisoner of war until the close of the war; was nine months in the Andersonville Prison, where history teaches that thousands of Union soldiers were starved to death. At the close of war, he returned home to Vigo Co., Ind.; here he has remained ever since, engaged at his trade—blacksmithing. Mr. Fuqua married twice: first wife, Mary A. Calder, of Ohio, deceased; he then married the second time to Mary Coble; seven children. Mr. Fuqua is a member of the M. E. Church, and a Republican in politics.

H. W. FERRELL, farmer; P. O. Ferrell; is one of the best known farmers of Elbridge Tp.; was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Oct. 2, 1833, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Ferrell; his father was a farmer here. Mr. Ferrell was raised on his father's farm; engaged

in farming from the time he was able to hold the plow; with his parents in 1842 moved to Edgar Co., Ill., and settled in Elbridge Tp.; there his father died Feb. 14, 1862, leaving wife and seven children. Mr. Ferrell is one of the successful farmers of Edgar Co.; owns one of the finest improved farms of the county. He married Miss Eliza Ewing; five children. Mr. Ferrell is a National Greenbacker in politics. The present town of Ferrell was named after Mr. Ferrell. This village has one flour-mill which was erected by Mr. Geo. Mock, at a cost between \$6,000 and \$7,000 one drug store, one general store which is owned by Mr. Ferrell.

JACOB H. HUSSONG, Sandford, Vigo Co., Ind.; the subject of this sketch, is one of the most prominent men of Sandford; was born in Knox Co., Tenn, Nov. 22, 1826, and is the son of Enoch and Naomi (Burnham) Hussong. Mr. Hussong, when he was about 4 years old, with his parents moved to Indiana, and settled on a farm in Sugar Creek Tp., Vigo Co.; here they remained until about 1834, then moved to Illinois and settled in Elbridge Tp., Edgar Co.; here his father, Enoch Hussong, died. Mr. Hussong learned the cooper trade, and was engaged in this business in Vigo Co. and Greencastle, Ind. In 1858, he commenced the mercantile business in Sandford, and ever since he has been a resident of the place. He has been constantly improving the village. He built the large grist-mill at this point at a cost of \$8,000; the mill is 50x35, three and a half stories high, four runs of stone, steam power. He has erected a good warehouse with a capacity of 8,000 bushels of grain. To-day he is engaged in erecting a first-class saw-mill. Mr. Hussong ranks as the most enterprising man of Sandford. Was a soldier of the late war; in 1862, he first enlisted in the 71st Ind. V. I.; then in the 6th Ind. Cav., Co. B, as private; he participated in some of the prominent battles during the war—Richmond, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., etc., etc. He served until the close of the war, and was honorably mustered out at Indianapolis as First Lieutenant; this office he had filled about eighteen months; at the close of the war, he returned home to Sandford, Vigo Co., Ind.; here he has remained ever since. Mr. Hussong married Margaret

Smith, daughter of Henry Smith, who was an early settler of Vigo Co., Ind.; seven children, six living; his son Albert B., is engaged in the mercantile business in Sandford, and ranks as one of the leading merchants of the place.

FURMAN JAMES, farmer; P. O. McKeen, Clark Co., Ill.; the subject of this sketch is one of the most successful farmers of Edgar Co.; was born in Alleghany Co., Md., Dec. 27, 1813; his father was a farmer, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. James, at 2 years of age, moved to Ohio, and settled in Muskingum Co. Here he married his present wife, Miss Mary Ann Hanks, of Virginia; born Oct. 18, 1817; she came to Ohio at about 1 year old with her parents, Jeremiah Catharine (Shively) Hanks. In 1842, Mr. James and wife moved to Elbridge Tp., Edgar Co., and settled on the present farm; here they have remained ever since; when Mr. James first came here he had but little; his first tax paid in Illinois amounted to \$2.50; the first wheat he sold brought 40 cents per bushel; the first hogs, \$2 per hundred. Mr. James has worked faithfully and with his good management he owns 1,440 acres of land with improvements that rank among the best of Edgar Co.

W. D. MARLEY, P. O. Nevins; was born in Randolph Co., N. C., July 31, 1818, and is the son of John and Lillie (Fields) Marley; his father was a boot and shoe maker by trade; when Mr. Marley was about 15 years old, his mother died; he then went to live with an uncle; there he remained but a short time; he returned to his father's home, and learned the boot and shoe maker's trade; this profession he followed but a short time; thence to farming; in 1836, he came West to Illinois, and settled in Edgar Co.; here he first commenced to split rails and farm, and, with the help of Peter Gares, he managed to enter forty acres of land where the town of Sandford, Vigo Co., Ind., now stands; in entering this land, he walked to Vincennes, Ind., crossed the Wabash River in a sugar-trough; had just entered the land, when two other parties arrived to enter the same; when he returned to Edgar Co., in 1837, he commenced to work in a saw-mill; his second purchase of land was eighty acres in Elbridge Tp.;

this he improved, and farmed it; he traded it off for 160 acres of land in Jasper Co., Ill.; here he lived about two years; he then returned to Edgar Co., and rented a farm near Vermilion; then entered the saw-mill business; this he followed about two years, then purchased eighty acres of land in Elbridge Tp.; from that time on, Mr. Marley has been very successful in life; with hard work and good management, he had accumulated 1,300 acres of land in Elbridge Tp.; to-day, he ranks as one of the most successful farmers of Edgar Co.; Mr. Marley has given to his children sufficient land to farm. The village of Marley was named after Mr. Marley; here in this village is the M. E. Church, which was erected in 1877, at a cost of \$2,130, and is one of the largest and finest churches in Edgar Co. outside of Paris; the church was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Walker, of Michigan; first preacher was the Rev. S. A. Long; also, located at Marley, is one blacksmith-shop, one shoemaker's shop, one store, kept by Messrs. Marley & Brown, one warehouse, size 24x60, used and owned by Mr. Marley, to store grain, of which article he has handled as high as 20,000 bushels in one season. Mr. Marley married in 1839 to Miss Julia Yeargin, of Randolph Co., N. C.; ten children; two sons in the late war; John W. enlisted as private in Co. F, 31st I. V. I.; participated in some very prominent battles; took sick and died at Vicksburg, after the surrender of the city; George W. enlisted as private, 1864, in Co. A, 66th I. V. I.; was with Sherman's march to the sea, through North and South Carolina, to Washington, D. C., on the grand review; was honorably discharged at the close of war.

GEORGE W. MARLEY, farmer; P. O. Nevins; was born in Jasper Co., Ill., June 25, 1844, and is the son of W. D. Marley, who made his home in Edgar Co. in 1836; Mr. Marley was brought up on his father's farm, engaged in farming; in 1845, his parents returned to Edgar Co. In 1864, Mr. Marley enlisted in Co. E, 66th I. V. I., and did good service in the late war; was with Gen. Sherman at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Sherman's march to the sea, through the swamps of the Carolinas, on to Richmond, at Washington, D. C., on the grand review; was mustered out at close of war, returned to the farm, here he

has been ever since. He married Miss Sue Middleton, who was born in Edgar Co., Ill., Nov. 26, 1848, and is the daughter of J. and Sarah (Pemberton) Middleton. Her father was an early settler of Edgar Co., having come here when he was a boy; he was born Sept. 12, 1813, and died April 27, 1874; her mother was born in Virginia Nov. 21, 1816, now living with Mrs. Marley. Have one child—Julia A., born in Edgar Co., Ill., May 5, 1870. Mr. Marley owns 225 acres of land.

JAMES MARLEY, merchant, Marley, of the firm of Marley & Brown, dry goods and groceries; P. O. Nevins; Mr. James Marley was born in Edgar Co., Ill., March 1, 1854, and is the son of W. D. Marley, one of the early settlers of Edgar Co. Mr. M. was brought up on his father's farm; in 1874, he commenced the mercantile business with his father; in 1875, his father sold one-half interest to Mr. E. P. Brown, who was born in Edgar Co.; his father, James Brown, of Connecticut, settled in Edgar Co. in 1836; he with his wife, Mary (Parke) Brown, came West in a wagon drawn by two horses, taking them four weeks in making the trip. Perhaps there are no two young men in Elbridge Tp. known better than Messrs. Marley and Brown; Mr. Marley has taken a very active part in politics; in 1876, he was elected to office as Tax Collector of Elbridge Tp., and from the faithful manner he performed his duty he has been elected to this office ever since. He was married in 1878, to Miss Laura E. Ferrell, daughter to H. W. Ferrell.

GEORGE MOCK, SR., farmer; P. O. Ferrell; forty-nine years ago, the above named pioneer made his home in the wilds of Edgar Co.; he was born in Rowan Co., N. C., in 1802, and is the son of John and Catharine (Graves) Mock; his father was a farmer and carried on a distillery; he died when Mr. Mock was very young. Mr. Mock emigrated West, to Orange Co., Ind.. Here he married March 4, 1819, Lucinda Pippin, who was born in Edgecomb Co., N. C., about 1801, her mother having moved to Orange Co., Ind., at an early day; thence to Edgar Co., where she died; her father, A. Pippin, was a soldier of the war of 1812; he died in North Carolina. Mr. George Mock, with wife and six children, came to Edgar Co.

March 15, 1829, and first settled within two miles of Paris; when he came here he knew about all the first settlers of Edgar Co.; he moved on the Terre Haute road; here he started to make improvements; times were hard and money scarce; Mr. Mock has harvested and mowed hard for 50 cents per day, has split rails at 25 cents per hundred; wheat was 25 cents per bushel. Here, amidst these days, Mr. Mock started in the world a poor man; he moved to the present farm, which was thickly timbered, lived in a shanty, then built the present homestead; here he and his aged wife have been living ever since, respected and honored by every one; have had fourteen children, ten children living, fifty-seven grandchildren, and thirty-five great-grandchildren. One son in the late war, George, enlisted in the 30th I. V. I., served twelve months, then enlisted in Co. C, 135th I. V. I., five months; participated in some very prominent battles—Ft. Henry, at Ft. Donaldson he was wounded in hand; was honorably discharged. Now Postmaster of Ferrell, Ill.

J. B. McDIVITT, farmer; P. O. Nevins; was born in Preble Co., Ohio, Aug. 17, 1817, and is the son of Philip and Elizabeth (Booker) McDivitt; his father was a shoemaker by trade, and in his latter days engaged in farming; he emigrated to Ohio about 1811; Mr. McDivitt was raised on the farm; when he was 17 years old, he went to Boston, Wayne Co., Ohio, and learned the wagon and carriage making trade; he returned to Preble Co. and commenced business for himself in the wagon and carriage making; here he remained until 1841; he then, with his wife and one child, started in a wagon drawn by two horses for Illinois; they arrived in Elbridge Tp., Edgar Co., after being eight days out on the way; he first purchased 92½ acres of land, consisting partly of the present farm, for which he paid nearly \$4.50 per acre; there were only about three acres cleared and fifteen acres partially cleared, with a little log hut with a fire-place in one end about six feet long; here they lived about one year, until they could build better accommodations; with hard work and industry, Mr. McDivitt owns to-day a fine improved farm—265 acres. He married Feb. 21, 1839, to Sarah Morton, who was born in Preble Co.,

Ohio, May 29, 1822, and is the daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Janney) Morton; have had nine children, six children living.

JOHN MASON, farmer; P. O. Vermilion; forty years ago, Mr. Mason came to Edgar Co.; he was born in Casey Co., Ky., Dec. 6, 1815, and is the son of William and Mary (Spoonamore) Mason, who emigrated to Illinois, with ten children, and settled in Elbridge Tp., Edgar Co., in 1838; they set out in farming on eighty acres of land with but few improvements—a log cabin; here they lived about three years, then to better quarters; in about 1865, Mr. Mason's father and mother (William and Mary Mason) moved to Knox Co., Mo.; here his father died in his 81st year; his mother is still living in Knox Co. at 83 years old. Mr. Mason has followed farming through life; he came to Edgar Co. with his parents; he was worth \$100 cash and a horse and cow; when he set out his first purchase was forty acres of land; from that on, by his industry, he has accumulated 240 acres of good improved land. Mr. Mason has been married twice; first wife was Sydena Davis, daughter of George Davis; she died in 1866, by whom he had ten children, eight children living; married second time to Fannie Roll, daughter of David Roll; one son in the late war—William W.; enlisted in 1862; participated in several battles; died at Little Rock, Ark., in 1864. Mr. Mason is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN MORTON, farmer; P. O. Nevins; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Feb. 18, 1819, and is the son of Benjamin and Hannah (Janney) Morton, of New Jersey; his father was a farmer; moved to Ohio in about 1813; was a soldier of the war of 1812; was a second cousin to Oliver P. Morton, ex-Governor of Indiana; both parents died in Preble Co., Ohio, mother died in 1850 and father died in 1854. Mr. Morton, the subject of this sketch, was born and raised on his father's farm; when he was about 3 years old his parents moved from Warren Co. to Preble Co., Ohio; here Mr. Morton remained until the winter of 1846-47; he then came to Edgar Co. with \$800 cash; he made this amount of money in Ohio, farming, and at the carpenter trade, which

trade he worked at from the time he was 21 to 26 years old; he first purchased eighty acres of land in Elbridge Tp., for which he paid \$700; here he set out in farming, and has been very successful in life; to-day owns a fine improved farm of 457 acres; when he first came here, he lived in a log hut, which was his residence about ten years. Mr. Morton has held several offices of public trust, that of Justice of the Peace six years, and Supervisor one term. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Christian Church. He married Miss Minerva Sims, who was born in Sims Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., Aug. 29, 1823, and is the daughter of Hall Sims, one of the pioneers of Edgar Co.; have had ten children, seven children living.

BENJAMIN MORTON, farmer; P. O. Nevins; was born in Preble Co., Ohio, Aug. 31, 1825, and is the son of Benjamin and Hannah Morton, who emigrated to Ohio at an early day; his father was a soldier of the war of 1812; his grandfather, Morton, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Morton was raised on the farm and has been engaged in farming, with the exception of about seven years he was engaged at the carpenter trade. In 1853, he moved to Edgar Co., Ill., and settled on Sugar Creek, in Elbridge Tp., here he remained until he moved to the present homestead. Owns 278 acres of fine improved land, and ranks as one of the leading farmers of Elbridge Tp. Married Jane Stewart, of Ohio, daughter of James Stewart; have four children.

ASHER MORTON, farmer; P. O. Nevins; was born in Preble Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1823, and is the son of Benjamin and Hannah (Janney) Morton; his father was a farmer; was a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. Morton was brought up on the farm; engaged in farming and part of the time at the carpenter trade; in 1850, he came to Illinois and settled in Elbridge Tp., Edgar Co., then worth \$1,400; he worked at his trade, carpenter, the first year he came to Edgar Co. and saved \$400 cash; he invested \$1,400 in 140 acres of land in Elbridge Tp., then set out in farming; since that time, Mr. Morton has been very successful in life; owns 600 acres of land; in 1860, he commenced the saw-mill business; this business he has followed ever since; to-day, owns a saw-mill, four miles south

of Nevins. Mr. Morton and James W. Parrish laid out the present village of Nevins. He married Aug. 28, 1851, to Miss Lydia Jane Parrish, who was born Jan. 15, 1826, and is the daughter of James W. Parrish, who is one of the pioneers of Edgar Co.; have had eight children, five children living—Emily, born Aug. 15, 1852; Hannah E., born May 26, 1854; Samuel M., born Feb. 7, 1859; Gertrude A., born March 8, 1866; Lillie, born Sept. 5, 1869. Mr. Morton held the office of County Coroner for seven years. He is a Democrat in politics.

NATHAN MADDOCK, farmer; P. O. Ferrell; was born in Preble Co., Ohio, May 26, 1815, and is the son of William and Hannah (Stubbs) Maddock; his father a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Georgia; his father moved to Ohio in 1804 and settled in Preble Co. Mr. Maddock was raised on the farm. At 18 years old, he married Miss Hannah McDonald, who was born in Preble Co., Ohio, Feb. 10, 1813, she died June, 1836; had two children, both now dead. He married the second time, August, 1837, to Patience McDonald, who was born in Preble Co., Ohio, Feb. 20, 1823. Mr. Maddock remained in Preble Co. engaged in farming until 1841; then, with wife and two children, moved to Illinois and settled in Elbridge Tp., on Sugar Creek; he first purchased eighty acres of land and set out in farming. Mr. Maddock has been engaged considerably at the carpenter trade; with hard work, he has accumulated between 500 and 600 acres of land, and ranks as one of the successful farmers of Edgar Co. Mr. M. has held several offices of public trust; three times Supervisor of Elbridge Tp., which office he filled with honor and credit to himself. Is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Christian Church. Had five children by second wife; four children living—Wm. R., John Q., Stephen and Sarah L.; two sons in the late war—Wm. R. and Stephen who did good service and were honorably discharged at close of war.

JAMES W. PARRISH, retired farmer; P. O. Nevins; was born in Jackson Co., Ga., Nov. 8, 1801, and is the son of John and Lydia (Downing) Parrish; his father was a native of Virginia and followed school-teaching; his mother of

Maryland; they married in Georgia. When Mr. Parrish was 9 years of age (1810), he, with his parents, moved to Wayne Co., Ky.; here he remained until 1815; then to Jackson Co., Tenn. Here Mr. Parrish married in 1823, to Miss Polly Hielin, of Kentucky; born 1804; in 1829, they came to Illinois and settled in Edgar Co., five miles south of Paris; here he set out in farming; in 1830, he entered eighty acres of land; 1831, he purchased 160 acres; in 1836, he moved near the present homestead; here he has remained ever since. The village of Nevins, where Mr. Parrish now lives, was named by his son after Col. Robert Nevins, a very prominent man of Tennessee. Mr. Parrish came to Edgar Co., in 1829, worth \$5 cash, and a very poor span of horses; this was his start; he set out in farming, and with industry and good management he is one of the successful farmers of Edgar Co. He has held several offices of public trust: Constable, four years, Justice of the Peace, Associate Judge and County Commissioner; these offices he has filled with honor and credit. Mr. Parrish was a soldier of the Black Hawk war of 1832; enlisted from Edgar Co., and was in Col. Blackburn's regiment. He is a Democrat in politics. Has had eleven children, eight children living.

JOHN A. RAY, farmer; P. O. Nelson, Vigo Co., Ind.; was born in Crawford Co., Ill., Jan. 13, 1820, and is the son of Andrew B. and Jane (Gillespy) Ray; his father was born near Knoxville, Tenn.; came to Illinois and settled in Crawford Co. in 1818; in 1823, he moved to Edgar Co. and settled on the farm where Mr. Ray now lives; this farm was settled by John Ray, Mr. Ray's grandfather, in 1818; he afterward moved to Tennessee, where he died; here on this farm lived Andrew B. Ray until March 25, 1876, when he died at little over 82 years old; he was a soldier of the war of 1812; he owned the first grist-mill (run by water-power) in Edgar Co.; he also entered the land for Mr. Vance where the city of Paris now stands; Mr. John A. Ray has been living on the old homestead ever since 1823, now fifty-five years ago; he owns 320 acres of fine improved land. Has held the office of Supervisor of Elbridge three terms. He married, Jan-

uary, 1843, to Louisa Shell, who was born in Kentucky May 16, 1820; have had nine children, three living.

S. A. RICKETTS, merchant, Sandford, Vigo Co., Ind.; is one of the leading merchants of Sandford, Ind.; was born in Decatur Co., Ind., 1834; Mr. Ricketts, when a young man, learned the carpenter trade; from that he commenced railroading; he first accepted a position as brakeman on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & La Fayette R. R. in about 1855; he followed braking about four years; then conductor, which position Mr. Ricketts has held on the principal railroads East and West; was a railroad man for twenty-one years; on retiring from the railroad business, he entered the mercantile business at Terre Haute, Ind.; from there he came to Sanford February, 1878; here he opened a general store of groceries, notions and drugs, of which he constantly keeps on hand a full line, and all goods sold at Terre Haute prices.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE, farmer and blacksmith; P. O. Paris; this gentleman was born in Cumberland Co., England, March 14, 1821, and is the son of George and Mary (Archer) Routledge, of England, his father was a merchant and a weaver; Mr. Routledge, in 1835, emigrated to America; he first commenced to learn his trade, blacksmithing, at Worcester, Mass.; in 1837, he moved to Xenia, Ohio; here he worked at his trade, also in Cincinnati; from this city he went to Oldtown, near Xenia, Ohio; at this place, he became owner of a blacksmith-shop and followed blacksmithing in Oldtown for twenty-one years; in 1865, he came to Edgar Co., Ill., and settled in Paris; here he was engaged as a blacksmith in a wagon and plow manufactory, and remained in Paris; in 1868, he moved to Elbridge Tp., Edgar Co., on the present homestead; here he has been engaged at his trade, his sons doing most of the work on the farm. Mr. Routledge has held several offices of public trust; that of School Treasurer, where he has given entire satisfaction; was elected in the spring of 1878, as Supervisor of Elbridge Tp.; this office he still holds; was elected to this office on the Independent ticket. Mr. Routledge is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Universalist Church. Married in Greene Co.,

Ohio, Dec. 4, 1845, to Miss Sarah McNeice, of Pennsylvania, by whom he has had eight children; five children living—Mary E., Archer, Riley, Sarah and Laura J.

J. P. ROBERTSON (of the firm of Schank & Robertson), manufacturers of drain-tile; these gentlemen commenced the manufacture of tile in 1875; these works have now been in running order over three years, and since they were first built they have been gradually improving, and to-day manufacture an excellent and standard quality of tile, which rank among the best manufactured; their standard sizes are two and a half inches to six inches; have all buildings, sheds, kilns and other apparatus, including one tile machine to turn out a large amount of tile; have turned out this season some three thousand rods of tile. J. P. Robertson was born in Jefferson Co., Ky., Jan. 21, 1839, and is the son of James E. and Eveline (Allen) Robertson; father was a native of Virginia, having come to Kentucky at an early day. Mr. Robertson has been in several vocations in his life; first, we find him clerking in a dry goods store; then in the mercantile business, etc.; after the death of his mother, he moved to Spencer Co., Ky.; here he lived with an uncle; then to Shelby, Anderson and Mercer Cos., Ky.; he then came to Indiana; returned to Kentucky, and was a soldier of the late war. Enlisted in Co. I, 19th Ky. V. I.; served about eleven months; on account of health, was honorably discharged; in 1866, came to Edgar Co. Married Miss Margaret Schank, daughter of William and Elizabeth Schank; four children—Eva, John W., Lillie B. and Lou Ella.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Sandford, Ind. Perhaps there is not a gentleman more extensively known in Elbridge Tp. than the above-named gentleman. who was born near Doncaster, England, June 25, 1807, and is the son of James and Mary E. Smith; his father was a farmer here; Mr. Smith was raised on his father's farm; in 1840, he emigrated to America alone; landed in Philadelphia a stranger; was eight months and two days in making the trip from England to America; he came West to Ohio, and first settled in Cincinnati; here he entered the milk business,

which proved a failure to him; he lost about all his money—nearly \$500; he then went to farming in Brown Co. and on the Little Miami River; here he managed well and was successful. and, in 1855, he moved to Illinois, and settled on the present farm, which at that time was very poorly improved; he set out in farming and to-day, with hard labor and good management, owns one of the best improved farms in Edgar Co., of 240 acres. Mr. Smith owns 660 acres of land in Texas, and ranks as one of the successful farmers of Edgar Co., Ill.; when Mr. Smith first settled in Elbridge Tp. there were several Billy Smiths in the vicinity; so, to know them apart, the name Extra was given to Mr. Smith, and ever since that time he has been known as Extra Billy Smith; this name was given to him because his horses, cattle, hogs and land were of the extra quality. Mr. Smith has donated \$300 for the erection of the M. E. Church at Sandford, of which church he is a member. He married Mrs. Mary Ann Varley; they have five children.

JOHN W. STAPLES, merchant, Nevins; was born in Barren Co., Ky., Jan. 26, 1832, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Thacker) Staples; his father was a farmer here; Mr. S. was brought up on the farm with his grandfather Thacker, and remained with him until 1841; he then went to Oldham Co., Ky., and remained there until 1847; thence to Clarke Co., Ind.; here he learned the cooper trade, and followed this until 1850; he then went to Missouri; while there, he was working at his trade and in the mercantile business; in 1864, he moved to Illinois, and settled in Hunter Tp., Edgar Co.; here he was engaged at his trade and farming; in 1867, in the huckster business; in 1869 to 1874, he was engaged in the mercantile business at Clay's Prairie, in Hunter Tp.; in 1874, he moved to Nevins; here he is engaged in the mercantile business; keeps a full line of staple and fancy groceries, notions, dry goods, etc. Mr. S. married Miss Eliza Jane Ball, of Illinois.

HALL SIMS; P. O. Nevins; this gentleman is one of the oldest settlers of Edgar Co.; he was born in South Carolina April 25, 1795; he, with his parents, moved to Kentucky when he was a child.

Here he married June 27, 1813, to Annie Jones, of South Carolina; she died in April, 1846. He married the second time in 1847, to Jane Kimbrough, of Hardin Co., Ky.; she died June 5, 1875. Mr. Sims, in 1815, came to Illinois Territory, and located on what is now known as Crawford Co.; lived there about six years, then moved to Edgar Co.; here he has remained ever since. Is now one of the oldest pioneers of Edgar Co. Mr. Sims has held a number of public offices of trust and honor. In 1826, he was elected to the office as County Commissioner, this office he filled until 1834; in 1839, was elected to the Legislature, this office he filled off and on until 1846; these offices he has filled with honor, having proven himself a gentleman of acknowledged ability. In 1832, he was a Lieutenant in the Black Hawk war. When Mr. Sims first came to Edgar Co., fifty-seven years ago, he was very poor; he came here with wife and four children; he owned two dogs and a rifle-gun; he set out in a new country, worked hard and managed well; to-day he ranks as one of the successful farmers of Edgar Co. Owns 231 acres of fine land, and can look back with satisfaction upon his efforts to provide for his old age, and to help his children. Mr. Sims is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Christian Church since 1843.

SOLOMON TROGDON, farmer; this gentleman was born in Randolph Co., N. C., July 30, 1802, and is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Reding) Trogdon; his father was a farmer; he moved to Indiana at an early day; here he died. Mr. Trogdon was raised on the farm; in 1826, he started West for Illinois, horseback; arrived and settled in Edgar Co.; here he has remained ever since; when he first came here, the country was wild; he set out in farming; this business he has followed through life; the first land he purchased was part of the present farm; Mr. Trogdon married Susanna Hunsaker, of Kentucky, by whom he has had seven children; three children living—Isaac, Thomas J. and Sallie; two sons in the late war—Isaac and Thomas J.; both did good service, and were honorably discharged. Mr. Trogdon owns 120 acres of land.

JAMES SHICKEL, merchant, Sandford, Vigo Co., Ind., commenced business in Sandford in 1876; ranks as one of the leading merchants of the town; Mr. Shickel was born in Augusta Co., Va., Feb. 27, 1852, and is the son of John and Keziah (Bolton) Shickel, of Virginia; his father is a practicing physician in Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. Shickel first learned the carpenter trade; then in the mercantile business; owns one of the leading drug and grocery stores of Sandford; keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment drugs and patent medicines; physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded; also a full line of family groceries.

WILLIAM WHITE, farmer; was born in Knox Co., Tenn., Nov. 13, 1811; and is the son of Isaac and Rebecca White; his father died in Knox Co., Tenn., when Mr. White was about 6 years old; he was raised on the farm; he, with Luke Hood, a brother-in-law, in 1831, came to Indiana; Mr. White settled in Vigo Co.; here he remained until about 1836; he then came to Edgar Co. and settled in Elbridge Tp.; here he has remained ever since, with the exception of two years; when Mr. White came here, he states he had \$4 cash and a rifle-gun; he set out in farming, and by industry he owns to-day 315 acres of land. Mr. White's mother, after the death of her first husband, married the second time; she lived in Indiana; here she lost her second husband; Mr. White then brought her home to his present homestead; here she died. Mr. White married Eliza Hoge, who was born in Fort La Moot; her father was a soldier of the war of 1812; they have six children. When Mr. White came to Indiana

in 1831, he and Mr. Hood came in a wagon, drawn part of the time by a spiked team—that is, one horse and one ox.

P. YEARGIN, M. D., Ferrell; this gentleman is one of the oldest practicing physicians of Edgar Co. Forty-two years ago, he came to Edgar Co., Ill.; Dr. Yeargin was born in Randolph Co., N. C., Sept. 26, 1813, and is the son of Peterson and Patience (Swafford) Yeargin; his father was a native of Virginia, and a hatter by trade; in 1836, Dr. Yeargin with his parents, emigrated West to Illinois, and settled in Stratton Tp.; here they remained but short time, then moved to Elbridge Tp., and settled on Sugar Creek; his father died in 1867, 77 years old; his mother is now living at a good old age, born in 1794. Dr. Yeargin was raised on the farm, engaged in farming, and, in the winter months, attending the district schools of the period; he was engaged in teaching school, and drew the first public money for school-teaching in Range 11, Cong. Tp. 12, Edgar Co.; from school-teaching, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. S. J. Weldon, then a prominent physician of Elbridge; in 1839, the Doctor commenced the practice of medicine, and to-day ranks as one of the leading M. D.'s of the vicinity. Dr. Yeargin married in 1845, to Miss Catharine Parker, of Kentucky, by whom he has twelve children, seven children living; one son in the late war—James; he died June 30, 1864, at Big Shanty, near Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Yeargin has held several offices of public trust—Postmaster for a number of years of Elbridge; School Treasurer twenty-five years. He is a Republican in politics.

EMBARRASS TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM M. ASHMORE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Isabel; one of the natives of Illinois; was born in Coles Co., Sept. 10, 1846. He is the son of Mr. Samuel Ashmore, who is one of the first settlers of that county. Mr. A. was married Feb. 23, 1868, to Miss Martha J. Housel, who was born in Illinois Nov. 4, 1849; they have five children, viz., Will-

iam E., Rosa M. J., Pincard E., Anna M. and an infant. The farm of Mr. A. consists of 120 acres, valued at \$5,000. Since his residence in the township, he has held office of Clerk and Collector, and is, at present, School Trustee of the township.

SAMUEL ANDREW, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Redmon; was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 22, 1837; came to this

State and settled in Edgar Co. in 1864. His farm consists of 160 acres, valued at \$7,000. He was married to Miss Castara Shively, who was born in Ohio Oct. 23, 1843; they have two children, viz., Lillian and Mary A. Since Mr. Andrew's residence in the township, he has held office of Roadmaster three years, and School Director four years.

S. R. ARBUCKLE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Isabel; one of the early and prominent settlers, was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Oct. 11, 1820; came to this State and settled about five miles south of Paris, Edgar Co., in 1851; from that date until his removal to Embarrass, his pursuits were that of a miller and contractor; he is the constructor on the I. M. R. R. of all wood-works from Paris to Isabel, and on the Paris & Danville he was constructor of all wood and trestle works; his farm consists of 450 acres, valued at \$18,000. He was married to Miss Lamanda Vandervort, who was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Sept. 3, 1828; they have had seven children, five of whom are living, viz., Medora, Alphonso T., Bion E., James L. and Walter V.; deceased—Florence and Albion.

JAMES B. BUCKLER, farming; P. O. Isabel; was born in Kentucky, Sept. 16, 1845; came to this State with his father's family when he was but a boy. He was married to Miss Nancy J. Ashmore Dec. 20, 1869; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., July 7, 1849, and is the daughter of Mr. Samuel H. Ashmore, who is one of the early settlers of Coles Co.; they have two children, viz., Iva L. and Leona D. The farm of Mr. Buckler consists of eighty acres, valued at \$3,000.

JESSE BORTON, farmer and stock-raiser, and distiller of essential oils; P. O. Isabel; one of the prominent settlers; was born in Ohio, Jan. 4, 1832; came to this State and settled in Edgar Co. in 1870; he is the son of the late William Borton, deceased, who was one of the first settlers of Ohio, and was the first proprietor of a distillery in that State, and his father the first manufacturer in the United States. The farm of Mr. B. consists of 350 acres, valued at \$12,250. He was married to Miss M. Brown, who was born in Ohio, A. D. 1834; they have eight children, viz., John W., William B., Rhoda J., Mary

M., Edson S., Eppa L., M. R. and Emmet S. Mr. B. is now holding office of Justice of the Peace, which is his second term, being elected by a majority of ten to one; he was elected first term by a majority of thirty to one.

DAVID BRADFORD, farmer; P. O. Kansas; was born in Ohio July 22, 1826; came to this State in 1863, and settled in Edgar Co. in the same year; his farm consists of twenty acres, valued at \$1,000. He was married to Miss Melissa J. Boal, who was born in Ohio Sept. 12, 1824, they have had seven children, five of whom are living, viz., John O., Maria E., Cyrus D. Mary M. and Chancery G.; deceased—Hannah N. and Newton R.

L. W. BOLEN, Postmaster and general merchant, Isabel; was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, June 15, 1832; came to Illinois and settled in Edgar Co. in 1869. He was married to Miss Eliza A. Payne, who was born in Harrison Co., Ohio; they have had seven children, four of whom are living, viz., George W., Daniel W., James I. and Adella E.; deceased—two infants and Dennis. Mr. B. has held office of Postmaster in the village of Isabel since 1874.

G. W. CARRICO, farmer; P. O. Isabel; one of the early settlers; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., April 22, 1817; came to this State with his father's family and settled in Vermilion Co. in 1839; he removed from there to Edgar in 1851; his farm consists of twenty-five acres, valued at \$1,800. He was married to Miss Amanda Henthorn, who was born in Ohio; they have had fifteen children, fourteen of whom are living—Adeline, Elizabeth, James, William W., George W., Marinda, John H., Maranda Ann, Edwin R., Preston R., Amanda B., Frederick, Matilda and Lillie F.; deceased—Sarah E. Mr. C. was the first Postmaster in the township of Embarrass.

EDWARD CARROLL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Isabel; was born in Kings Co., Ireland, A. D. 1837; came to the United States in 1858, and to this State, and settled in Edgar Co. in the same year; his farm consists of 140 acres, valued at \$5,000. He was married to Miss Catherine Marra, who was born in Kings Co., Ireland; they have had nine children, seven of whom are living—

Caleb, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Bridget, Thomas, John, Michael, William and Edward P.; deceased—Edward and Catherine. Since Mt. Carroll's residence in the township, he has held office of School Director five years.

JAMES B. DOWNS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Isabel; one of the early and prominent settlers; was born in Virginia Aug. 24, 1813; came to this State with his mother's family in 1835, and settled in Edgar, where he has since resided; his farm consists of 580 acres, valued at \$30,000. He was married to Miss B. A. Metcalfe, who was born in Kentucky; they have had three children, all of whom are living, viz., William H., James N. and Anna Mima. Since Mr. Downs' residence in the township, he has held offices of Treasurer, Constable, Assessor and Supervisor.

BRANSON DAVIS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Redmon; one of the natives of Illinois, was born in Edgar Co. Dec. 21, 1836; he is the son of Mr. Solomon Davis, who was one of our first settlers and pioneers; the farm of Mr. Davis consists of 120 acres, valued at \$4,200. He was married Nov. 5, 1857, to Miss Eunice Cummins, who was born in Edgar Co., Ill., April 8, 1841; they have had eight children, five of whom are living—John S., William R., James B., Charles C. and Edith E.; deceased—Florence J., Nancy I. and Mary E. Since Mr. Davis' residence in the township, he has held office of Justice of the Peace four years, School Trustee three years, School Director three years, and Constable four years.

HON. A. P. FORSYTH, Isabel, Congressman-elect from the Fifteenth District, Illinois; was born in Ohio, May 24, 1830; came to this State in 1865; his farm consists of eighty acres, valued at \$40 per acre. He was a participant in the late war, having enlisted in the 97th Ind. V. I.; served two years, and was discharged with honor, on account of disabilities.

JOHN R. GREEN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Isabel; one of the early and prominent settlers, was born in Ohio June 7, 1815, came to this State in 1855 and settled in Edgar Co. in the same year; his farm consists of 520 acres, valued at \$16,000. He was married to Miss Jane Clark,

who was born in Ohio July 19, 1820; they have had eight children, three of whom are living, viz., Milton C., John T. and James A.; deceased, Henry, Salome C., Mary J., Flora, Anne and David. Mr. Green, since his residence in the township, has held office of Supervisor two years.

E. B. HICKEY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Isabel; one of our early settlers; was born in Ohio Oct. 17, 1827, came to this State and settled in Edgar Co. in 1851; his farm consists of 180 acres, valued \$7,000. Since his residence in the township, he has held office of Constable three years.

THOMAS HERMAN, fireman on Ill. M. R. R.; P. O. Isabel; was born in Australia; came to the United States in 1863. He was married Oct. 20, 1878, to Miss Mollie Wariner, who was born in Missouri; Mr. Herman has been in the employ of the I. M. R. R. for the past three years.

M. HAWKINS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Isabel; was born in Green Co., Ohio, April 21, 1819, came to this State in 1858, and settled in Edgar Co. in the same year; his farm consists of eighty acres, valued at \$4,000. He was married to Miss Mary J. Peck, who was born in Virginia June 11, 1826; they have had seven children, viz., Allen W., James W., John R., Charles F., Nathan E., Flora E. and Joseph M. Since Mr. H.'s residence in the township he has held office of School Director several years.

ALLEN W. HAWKINS, farmer; P. O. Isabel; was born in Greene Co. Aug. 21, 1845; came to this State with his father's family, and settled in Edgar Co. in 1858. He was married to Miss Jennie Z. Lyon, who was born in Kentucky Dec. 8, 1850; they have one child, Alpheus E., born May 29, 1873; their property, which is located in the city of Paris, Ill., is valued at \$2,000.

A. T. JENKINS, dealer in grain, flour and coal, Isabel; was born in Ohio Aug. 14, 1839; came to this State with his father's family and settled in Edgar Co. in 1871. He was married to Miss Mertie Burt Nov. 12, 1874; they have two children, viz., Nettie and Claudie B. Mr. Jenkins was a participant in the late war, having enlisted in the 53d Ohio V. I., served nearly four years, during

which time he served nearly three years in Provost Marshal Department; he was mustered out by special order in May, 1865.

MARTIN JENKINS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Isabel; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., June 18, 1808; came to this State and settled in Edgar Co. in 1871; his farm consists of 110 acres, valued at \$4,000. He was married to Miss Amanda W. Silcott, who was born in Loudoun Co. Va., Sept. 28, 1814; they have five children, viz., Marietta, Adolphus T., Alvernum H., Ella B. and Emma F.

NELSON McCOLLUM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Redmon; was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 18, 1821; came to this State in 1864, and to this county in the same year; his farm consists of 487 acres, valued at \$23,000. He was married to Miss Jane Hathaway, who was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 18, 1827, they have had thirteen children, ten of whom are living, viz., Florinda, Lena, Deba, Emma, Hiram, Simeon, Nelson, Robert, Jennie and Clara Belle; deceased, Melissa; Alice and Isa.

MRS. M. MORRIS, farmer; P. O. Redmon; was born in the State of Delaware A. D. 1814; she is the widow of the late Elias Morris (deceased); they have have had twelve children, nine of whom are living—John W., Mary E., Prudence Anne, William James, Bennett, Margaret, George, Wesley and John Henry; deceased, Prudence Anne, George and Charles. The farm of Mrs. Morris consists of eighty acres, valued at \$3,000.

CHARLES MERKLE, J. P., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Redmon; one of the early settlers and prominent men; was born in Germany Oct. 26, 1825; came to the United States in 1846, and to this State and settled in Edgar Co. in 1852; his farm consists of 1,100 acres, valued at \$33,000. He was married in Chillicothe, Ohio, to Miss Eve Schlager, who was born in Germany; they have had seven children, five of whom are living, viz., Andrew, Charles, Henry, Mary E. and Douglas; deceased, Louisa and Jacob. Since Mr. Merkle's residence in the township, he has held the offices of School Trustee and Road Commissioner thirteen years; he is now present Justice of the Peace, and is serving in that office his fourth term.

JACOB McVAY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Isabel; one of our most

prominent farmers; was born in Pennsylvania July 28, 1823; came to this State and settled in Edgar Co. in 1854. He was married to Miss Mary Hollis, who was born in Ohio Jan. 1, 1832; they have had six children—Jerome, Lincoln, Wiley, Oscar, Jennie L. and Herman. The farm of Mr. M. consists of 630 acres, valued at \$25,000.

JOHN NOBLE, farmer; P. O. Isabel; one of the early settlers on the prairie; was born in Ireland Oct. 15, 1828; came to the United States in 1852, and to this State in 1855; his farm consists of 160 acres, valued at \$5,000. He was married to Miss Fannie Baxter, who was born in Ireland June, 1828; they have had seven children, five of whom are living, viz., William B., David S., Catherine J., Henry G. and Matilda Fannie; deceased, John T. and an infant. Since Mr. Noble's residence in the township, he has held office of Supervisor one term, and Commissioner of Highways three years.

MRS. ELIZABETH OUSLEY, retired; P. O. Isabel; one of the early settlers; was born in Ohio Dec. 3, 1831; came to this State with her parents and settled in Edgar Co., in 1840; she is the widow of the late William Ousley, who was born Oct. 24, 1823, and who died Sept. 12, 1875; they have had eight children, six of whom are living, viz., James, Mary E., Clarinda, Charles, Ida F. and Ulysses G.; deceased, Sarah J. and Robert R. The farm of Mrs. Ousley consists of eighty-five and two-thirds acres, valued at \$2,600.

D. D. ROBERTS, M. D. and surgeon, Redmon; was born in Boone Co., Ky., Sept. 17, 1847; came to this State and settled in Edgar Co. in 1871. The Doctor is a graduate of the medical department of the Institute of Louisville, Ky. He was married to Miss Mary F. Brown, who was born in Nelson Co., Ky., Nov. 18, 1850; they have two children, viz., William Edward and Irene C.

HORACE SHERMAN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Isabel; was born in Rhode Island Jan. 22, 1812; came to this State in 1864, and settled in Edgar in the same year; his farm consists of 180 acres, valued at \$7,500. He was married to Miss Rachel Logee, who was born in Massachusetts May 30, 1814;

they have eight children, viz., Nancy, Mary, Roena, Duty, Daniel, Mowrey, Phebe and Manson. Mr. Sherman, since his residence in the township, has held office of Road Commissioner six years.

CHARLES SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Redmon; one of the natives of Illinois; was born in Edgar Co., Nov. 13, 1857; he is the son of the late David Smith, deceased, who was one of the early settlers of Edgar Co.; the estate of Mr. Smith consists of 172 acres, valued at \$6,000; it being as yet unsettled, is controlled principally by Charles; he has nine brothers and sisters who are also heirs to said property; their names are Harriet A., Jane M., Mary D., Robert E., Daniel T., William J., Cynthia M., Rachel L. and Louisa F.

HARRISON B. THOMPSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Isabel; was born in Ohio March 4, 1850; came to this State with his father's family and settled in Edgar Co. in 1864; his farm consists of seventy-six acres, valued at \$2,500. He was married to Miss Mary C. McDavett, who was born in Illinois Oct. 29, 1855; they have one child, viz., Thomas Ora.

HARRISON THOMPSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Isabel; one of the early settlers; was born in Kentucky Jan. 1, 1823; came to this State in 1849, and settled in Edgar Co. in 1851; his farm consists of eighty acres, valued \$3,000. He was married to Miss Savilla Milburn, who was born in Indiana Jan. 1, 1820; they have one child, viz., Sarah M.

EDGAR TOWNSHIP.

C. W. CLARK, farm and stock; P. O. Edgar; the subject of this sketch was born in Edgar Co., Ill., on his present place, Oct. 23, 1849. He married Miss Lizzie Francis Oct. 23, 1878; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., July 4, 1853. He has always lived in this township; he has held no office, except connected with the school and road; at the age of 18, he began working on his own account, though he had charge of the farm since he was 15 years old, at which time his father died; he owns 390 acres in this township, which he has principally earned by his own labor and management. His parents, James S. and Mrs. Eliza A. Barbour Clark, were natives of Pennsylvania and New York; they were married in Indiana, near Terre Haute, June 25, 1835, and came to Illinois and settled in Edgar Co. in 1843; he died Aug. 14, 1864; Mrs. Clark is living here, on the old homestead, with her son.

B. O. CURTIS, horticulturist; P. O. Paris; was born in Edgar Co., Ill., March 19, 1824. He married Miss Jane W. Stout Sept. 3, 1856; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., Feb. 5, 1828; they had five children, one living, viz., Mary E. He lived with his parents until he was 22; he then went into partnership with his brother in the nursery business near Paris, which

they continued until 1856, when they dissolved partnership, and Mr. B. O., getting married, moved to his present place, a part of which he entered in 1849; he brought the nursery here, and continued same until 1868, when he quit propagating and sold out the stock, since which time he has engaged in fruit-raising and farming. His parents, Joseph and Mrs. Hannah Shelby Curtis, were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; they were married in Ohio and settled in Edgar Co. in 1818; his wife's parents were Adriel and Mrs. Eliza Means Stout; they were natives of Kentucky and South Carolina; they were married in Ohio, and settled in Edgar Co. in 1822; he was one of the first members and Elder of the Presbyterian Church at Paris, and took an active part in its affairs.

R. K. COLLINS, farming; P. O. Horace; the subject of this sketch was born in Henry Co., Ind., June 7, 1841. He married Miss Susan M. Calvin Nov. 23, 1865; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., Jan. 30, 1844; they had five children, three living, viz., Nettie, Jennie and Robert S. He lived in Indiana until fall of 1856, when he came to Edgar Co., Ill., and has lived here since; he came to his present place in 1872. In 1861, he enlisted in the 29th I. V. I.; was in service

four years and three months; he went in service as Fourth Sergeant, and, on April 6, 1862, he was made Captain of Co. H; he was in the battles of Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg and forts at Mobile. In spring of 1868, he was appointed Assistant Revenue Assessor of this district; he was elected Supervisor of Edgar Tp. in spring of 1878. He owns 261 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

GEORGE W. EDWARDS, farming; P. O. Horace; the subject of this sketch was born in Edgar Co., Ill., Dec. 7, 1836. He married Miss Catharine Brosnar Dec. 6, 1858; she was born in Ripley Co., Ind., April 9, 1837; they have five children, viz., Julia E., Ida M., Emily E., Albert J. and Orlando D. He was born and raised on the farm; when 7 years old, his father died; he then, with his mother, moved to his grandfather's, where he lived until he was 21; he then, with his brother, improved an adjoining farm to the one he now owns; in 1865, he came to his present place; he owns 285 acres in this county, which he has earned principally by his own labor and management. His parents, Altemus and Mrs. Sarah Tucker Edwards, were natives of Tennessee and Kentucky; they were married in Edgar Co., where they came at an early date; he died in the fall of 1844; she is living in Nebraska with her son.

WILLIAM HOULT, farmer; P. O. Chrisman; is a native of Monongalia, now Marion, Co., W. Va.; he was born Oct. 27, 1814. He married Mrs. Rebecca McKee Smith Feb. 21, 1848; she was born in Montgomery Co., Ky., Aug. 26, 1824; they had eight children, seven living, viz., John, Mary Jane, Dorothy L., Emily, James, Rachel E. and William F. He lived in Virginia till spring of 1832, when, with his parents, he came to Illinois, and settled in Edgar Co., and engaged in farming; he lived with his parents until 1836, when he went to Virginia, and remained one year; then returned to Edgar Co., and remained until 1839, when he again went to Virginia, and engaged in carpentering and building; remained until 1843; he then went to Iowa, via Edgar Co., but again returned to Virginia, and, in 1844, he went to Ar-

kansas, and, in 1845, he came to Edgar Co., and followed his trade until 1848, since which time, he has been farming exclusively; in 1849, he came to his present place. He has held no office, except connected with school and road. He owns 950 acres in this county, which he has principally earned by his own labor and management. His parents, Elisha and Mrs. Dorothy Prickitt Hoult, were natives of Monongalia Co., W. Va.; they were married in Virginia, and came to Edgar Co., Ill., in 1832; they were born in 1785 and 1787, respectively; both died in Edgar Tp.

H. C. JOHNSON, farming and stock; P. O. Horace; the subject of this sketch was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., June 30, 1822. He married Miss Mary E. Tucker Aug. 26, 1849; she was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Nov. 19, 1828; they had eleven children, nine living, viz., Susan I., George E., Oscar B., Cynthia S., Stephen A., Clara J., Dillard N., Minnie L. and Albert C.; Francis M. and Charles T. died. He lived in New York fifteen years; when, with his parents, he came to Illinois, and settled in Edgar Co., and engaged in farming; he lived at home until 1848, when he came to his present place. He has held offices connected with school and road, and has also been Collector, Assessor and Supervisor of this township. He owns 270 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, Newberry and Mrs. Sylva Tefft Johnson, were natives of New York and Rhode Island; they were married in New York, and settled in this county in 1837; he died Nov. 8, 1857, and his wife died Aug. 21, 1876.

MRS. REBECCA J. LARKIN, farming; P. O. Edgar; this lady, whose maiden name was Swan, was born in Vermilion Co., Ind., Jan. 11, 1829; she lived in Indiana until 1849, when she came to Edgar Co., Ill. She married Mr. Geo. T. Johnson Nov. 17, 1851; he was a native of Oneida Co., N. Y.; he was born July 10, 1826, and died May 26, 1863; they had seven children, four living, viz., William N., Sylvia C., Norris D. and Joseph T. Mr. Johnson settled here in 1837. In 1865, Nov. 17, she married Mr. Geo. K. Larkin; he was a native of Oneida Co., N. Y.; he was born April

12, 1818, and died March 27, 1870; they had three children, one living, viz., George K. Mr. Larkin settled in Edgar Co. in 1838, and engaged in farming; he held the office of County Judge one term. Mrs. Larkin is living on the old homestead in Edgar Tp.

HARRISON MOSS, farming and stock; P. O. Paris; the subject of this sketch was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Sept. 1, 1838. He married Miss Caroline R. McClain, Oct. 4, 1870; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., Aug. 4, 1849; they had three children, two living, viz., Blanche and Bertha. He lived in Ohio sixteen years, when, with his parents, he came to Illinois, and settled in this township, engaging in farming; he lived with his parents until 1868; he then lived with his brother until 1870; when, on being married, he came to his present place. In 1862, he enlisted in the 79th I. V. I., and served nearly three years, he being Corporal; he was in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga; at the latter place he was, with the greater part of his company, taken prisoner, he being confined at Richmond, Andersonville, Savannah and Milan, Ga.; from here he was sent to Florida, from where he made his escape in company with two others, they walking 150 miles to the coast, subsisting by kindness of negroes and rebel deserters; from the coast, they finally reached Annapolis, Md., and later their regiment at Decatur, Alabama; and soon after the regiment was mustered out. He owns 650 acres in this township earned by his own labor and management.

ALEXANDER MOSS, farming and stock; P. O. Paris; the subject of this sketch was born in Clark Co., Ohio, April 26, 1841. He married Miss Sarah A. Hazelton Dec. 31, 1868; she was born in Rockingham Co., N. H., June 2, 1843; they had five children, three living, viz., Frank H., Chester A. and Josephine May. He lived in Ohio until 1854, when, with his parents, he came to Illinois and settled in Edgar Co., and engaged in farming; he lived with his parents until 1868, when he came to his present place. In 1862, he enlisted in the 79th I. V. I.; was in service three years; was a non-commissioned officer; he was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge,

Atlanta and others, in all seventeen. He owns 610 acres in this township which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, Henry and Mrs. Barbara Arbogest Moss, were natives of Virginia; they were married in Ohio, and settled in this county in 1854; he died Jan. 9, 1868; she is living here with her son.

JOHN MCKEE, farming and stock; P. O. Chrisman; the subject of this sketch was born in Edgar Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., March 28, 1836. He married Miss Amanda J. Osborn, Aug. 20, 1857; she was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, May 11, 1834; they have seven children, viz., Emma J., Flora T., Effie Ann., Robert E., Marion Grant, Orion and infant. He has always lived in Edgar Tp., remaining on his father's place until 1873, when he moved to his present place; he is not an office-seeker, and has held no office except that of Director in the district school, which he has held for the past twenty-one years; he started on his own account without any capital and now owns 300 acres, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, John and Mrs. Rachel Ellisbury McKee, were natives of Virginia and North Carolina; they came to this county in 1829, from Kentucky, where they were married; he died Aug. 29, 1877; Mrs. McKee is living here in Edgar on the old homestead.

OLIVER S. MORRIS (deceased); the subject of this sketch was born in Rush Co., Ind., Dec. 22, 1837. He married Miss Mary C. Retherford Dec. 29, 1859; she was born same place April 6, 1838; they had five children, four living, viz., William H., Laura B., Mary A. and Oliver S. He lived in Indiana until 1862, being engaged on the farm; he then came to Illinois, and settled on the present place, where he lived until his death, Oct. 4, 1870. Mrs. Morris has carried on the farm since the death of her husband, and has been very successful, having built a large and elegant house and other improvements, besides paying off a large amount of incumbrance; she has under her management 440 acres in this township.

A. W. MARK, farming and stock; P. O. Edgar; the subject of this sketch was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, Feb. 6, 1826.

He married Miss Mary E. Hopes June 6, 1850; she was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, Nov. 15, 1831; they had ten children, eight living, viz., Nancy J., Naomi J., Mary H., Lewis E., Margery E., Billie Sherman, Joe Hooker and Carrie H. He lived in Ohio until 1852, being engaged in farming; he then came to Illinois, and, in March, 1853, he settled on his present place, and has lived here since. He has held no office except connected with the schools. He started in poor circumstances, and now owns 343 acres in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, Joseph and Mrs. Naomi Bush Mark, were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia; they married in Ohio, where they now reside.

JOHN MITCHELL, farming and stock; P. O. Edgar; the above gentleman was born in Edgar Co., Ill., Nov. 1, 1831. He married Miss Mary E. Smith May 22, 1860; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., Aug. 11, 1841; they had eight children, six living, viz., Ida B., William T., Margaret E., Ella C., Olie O. O. and Carrie E.; he lived with his parents until he was 18, when he went to Oregon and engaged in farming; remained one year; he then went to California and engaged in mining; remained three years, during which time he served three months in the Rouge River Indian war, he being in the 2d Battalion Oregon Mt. Vols.; he took part in the fights at Hayes' Hill, Big Meadows, etc.; he then returned to Edgar Co., Ill., overland, and engaged in farming. In 1861, he enlisted in the 79th I. V. I. and was made Second Lieutenant of Co. A, and, in 1863, he was promoted to First Lieutenant; he was in service nearly three years, and was in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga; at the latter place, he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison, where he was confined nine months; he was one of the thirteen who tunneled out, he alone of the number failed to escape, though five were later recaptured; one of the knives used in tunneling is now in his possession; from Libby he was sent to Macon, Ga.; thence to Charleston, S. C., where he with 1,600 others was confined in a part of the city most exposed to the Federal fire; from here he was sent to Columbia, S. C.; on his being exchanged, he returned to Edgar Co.; and has lived

here since. His parents, Ensign and Mrs. Elizabeth Calvin Mitchell, were natives of New York and Kentucky; they were married in Ohio and settled in Edgar Co. in 1830; she died Nov. 28, 1845; he then married Mrs. Mary Ann Eliza Riley; both are living here on the old homestead; Mr. Mitchell was born March 3, 1787, and is therefore the oldest resident in this township.

GEORGE H. PATRICK, farming and stock; P. O. Edgar; the subject of this sketch was born in Nelson Co., Ky., June 21, 1825. He married Miss Eliza J. Wood Nov. 9, 1851; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., and died Jan 12, 1856; his second wife was Miss Mary Dawson; they were married Sept. 11, 1856; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., and died May 2, 1863; they had three children, viz., Mary J., Alma E. and Samuel M; his present wife was Miss Sarah E. Brown; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., Dec. 25, 1842, and married Oct. 27, 1863; they have two children, viz., Oron E. and Grace. He lived in Kentucky five years, when, with his parents, he came to Illinois and settled in Edgar Co., engaged in farming; he lived at home until he was 27, when he moved to a farm near by and engaged in farming on his own account; he remained there until 1864, when he came to his present place. He has been School Director and Trustee, Road Commissioner and Assessor; he owns 148 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, Thomas C. and Mrs. Eleanor Hopkins Patrick, were natives of Nelson Co., Ky., where they were married; they settled in Edgar Co., Ill., in 1830, in Hunter Tp.; both have since died.

MILES ROGERS, farming and stock; P. O. Cherry Point; the subject of this sketch was born in Hardin Co., Ky., July 23, 1823. He married Miss Mary G. Brittenham July 23, 1854; she was born in Marion Co., Ind., May 12, 1838, and died April 18, 1878; they had seven children, four living, viz., Eliza, Susie, Jane and Albert. When but 1 year old, his parents moved from Kentucky to Illinois, and settled in Edgar Co. near where he now lives, and he remained there until he was about 30 years old; he then moved to his present place and has lived here since. He is

no office-seeker, his only offices being connected with the school and road; he began in very poor circumstances, and now owns 428 acres in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, Elias and Mrs. Permelia Holden Rogers, were natives of Vermont and New York.

NAPOLEON B. STAGE (deceased), whose portrait has a place in this work; was born in Ohio, in the year 1819; he came to Edgar Co. in the year 1841; and settled in Edgar Tp., at what was then called "Marion's Point," where he was extensively engaged in farming, buying and shipping cattle; by upright dealing, he acquired the confidence and good-will of his neighbors; he took an active part in the question of township organizations, and was elected the first Supervisor of his township after its organization, and served as such for three terms; in the fall of 1860, he was elected to the State Legislature over one of the most active, popular citizens of that day; up to the breaking out of the rebellion he was known as a Democrat, took an active part in politics, and was elected to the Illinois Legislature by that party; in the spring of 1861, Gov. Yates having convened the Legislature, Mr. Stage took an honorable and patriotic part in clothing the Governor with power to aid the National Government in suppressing the rebellion, although the majority of his party in the Legislature opposed these necessary measures; on the adjournment of the Legislature, he returned to his home and took an active part in encouraging the people to volunteer in support of the Government, and himself joined the 126th Regt. I. V. I., acting as Quartermaster until disabled from further duty by ill-health; in 1868, he was again called upon by his neighbors to serve them in the State Legislature; he was a public-spirited citizen, a man of great energy, carrying to a successful completion all measures that he undertook; he was a kind husband and father, and a good neighbor, cheerfully serving the generation in which he lived. He died July 10, 1874. He had a family of ten children, only three of whom survive him, viz., Lizzie A., Charles A. and Marion O.

ALEXANDER SOMMERVILLE, retired; P. O. Edgar; the subject of this

sketch was born in Donegal Co., Ireland, Aug. 8, 1798. He married Miss Rosanna Cochran Jan. 16, 1838; she was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Feb. 5, 1815; they had ten children, eight living, viz., James, John W., Joseph H., Mollie J., Nancy A., Malinda, Rosanna and Margaret. He lived in Ireland until May, 1802, when, with his parents, he came to the United States and settled in Kentucky, where he lived until 1836, when he came to Illinois and settled in Edgar Co.; engaged in farming, and has lived here since; he owns 300 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor; he has, during the past few years, lost his eye-sight; though he did not settle here until 1836, he had visited this county as early as 1830; he kept hotel in early days, his first sign being a picture of Washington at the battle of Yorktown; which was later changed to a sign bearing the inscription of "Our House," which latter gave way for one called the "Green Tree," the latter being cut down during the war, since which time he has not kept public-house. His farm is under the management of his sons James and John W.; James also owns a farm near by of eighty acres, which he uses as a pasture for his stock, he being engaged in the stock business.

T. M. SIDENSTRICKER, farming and stock; P. O. Edgar; was born in Grand View Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., Jan. 27, 1841. He married Miss Carrie Johnson Oct. 24, 1868; she was born in Douglas Co., Ill., Nov. 27, 1846; they have four children, viz., Anna, Lorena E., Flora B. and James L. He lived at home until he was 19; he then worked transient until he was 21, when he enlisted in the 12th I. V. I., he being a non-commissioned officer; he was in the service four years and three months, during the latter part of which he was made Second Lieutenant; he was in the battles of Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson, Corinth, Atlanta campaign and march to the sea; at Corinth, he was slightly wounded. After his discharge, he returned to Edgar Co. and engaged in the stock business with Mr. Paxton, at first working by the month; then he formed partnership, which continued until 1876, since which time he has been in his present business on the Alex. Mann Stage farm, which consists of 960 acres. His parents, James and Mrs.

Rachel Folden Sidenstricker, were natives of Virginia; they were married there, and came to Edgar Co. in 1839; she died in Grand View; he has since married, and lives in Douglas Co.

OSBURN TUCKER, farming and stock; P. O. Horace; the subject of this sketch was born in Clark Co., Ky., Jan. 22, 1818. He married Miss Irene J. Parks Feb. 9, 1843; she was born in Owen Co., Ind., Nov. 29, 1824, and died Oct. 8, 1864; they had nine children, seven living, viz., James A., Rachel S., Emily E., Sarah E., George K., Jarett O. and Franklin J. His second wife was Mrs. Susan Beard Fair; they were married Feb. 7, 1867; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., June 24, 1829, and died April 23, 1874; they had one child, viz., Lucy I. His present wife was Mrs. Sarah A. Edmiston Hunsinger; they were married Oct. 19, 1876; she was born in Lincoln Co., Tenn., April 26, 1831; he lived in Kentucky until 1829, when, with his parents, he came to Illinois and settled in Edgar Co., and engaged in farming; he lived with his parents until he was 25 years of age, when he came to his present place. He has held the offices connected with the school and road, and has been Supervisor of this township. He owns 365 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, Kelly R. and Mrs. Susan Battershell Tucker, were natives of Maryland and Kentucky; they were married in Clark Co., Ky., and settled in Edgar Co., Ill., in 1829.

NATHAN TUCKER, deceased; was a native of Clark Co., Ky.; he was born Nov. 12, 1825, and married Miss P. M. Riley Feb. 4, 1849; she was born in Pendleton Co., Ky., April 30, 1828; they had seven children, five living, viz., Samantha R., James K., Charles F., Albert B. and Dora N. He came to Edgar Co., Ill., with his parents in 1829, and lived at home until 1849, when he came to this present place, where he lived until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the 79th I. V. I., and was in the service until Dec. 10 following, when he died in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Tucker has carried on the farm since; it consists of 130 acres in this township, and 160 in Shiloh; all her children are single,

and living at the old homestead. Her parents, James H. and Mrs. Mary Ann Eliza Riley, were natives of Kentucky; they were married there, and came to Vermilion Co., Ill., in 1829, and remained there one year, when they came to Edgar Co., Ill., and settled in Edgar Tp.

JOHN WILLIAMS, farming and stock; P. O. Edgar; the subject of this sketch was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Sept. 20, 1836. He married Miss A. M. Henderson Jan. 1, 1861; she was born in Piatt Co., Ill., Sept. 3, 1838; they have five children, viz., Ella M., Phillip H., M. A., L. S. and John. When he was 3 years of age, his parents moved from Ohio to Illinois and settled in Edgar Co., near where he now lives, remaining one year at first settlement; they moved about one mile south, where they lived two years, and then came on the present place, where he has lived since; when about 20 years of age, he began business on his own account, working his father's farm on shares; he now owns 1,700 acres in this township, which he has principally earned by his own labor and management. His parents, Phillip and Mrs. Martha Wright Williams, were natives of Ohio and Virginia; they settled here in 1839; he died March 10, 1875; Mrs. Williams is living here with her son.

THOMAS WYNN, farming and stock; P. O. Edgar; the subject of this sketch was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., Nov. 22, 1820. He married Miss Lina Hoult Oct. 1, 1845; she was born in Monongalia Co., W. Va., Dec. 26, 1823, and died March 3, 1861; they had eight children, seven living, viz., Mary E., John W., Charles M., Sarah J., Rachel A., Viola and Vilinda. His second wife was Mrs. Dorothy Hoult McKee; they were married July 7, 1861; she was born in Monongalia Co., W. Va., being a sister of his first wife; she died July 26, 1875; they had three children, viz., Jonathan, Isaac N. and Elisha H. He lived in Pennsylvania until 1839, when, with his father, he moved to Indiana, and settled in Madison Co., where they engaged in farming; he lived with his father until 1843, when he came to Illinois and settled on his present place. He has held several minor offices in this township, and has been Master of the Bloomfield Lodge of F. A. Masons for sixteen terms.

He owns 600 acres in this township, which he has principally earned by his own labor and management. His parents, Jonathan and Mrs. Mary Wynn were natives of Pennsylvania; he died at Monticello, Ill., while on a visit; she died at the old homestead in Chester Co., Penn.

TRUMAN WRIGHT, farming; P. O. Horace; the subject of this sketch was born in Terre Haute, Ind., March 6, 1821. He married Miss Serilda Gilkison in May, 1843; she was born in Kentucky, and died Aug. 8, 1875; they had seven children, six living, viz., Handy K., Winfield S., John, Florence, Franklin T. and Nettie; Serena died. His present wife was Mrs. Mary Jane Hunter Cary; they were married Dec. 28, 1876; she was born in Ver-

million Co., Ind., May 25, 1834; his parents left Terre Haute when he was about six months of age, when they moved to Vermilion Co., Ind., where they engaged in farming; when he was 6 years of age, he went to live with a brother on an adjoining farm; he remained here until he was about 16 years of age; he then engaged on the farm on his own account, continuing until 1852, working in Parke, Vigo and Vermilion Cos., Ind.; he then came to Illinois and settled on his present place. He owns 560 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor. His parents, George and Mrs. Annie Handy Wright, were natives of New England; they died in Vermilion Co., Ind.

BROUILLETT TOWNSHIP.

L. B. ARNOLD, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Scotland; is a native of Fayette Co., Ohio; he was born Jan. 2, 1825, and lived at his native place until about 40 years old; leaving his birthplace in 1865, he moved to Vermilion Co., Ill., where he remained about one and one-half years; then located on his present farm in Edgar Co. He was married July 15, 1852, to Miss Mary Park, of Brown Co., Ohio; they have a family of eight children—four boys and four girls. Mr. Arnold, though not so old a resident of the county as many, has already a good name and reputation which he has earned by honesty and square dealing.

G. W. HAYWORTH, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Illiana; Mr. Hayworth is one of the few natives of North Carolina who are residents of this township; Guilford is his native county; he lived there with his parents until he was little past 1 year old; then moved to Henry Co., Ind., where they remained but one winter; then removed to Edgar Co.; at the age of 21, Mr. H., with a company of emigrants and miners, made an overland trip to California, where he remained about four years mining and prospecting; returning in 1856, he located in Vermilion Co., Ind., where he lived about eight years; then removed to Edgar Co., where he has since resided.

He was married Jan. 17, 1856, to Miss Eliza J. Wishard, of Vermilion Co., Ind.; they have a family of four children—Jno. O., Sarah E., William and George. He began business for himself at the age of 21; had no assistance from his people; now, by his own hard work, he has a nice little farm of seventy-one acres of good land. He is a man standing well in the community, and is known as one of the honest, straightforward men of Brouillett Tp.

GEO. W. HAWS, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 3; P. O. Scotland; Mr. Haws is another of the pioneers of the county; he came here in 1833, and is a native of Floyd Co., Ky.; was born June 25, 1817; when he was 3 years old, his parents moved to Lawrence Co., Ind.; they made the journey on horseback; having only two horses to carry their household goods, and the members of the family riding only at odd times; there being the parents and five children at that time; they remained in Indiana until 1833; at this date, Mr. Haws came to Edgar Co. with his parents. During his early life, he had but little chance of getting an education, being obliged to walk three miles to school. He was married June 2, 1842, to Miss Mary A. Hurst, of Washington Co., Ind., but a resident of

Edgar Co. at the time of marriage ; they have a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters. He began business for himself at the age of 17 ; now, by his own effort, he has nearly 800 acres of good land, 700 of which are his home farm ; he is one of the largest land owners of Brouillett Tp. He is a man standing well in the community and is known as one of the solid, substantial men of Brouillett Tp.

PETER IGO, farmer, Sec. 14 ; P. O. Logan ; the above named gentleman is an old settler and pioneer of Edgar Co. ; he was born April 4, 1815, and is a native of Highland Co., Ohio, where he lived until the age of 28 ; then came to Edgar Co. ; remained nearly one year and then returned to Ohio ; in 1843, he again came to Edgar Co. and located permanently. He was married Feb. 13, 1845, to Miss Amanda A. Miller, of Wayne Co., Ohio ; they have one son—Charles E. ; he was born May 27, 1860. He began business for himself at the age of 23 at coopering, which he followed as a business nearly twenty-four years, but finally gave it up on account of sore eyes and turned his attention to farming ; he had no assistance from his people ; now, by hard work, economy and good management, he has 198 acres of good land, 158 of which are his home farm. He has always given liberally to churches and schools and helped any enterprise for the public good. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for the last twenty-five years, Mrs. Igo having been a member for the past thirty-eight years.

JASON JONES, farmer and blacksmith, Sec. 15 ; P. O. Logan ; Mr. Jones was born Jan. 10, 1817, and is the son of Thomas and Lavina Jones, who were natives of the New England States, his native place being Fayette Co., Ohio, where he lived until the age of 24, then came to Edgar Co. ; this was in 1841. He was married Oct. 12, 1843, to Miss Delilah Jones, of Edgar Co. ; she passed away March 26, 1847, leaving two children—Julia A. (now deceased) and Samuel T. ; he married his second wife Nov. 11, 1847 ; her maiden name was Caroline Dean ; she is a native of Vermilion Co., Ind. ; they have a family of three children—Emeline, Willis and Laura M. He began business

for himself at the age of 15 ; commenced learning the trade of a blacksmith, which he succeeded in doing after considerable trouble ; in 1841, he built the shop where he now lives, and for years did the principal business in his part of the county ; he had no assistance at beginning ; now, by his own hard work, he has 233 acres of good land, well improved, with good buildings ; he has a good name and reputation, which he has earned by honesty and square dealing, and is known as one of the substantial men of Brouillett Tp.

Z. T. JONES, farmer, Sec. 13 ; P. O. Logan ; Mr. Jones is a native of Edgar Co., Brouillett being his native township ; he was born Oct. 23, 1848, and is the son of Samuel and Phebe Jones. Samuel Jones was a native of Augusta, Me. ; leaving that State, he came West and located in Vigo Co., Ind., where he remained about two years, and, in 1826, came to Edgar Co. and entered the land where Z. T. now lives ; he was one of the early pioneers of energy and ability ; it was he that manufactured the brick for the first brick building in Terre Haute ; he experienced many of the hardships incident to pioneer life, sometimes being obliged to go forty miles to get his grain floured for family use ; he was industrious and economical, leaving at the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 8, 1874, 300 acres of good land. Z. T. was married Oct. 7, 1874, to Miss Mary D. Richardson, of Defiance Co., Ohio ; they have one child—Minnie. He is still a young man, but has already a good name and reputation ; he has a fine property of 234 acres of good land, 160 of which are the old home farm ; he is already known as one of the substantial, square-dealing men of Brouillett Tp.

M. S. LEGG, farmer, Sec. 23 ; P. O. Logan ; is a native of Edgar Co. and of Brouillett Tp. ; he was born July 29, 1847, and is the son of John and Mary Legg, who are old pioneers of the county, having been residents of it since 1843 ; he is a native of Virginia, and Mrs. Legg of Ohio. M. S. was married Jan. 7, 1875, to Miss Deborah A. Littlefield, she also being a native of Edgar Co. ; they have a family of two children—Clara E. and Olive E. He began business for himself at the age of 21 ; now, by hard work and good management, he has a property of 160 acres of

good land, 120 of which are his home farm, this being well improved and valued at about \$60 per acre. Mr. Legg is still a young man of energy and ability, and is already known as one of the solid, substantial men of Brouillett Tp.

THOMAS B. LITTLEFIELD, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Logan; is a native of Vigo Co., Ind.; he was born Nov. 8, 1818, and is the son of Samuel and Mary Littlefield; they came to Edgar Co. in the spring of 1819, his father dying Oct. 16, 1845, aged 53 years 9 months; his mother, who is still living, is one of the oldest living settlers of the county, being now past 80 years old. During his early life, he had but little chance of getting an education, but, by home study, he became a fair scholar. He was married July 11, 1844, to Miss Deborah Smith, of Vermilion Co., Ill.; they had a family of four children, only one of whom is still living—William T. He began business for himself at the age of 25; now, by his own hard work, he has a property of 256 acres of good land, well improved, 190 of which are his home farm. He is a man who has always given liberally to any public enterprise for the public good; has helped to build churches and schools, and has been a member of the M. E. Church for the past thirty-five years, and has a good name and reputation, which he has earned by honesty and integrity.

W. W. LIGHT, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Scotland. The subject of this sketch is a native of Clermont Co., Ohio; was born March 4, 1836, his parents coming to Edgar Co. when he was not yet 1 year old; they located on the farm which W. W. now owns. During his early life, he obtained a fair education. He was married January 5, 1860, to Miss Kate Light, a native and resident of Clermont Co., Ohio; they have a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. He began business for himself at the age of 21; now, by his industry and economy, he has a good property of 296 acres, 176 of which are his home farm, this being the old homestead, a part of which his father entered in 1836; under Mr. Light's supervision, it is well cultivated and improved with good buildings. On March 8, 1864, he enlisted in Co. G, 28th I. V. I., and remained in the service until the close of the rebellion;

was mustered out January 16, 1865. Since his return from the army, he has made farming a business, and is known as one of the honest, reliable men of Brouillett Tp.

S. H. LIGHT, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 2; P. O. Scotland; is a native of Clermont Co., Ohio; he was born April 17, 1834, and lived at his native place until the age of 2, he, at this age, coming to Edgar Co. with his parents; he remained with his people until the age of 19; at this age, on April 19, 1853, he married Miss Eliza Coffman, of Brown Co., Ohio; shortly after marriage he moved to Allen Co., Kan., where he remained until 1861, then came back to Edgar Co.; he was in Kansas about four years; while there he engaged in helping to suppress what is known as the border war of Kansas. Upon his arrival home in 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 7th I. V. C., and entered the war of the rebellion, remaining in the service until the close of the war; he was discharged Nov. 18, 1865, having been in the army little over four years; upon his return home he engaged in farming and dealing in stock, which he has since followed; he began business for himself at the age of 19; now by good management he has a property of 395 acres of good land, 195 of which are his home farm, nicely improved, with good buildings. He has always been public-spirited, giving liberally to any enterprise tending to the public good; he has taken quite an active part, politically, and is a Republican in his views. They have a family of three children—Margaret, William M. and Charles W.

HENRY MUSSELMAN, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 14; P. O. Logan; he was born July 8, 1826, and is a native of Ross Co., Ohio; his father was a native of Kentucky; the name of Musselman being of German origin; in the fall of 1861, he came to Edgar Co., and located on the farm where he still lives. He was married Feb. 26, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Terry, of his native county; they have a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters; at the age of 20, he began business for himself at milling, and when he was 36 he came West, and since his residence here he has accumulated a fine property of 385 acres of good land, 300 of which are his

home farm, which is well improved, and good buildings; this he owns, beside his interest in the old home property in Ohio; since his residence in Edgar Co., he has given liberally to any enterprise tending to the public good; he is known as one of the more prominent and better class of citizens of the county.

C. L. PARKER, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Scotland; is another of the old settlers of Edgar Co., and a native of Columbiana Co., Ohio; he was born Jan. 10, 1809, his people being natives of New Jersey; he lived at his native place until the age of 5; then went with his parents to Brown Co., Ohio; he remained here until the spring of 1832; then came to Edgar Co. prospecting and made a selection of land which he purchased in 1834; returned to Ohio where he remained until 1842; then came and located permanently in this county. During his early life, he had but limited chances of gaining an education, but by close attention to study on his part, he became a fair scholar, both in literary pursuits and civil engineering; began business for himself at the age of 15; had no assistance from his people; now he has a fine farm of 200 acres of well-improved land; this he has accumulated by his own efforts. He was married Dec. 16, 1841, to Miss Eliza J. Devol, of Marietta, Ohio; they have a family of three sons—William, John B. and Frank.

FRANKLIN REED, farmer, Sec. 28; Mr. Reed is one of the few natives of North Carolina living in this part of the county, Stokes being his native county; he lived at his native place until the age of 13, his parents then coming to Vermillion Co., Ind., and locating but one-half mile from where his residence now stands; he remained in Indiana until the age of 23. At this age, Dec. 16, 1840, he married Miss Eliza A. Engle, of Jefferson Co., Ky.; they have a family of ten children—two sons and eight daughters. He began business for himself at the age of 23; now, by economy and good management, he has a property of 515 acres of good land, 131 of which are his home farm; on this farm he has lived for the past thirty-eight years; he is a man that has always given liberally to any public enterprise that he deemed for the public good; he has helped to build churches and

schools, and has been a member of the Protestant Methodist Church for the past twenty-eight years; he is well known as one of the more prominent and better class of citizens of Brouillett Tp.

JOHN E. ROBERTS, merchant, of the firm of J. E. Roberts & Co., Logan; is a native of Jasper Co., Ill.; was born May 21, 1846; during his early life, he had fair chances of attending school, which he improved so far as to become a good scholar; he lived at his native place until 1862, his parents then moving to Edgar Co.; at the age of 18, he began business for himself, at farming; this business he followed until the spring of 1876, when he began merchandising at Logan, he and his brother P. B. and I. D. Sayre being successors to Adams Bros. He was married in October, 1866, to Miss Charlotte Parrish, of Ross Co., Ohio, but a resident of Edgar Co. at the time of marriage; they have a family of two children—Ida M. and William F. The firm began business in 1876 with a fair stock of goods; now, by a close attention to business, they are carrying a general assortment of goods and doing a business which is a credit to the firm and the community.

JAMES P. SLAUGHTER, physician and surgeon, Logan; the Doctor is a native of Nelson Co., Ky., where he lived until 11 years old, he, at this age, coming to Edgar Co. with his parents, who located in Prairie Tp.; this was in 1859. On July 22, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 73d I. V. I., remaining in the service little over three years; he was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., on Aug. 25, 1865. Upon his return home, he entered college at Crawfordsville, Ind., where he remained three years; then began the study of medicine under Dr. J. C. Cook, of Quaker Point, Ind.; he studied with Dr. Cook two years; then attended the Louisville Medical College one term; he then began practicing, which he followed five years; then took his second course, and graduated at the same college; in the awarding of his diploma, he did not receive a dissenting vote from the Faculty; he began practicing at his present residence in the spring of 1873; though he has not been practicing very long in the county, he is still well and favorably known by the old physicians; this alone is proof of his ability. He was married Jan. 22, 1875

to Miss Laura E. Wilkin, of Edgar Co.; they have a family of two children—Benjamin F. and Elmina.

THOMAS SCOTT, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Logan; is a native of Adams Co., Ohio; was born Dec. 28, 1816, and lived at his native place until nearly nine years old; then came to Edgar Co. with his parents; during his early life, he had but little chance of gaining an education, but by home study he became a fair scholar. He was married April 22, 1842, to Miss Mary M. Reid, of Mason Co., Ky.; she passed away Feb. 14, 1846, leaving a family of two sons, one now living, and one dying in the army; married his present wife April 31, 1848; her maiden name being Malvina Cowan; her native place, Edinburg, Ind.; they have by this marriage four children—two sons and two daughters. He began business for himself at the age of 23; had but little help from his people; now, by his own hard work, he has a nice property of 240 acres of good land, well improved, 40 acres of which is timber, and 200 in his home farm. He is a man standing well in the community, and is known as one of the straight-forward, honest men of Brouillett Tp.

SILAS WELCH, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 11; P. O. Scotland; Mr. Welch is a native of Edgar Co.; he was born Jan. 7, 1832, his father being a native of Kentucky, and the name of Welch being of Welsh origin; his father dying in 1833, he lived with his mother until the age of 17, then began buying and shipping stock for himself. In 1854, he shipped the first two cars of cattle ever shipped from Champaign, Ill., over the I. C. R. R.; during the time while actively engaged in handling stock, he bought, sold and shipped more than any other one man in Edgar Co. He was married Oct. 15, 1854, to Miss Julia A. Brown, of Edgar Co.; she passed away Nov. 15, 1874, leaving two children, Sarah E. and William N.; Nov. 18, 1875, he married his present wife, she also being a native of Edgar Co., her maiden name being Margaret C. Fouts; they had by this union two children, Clara B. and Laurence S. In 1870, he moved to Douglas Co., and engaged in the lumber trade quite extensively, he and his partner furnishing most of the lumber used in the

building of the towns of Chrisman, Ridge Farm and Newman. He is a man always interested in any enterprise tending to the public good, and has accumulated by his own efforts about 600 acres of good land, 296 of which are his home farm; he also has some fine property in Chrisman, Edgar Co.

A. Y. WHEELER, farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Scotland; this gentleman is another of the old settlers of Edgar Co., Stratton being his native township; he was born Sept. 12, 1825, his parents being the first couple married in Edgar Co.; they moved to York State when A. Y. was 2 years old, remaining there until 1837; then returned to Edgar Co., where they located permanently; during his early life, he obtained a good common-school education, and, on Dec. 9, 1849, he was married to Miss Catharine A. Light, of Clermont Co., Ohio, but a resident of Edgar Co. at the time of marriage; they have a family of four children—one son and three daughters. On March 10, 1865, he enlisted at Danville, Ill., in Co. G, 28th I. V. I., remaining in the service until the close of the rebellion, and was mustered out and discharged at Brownsville, Tex. He began business for himself at the age of 21; had some assistance; now, by his hard work and immense economy, he has a property of 325 acres of good land, 100 acres of which are his home farm. He is a man always interested in forwarding any enterprise for the public good; has a good name and reputation, and has been a member of the Universalist Church for the past thirty-five years, and is known as one of the straight-forward, honest men of Brouillett Township.

ABRAHAM WILKIN, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Logan; Mr. Wilkin is a native of Highland Co., Ohio; he was born June 23, 1816; he lived at his native place until nearly 21, then came to Edgar Co., arriving here April 18, 1837, and locating on the farm where he still lives, in 1847; during his early life, he had but little chance of getting an education, though he became a fair scholar by home study; he began business for himself at the age of 25; had no assistance from his people, but began in the woods, and in a wild, new country; now, by hard work and good management, he has accumulated a nice property, hav-

ng his home farm of 178 acres left, after having given his children considerable property; he has always donated liberally forward any enterprise for the public

good, and has earned a good name and reputation by honesty and industry, and is well known as one of the solid, substantial men of Brouillett Tp.

SHILOH TOWNSHIP.

J. H. CRUME, farmer and stock-raiser; **P. O. Hume**; was born in Kentucky Sept. 11, 1842; came to this State and settled in Edgar Co. in 1870. His pursuits have been those of a farmer and stock-raiser from boyhood; since his residence in the township he has held the office of Town Clerk two years.

LOUIS KARL, farmer; **P. O. Paris**; was born near Strasburg, in France, Oct. 15, 1850; came to the United States with his father's family in 1855; his pursuit from boyhood has been that of a farmer; he has been a resident of Edgar Co. since 1857.

F. W. LANGE, farmer and stock-raiser; **P. O. Hume**; one of the early settlers, was born in Germany, April 20, 1834; came to the United States in 1854, and to this State and settled in Edgar Co. in the same year. His farm consists of 560 acres, valued at \$16,800; since his residence in the township he has held office of Street Commissioner three years.

MRS. ELIZABETH MERKLE, farmer and stock-raiser; **P. O. Hume**; one of the early settlers, was born in Germany, April 18, 1827; she is the widow of the late Samuel Merkle, deceased, who was one of the prominent settlers of Edgar Co. They were married in Ohio Dec. 21, 1850, and have had eleven children, nine of whom are living, viz., Maggie D., Samuel, George E., Eva C., Elizabeth, Theodore, Charles F., Frank G. and Tillie; deceased—Catherine, Barbara and an infant. The farm of Mrs. Merkle consists of 325 acres, valued at \$10,500.

JAMES H. PAYNE, farmer and stock-raiser; **P. O. Newman**; one of the first settlers of Shiloh Tp., was born in Ohio Aug. 21, 1837; came to this State in 1861 and settled in what is now Shiloh Tp., Edgar Co. He was elected Township Collector at the first election held in this township after its organization; since that time

he has held office of Collector and Supervisor one term each. He was married to Miss Hannah Dickinson Aug. 4, 1861; she was born in Indiana Nov. 24, 1843; they have had nine children, four of whom are living, viz., Samantha A., Mary E., Charles Aug., Guy J.; deceased—Margaret A., Orris L., Lusie A., Willard and Lillie M. The farm of Mr. Payne consists of 280 acres, valued at \$10,000.

JOHN N. POWERS, farmer and stock-raiser; **P. O. Newman**; one of the natives of Illinois, was born in Coles Co. March 28, 1848; he is the son of Daniel B. Powers, who is one of the first settlers of Eastern Illinois. The farm of John N. Powers consists of 160 acres, valued at \$6,400. He was married March 6, 1872, to Miss Catherine E. Hanner, who was born in Coles Co. Nov. 18, 1854.

JAMES SHEPHERD, farmer and stock-raiser; **P. O. Hume**; one of the early settlers, was born in Ohio Oct. 11, 1840; came to this State and settled in Edgar Co. in 1855; his farm consists of 160 acres, valued at \$4,800. He was married Nov. 2, 1865, to Miss Joicie Marrs, who was born in Kentucky July 28, 1847; they have seven children, viz., Mollie E., William T., Harry E., Minnie, Bruce, Lema A. and James R. Since Mr. Shepherd's residence in the township he has held office of Collector one term and Highway Commissioner two years.

M. STEWART, farmer and stock-raiser; **P. O. Newman**; one of the early settlers of the county; was born in Indiana Feb. 14, 1843; came to this State and settled in Edgar Co. in 1854; his farm consists of 246½ acres, valued at \$6,000. Since his residence in the township, he has held office of Street Commissioner three years. He was married to Miss Nancy B. Rotroff, now deceased, who was born in Ohio Feb. 15, 1846, and who died Nov. 4, 1876; they have had six children, viz.,

David, Grant, Minnie Belle, Keziah, Alice and Marion; Mr. S. married again to Miss Nancy Belle Moore, who was born in Indiana April 3, 1858. He was also a participant in the late rebellion, having enlisted in the E. R. W. I. of the West; he enlisted from Edgar Co., Ill., served three years and two months, and was discharged with honor in October, 1864.

J. B. WOOD, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Hume; was born in Kentucky May 21, 1837; came to this State and settled in Edgar Co. in 1863; his farm consists of

320 acres, valued at \$10,000. Since Mr. Wood's residence in the township, he has held office of Supervisor five years and Township Treasurer twelve years.

HENRY WEAVER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Newman; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Oct. 27, 1850; came to this State and settled in Edgar Co. in 1865; his farm consists of forty acres, valued at \$1,500. He was married Aug. 26, 1874, to Miss Hattie Wescott, who was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 6, 1854.



EDGAR COUNTY WAR HISTORY AND RECORD.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjt.....	Adjutant.
Art.....	Artillery.
Col.....	Colonel.
Capt.....	Captain.
Corp.....	Corporal.
Comay.....	Commissary.
comd.....	commissioned.
cav.....	cavalry.
capt.....	captured.
consdn.....	consolidation.
disab.....	disabled.
disd.....	discharged.

e.....	enlisted.
excd.....	exchanged.
inf.....	infantry.
kld.....	killed.
m. o.....	mustered out.
prmtd.....	promoted.
prior.....	prisoner.
rect.....	recruit.
Regt.....	Regiment.
resd.....	resigned.
Sergt.....	Sergeant.
wd.....	wounded.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Seventy-ninth Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Mattoon, Ill., in August, 1862, by Col. Lyman Guinnip, and was mustered into United States service August 28, 1862. Ordered to Louisville, Ky., and September 13, assigned to Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. Craft's Division, Army of Kentucky. On the 29th, it was transferred to Col. Buckley's (Fourth) Brigade, Gen. Sill's (Second) Division. October 1, 1862, commenced the march through Kentucky. At Frankfort, it was transferred to Gen. Kirk's Brigade (Fifth). Arrived at Perryville, Ky., October 9, and continued its march to Crab Orchard; thence to Lebanon, Bowling Green and Nashville, Tenn., arriving Nov. 7. Col. Guinnip resigned October 17, and Lieut. Col. Sheridan P. Read was promoted Colonel. Moved toward Murfreesboro December 26, and on the 31st entered the battle of Stone River. Col. Read was killed early in action, and the command devolved upon Col. Buckner. The regiment was engaged until the 4th of January, 1863, losing 1 officer, killed, 3 wounded and 3 missing; 23 men killed, 68 wounded and 121 missing. During the winter, the regiment remained at Murfreesboro, and was assigned to Second Brigade (Col. Dodge commanding), Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps. April 25, Maj. Buckner promoted Colonel. June 24, 1863, moved to Liberty Gap; 25, engaged the enemy, losing Capt. John Patton killed, Capt. H. D. Martin mortally wounded, Capt. Lacy and Lieuts. Foulke, Jones and King wounded, 5 men killed and 36 wounded. The Division then marched to Tullahoma. August 16, crossed Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee River and Sand Mountain, Lookout Mountain, and went into the battle of Chickamauga September 19, and was engaged during the day and on the 20th. Loss, 7 officers missing, 4 men killed, 13 wounded and 98 missing. On the evening of the 20th, fell back to Chattanooga with the army. The regiment was assigned to C. G. Harker's (Third) Brigade, Gen. Sheridan's (Second) Division, Maj. Gen. G. Granger's (Fourth) Army Corps. On the 23d, 24th and 25th of November, was engaged in the battle of Chattanooga. On the 25th, stormed Mission Ridge, and captured two pieces of artillery. On the 27th of November, 1863, marched with Fourth Corps toward Knoxville, Tenn., went to Blain's Cross Roads, and remained there till Jan-

uary 15, 1864, when it advanced to Dandridge, but fell back, January 18, to Knoxville. The Second Division being ordered to London, the Seventy-ninth went to Sweetwater, forty-two miles south of Knoxville, on the railroad. April 27, moved to Cleveland. On the 3d of May, started on the Atlanta campaign, Gen. Newton commanding Division and Gen. Howard commanding the Corps. Was engaged at Rocky-faced Ridge, May 9; Resaca, May 13 and 14; Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, June 27th; Peach-Tree Creek, July 20; Atlanta, July 22, 27 and August 3; Jonesboro, September 1, and Lovejoy, September 2. The losses were 4 officers wounded, 6 enlisted men killed and 53 wounded. September 25, ordered to Chattanooga, Brig. Gen. Bradley commanding Brigade, and Maj. Gen. Stanley commanding Corps. Moved to Bridgeport, Ala., and remained until October 19, when it returned to Chattanooga. On the 22d, moved to Alpine Pass, and, 30th, returned. November 1, moved to Pulaski, Tenn. November 22, commenced falling back toward Nashville; 29, the Brigade was attacked by Pat Cleburne's Division and driven into the city. At Franklin, the Seventy-ninth was engaged four hours, losing out of 210 veteran soldiers, 3 officers and 80 men killed, wounded and captured. That night fell back to Nashville. December 15 and 16, took part in the battle of Nashville, and afterward followed the retreating enemy until he crossed the Tennessee River. The Third Brigade was sent to Decatur, Ala., arriving Jan. 6, 1865. March 30, moved to Bull's Gap by rail, sixty miles east of Knoxville, Tenn., and remained until April 22. Moved to Nashville. June 12, 1865, mustered out of service. Arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, June 18, and June 23, received final pay and discharge.

Col. Sheridan P. Read, e. Aug. 28, 1862, as Lieut. Col. prmtd. Col. Oct. 17, 1862; kld. in battle of Murfreesboro Dec. 31, 1862.

Lieut. Col. Terrance Clark, e. Aug. 28, 1862, as Capt. Co. H.; prmtd. to Major Oct. 7, 1863; prmtd. to Lieut. Col.; July 14, 1864; resd. Jan. 24, 1865.

Q. M. Sergt. Alex. B. Powell, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Company A.

First Lieut. John Mitchell, e. Aug. 28, 1862, as Second Lieut.; prmtd. First Lieut. Oct. 7, 1863; honorably disd. as Second Lieut. May 15, 1865.

Sergt. Nathan Patton, e. July 12, 1862; reduced; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Sergt. John M. Hannah, e. July 12, 1862; died. Dec. 8, '62

Corp. Lewis C. Holmes, e. July 12, 1862; reduced; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Corp. Albert Fortner, e. July 12, 1862.

Corp. Seth H. Fisher, e. July 12, 1862.

Corp. John H. Mitchell, e. July 12, 1862; trans. to I. C. April 15, 1864.

Corp. Jason T. Mederis, e. July 12, 1862; reduced to ranks at his own request; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.

Adams, James W., e. July 12, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Adams, John, e. July 12, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1863.

Barkley, James M., e. July 12, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 14, 1863.

Brady, Enoch, e. July 19, 1862; died. March 13, 1863.

Canady, John M., e. July 20, 1862; m. o. June 22, 1865.

Canady, F. M., e. July 28, 1862; died Jan. 20, 1863, wds.

Chapman, James, e. July 12, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Crum, J. W., e. July 29, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps April 30, 1864.

Cook, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 30, 1863.

Danals, Almon, e. Aug. 21, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Frazier, J. W., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died. Sept. 29, 1862.

Fortner, Samuel, e. July 25, 1862; m. o. May 30, 1865; was prisr.

Fortner, Jonah, e. Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 1, 1863.

Fregon, John, e. Aug. 2, 1862; kld. at Rosaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Frazier, Jonathan, e. July 29, 1862; died. Feb. 18, 1863.

Green, David, e. July 19, '62; died at Andersonville Prison. Nov. 22, 1864.

Haworth, Williamson, e. July 14, 1862; died. March 10, 1863.

Hiddle, Edmond, e. July 29, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1862.

Hiddle, Geo. W., e. July 29, 1862; died. May 13, 1863.

Ingram, Wm. P., e. July 28, 1862; died. July 14, 1863.

Johnson, Hiram, e. July 15, 1862; died. Feb. 28, 1863.

Jones, Isaac B., e. August 2, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Kiser, Harvey, e. July 24, 1862; died at Chattanooga May 19, 1864, wds.

Loop, George, e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Loop, David, e. July 25, 1862; died at Kingston, June 6, 1864, wds.

Loop, Henry, e. Aug. 21, 1862; kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.

Loop, Moses, e. Aug. 21, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 25, 1863.

Lane, Thomas, e. July 12, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as Sergt.

Lane, B. F., e. July 12, 1862; kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.

Loyd, Joshua, e. Aug. 4, 1862; died at Chattanooga Nov. 29, 1863, wds.

Lake, C. P., e. Aug. 14, 1862; kld. at Liberty Gap June 25, 1863.

McDaniel, Samuel, e. July 15, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1864.

Maddock, Josiah, e. July 29, 1862; Sergt.; died Andersonville Prison Oct. 21, 1864.

Mickle, Walker, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 20, 1865, as Corp.; prisr. of war.

Nolen, Milton, e. July 29, 1862; died. March 15, 1863.

Outland, James, e. July 29, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as Sergt.; wd.

Peterson, Jasper, e. July 21, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as Corp.

Pane, Nelson, e. July 18, 1862; died. Oct. 9, 1862.

Reece, I. M., e. July 21, 1862; trans. to U. S. Engineers July 27, 1864.

Robertson, Anthony, e. July 13, 1862; died. April 22, 1863.

Ramzy, T. J., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died while prisr. war March 13, 1863.

Sprague, Jabus, e. July 15, 1862; died at Columbus, Ind., March 10, 1864.

Sprague, Samuel, e. July 12, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1862.

Stamp, George, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Shorter, J. H., e. Aug. 10, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Tucker, Nathan, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1862.

Winesburge, W. H., e. July 28, 1862; died Andersonville Prison Nov. 1, 1864.

Woodey, J. M., e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Winn, T. J., e. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps; m. o. July 18, 1864.

Blessing, Miles, e. March 7, 1864, as rect.; trans. to 4th Ill. Inf. June 7, 1865.

Robertson, J. W., e. March 7, 1864, as rect.; trans. to 4th Ill. Inf. June 7, 1865.

Rees, James, e. March 7, 1864, as rect.; trans. to 42d Ill. Inf. June 7, 1865.

Company C.

Capt. David S. Curtis, e. Aug. 28, 1862; read. April 25, 1863.

Capt. John H. Patton, e. Aug. 28, 1862, as Second Lieut. prmtd. to First Lieut. Dec. 8, 1862; prmtd. to Capt April 28, 1863; kld. June 25, 1863.

Capt. Henry C. Beyle, e. July 19, 1862, as First Sergt. died. May 11, 1863, to accept Second Lieutenant. prmtd. to Second Lieut. Dec. 8, 1862; prmtd. to First Lieut. April 28, 1863; prmtd. to Capt. June 25, 1863. m. o. June 12, 1865.

First Lieut. Wm. S. Hendrix, e. Aug. 28, 1862; read. Dec. 8, 1862.

First Lieut. Wm. L. Foulke, e. July 19, 1862, as Sergt. died. May 12, 1863, to accept Second Lieutenant. prmtd. to Second Lieut. April 26, 1863; prmtd. to First Lieut. June 25, 1863; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Second Lieut. Jacob O. Harding, e. July 19, 1862, as Sergt.; prisr. of war; com. Second Lieut. (not mustered) June 25, 1863; m. o. (as Sergt.) to date June 12, 1865.

Sergt. Abednego Sanders, e. July 19, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1863.

Sergt. Geo. W. Driskell, e. July 19, 1862; prmtd. First Sergt.; died of wds.

Corp. John W. Shank, e. July 19, 1862; died. March 9, 1863.

Corp. Benj. M. Bacon, e. July 19, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.

Corp. Alfred Lyeon, e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Corp. Hamilton Elliott, e. July 19, 1862; died March 19, 1863.

Corp. Leonidas Castle, e. July 19, 1862; died. April 10, '63

Corp. John S. Bradley, e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Corp. George W. Patton, e. July 19, 1862; Sergt.; absent sick at m. o. of regt.

Corp. Reuben Keyser, e. July 19, 1862; died at Louisville Sept. 28, 1862, wds.

Musician Henry B. Hendrix, e. July 19, 1862; trans. to V. B. C.

Musician Wm. T. Hendrix, e. July 19, 1862; died. Nashville, Tenn.

Wagoner Millborn J. Ruby, e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Allison, James, e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, prisr. war.

Benner, Cyrus, e. July 19, 1862; Corp.; died at Andersonville Prison Feb. 3, 1864.

Brundridge, George, e. July 19, 1862; trans. to V. B. C. Oct. 17, 1864.

Baylor, Stephen, e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Brown, J. D., e. July 19, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1862.

Buckmaster, John, e. July 19, 1862; died in Andersonville Prison Oct. 14, 1864; No. of grave, 10,888.

Boyle, J. W., e. July 19, 1862; died. Oct. 31, 1862.

Barnhart, G. W., e. July 19, 1862; trans. to V. B. C. Sept. 26, 1863.

Chilcoat, W. M., e. July 19, 1862; trans. to V. B. C. March 23, 1863.

Conkey, Lincoln, e. July 19, 1862; died. Nov. 4, 1863.

Carr, Barnard, e. July 19, 1862; kld. at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.

Castle, D. L., e. July 19, 1862; trans. to Eng. Corps July 20, 1864.

Duval, L. L., e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

David, J. M., e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Everett, G. W., e. July 19, 1862; died at Murfreesboro Feb. 24, 1863.

Ewing, S. G., e. July 19, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1862.

Elliott, Thomas, e. July 19, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1862.

Ewing, T. E., e. July 19, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1862.

Ewing, I. N., e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Garwood, B. L., e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as Sergt.

Gill, Edward R., e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Guthrie, Lehigh, e. July 19, 1862; m. o. May 23, 1865, prisr. war.

Green, Geo. W., e. July 19, 1862; kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
 Harris, Edward, e. July 19, 1862; died in Andersonville Prison Nov. 1, 1864; No. of grave, 11,725.
 Henson, Wm. J., e. July 19, 1862; Sergt.; kld. in battle June 25, 1863.
 Harris, Elbert, e. July 19, 1862; disd. at Nashville, Tenn.
 Jennings, A. E., e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 24, 1865, as Sergt.; prior war.
 Jones, J. M., e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Jones, J. T., e. July 19, 1862; died Jan. 7, 1863, wds.
 Jones, David R., e. July 19, 1862; Corp.
 Johnson, Ezra, e. July 19, 1862; disd. Nov. 4, 1862.
 Jennings, J. W., e. July 19, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn. Nov. 15, 1862.
 Keyser, William, e. July 19, 1862; kld. at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
 Kerrick, G. H., e. July 19, 1862; died at Danville, Va., Dec. 21, 1863.
 Lansdown, A. J., e. July 19, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn. Dec. 18, 1862.
 Lunnion, Jacob, e. July 19, 1862; detached at m. o. regt.
 McGee, W. S., e. July 19, 1862; disd. at Nashville, Tenn.
 Morse, Wm., e. July 19, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., 1863.
 McDaniel, J. C., e. July 19, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 17, 1862.
 Mercer, Jas. L., e. July 19, 1862; kld. at Liberty Gap, Tenn. June 25, 1863.
 Miller, William, e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Matthias, J. W., e. July 19, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps Jan. 22, 1864.
 Morgan, J. M., e. July 19, 1862; disd. March 31, 1863.
 Pross, Peter, e. July 19, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1862.
 Figg, G. H., e. July 19, 1862; kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
 Ray, Frank, e. July 19, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn.
 Buckman, Atwood, e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Russell, S. A., e. July 19, 1862; Corp.; died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864.
 Roberts, John, e. July 19, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 6, 1862.
 Squire, C. W., e. July 19, 1862; Corp.; died at Murfreesboro June 14, 1863.
 Stricklen, Wesley, e. July 19, 1862; kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
 Stokesbery, James, e. July 19, 1862; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 5, 1863.
 Stipp, Peter, e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Shelley, Carson, e. July 19, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn.
 Stipp, Abraham, e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, '65, wd.
 Stokesbery, John, e. July 19, 1862; disd. June 5, 1865.
 Sullivan, John, e. July 19, 1862; disd. April 2, 1863.
 Staley, Lewellen, e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Taylor, Nelson J., e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Thomas, H. C., e. July 19, 1862; kld. at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
 Tweedy, Samuel S., e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Thompson, John B., e. July 19, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 7, 1864.
 Wilson, Josiah W., e. July 19, 1862; disd. March 7, 1863.
 Wallace, Wm., e. July 19, 1862; disd. Dec. 2, 1862.
 Wear, Robert, e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Hunt, Jas. G., e. July 19, 1862, as rect.

Company D.

Capt. Thomas A. Young, e. Aug. 28, 1862; read. April 9, 1863.
 Capt. David B. Elliott, e. Aug. 28, 1862, as First Lieut.; prmtd. to Capt. April 9, 1863; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 First Lieut. William S. Harding, e. Aug. 1, 1862, as Sergt.; disd. to accept First Lieutenantcy June 14, 1863; prmtd. to Second Lieut. April 9, 1863; prmtd. to First Lieut. Oct. 9, 1863; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Second Lieut. John P. Vance, e. Aug. 28, 1862; read. Nov. 28, 1862.
 Sergt. Ezekiel Cretous, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as private.
 Sergt. Alexander Moss, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as First Sergt.
 Sergt. Alexander B. Powell, e. Aug. 1, 1862; prmtd. Q. M. Sergt.
 Corp. William Greenleaf, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. May 23, 1865, as Sergt.; was prisoner.
 Corp. Wesley W. Taylor, e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. Jan. --, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Arthur E. Legg, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 15, 1863.

Corp. Henry J. Arbogast, e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. Feb. 3, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Levi Summer, e. August 1, 1862; disd. Feb. 3, 1864, disab.
 Corp. Ellisha B. Bell, e. Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. May 31.
 Corp. Harrison Moss, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Corp. William Baxter, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as private.
 Musician James Travis, e. August 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as private.
 Musician Nathaniel T. Ingersol, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died near Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1862.
 Wagoner William Holsten, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1863.
 Arbogast, Miles, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Annapolis, Md., March 15, 1863.
 Arment, T. J., e. August 1, 1862; disd. March 9, 1863, disab.
 Adams, William B., e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. Oct. 25, 1862, disab.
 Adams, John, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Bridgeport, Ala., Dec. 10, 1863.
 Arment, Wm., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Baxter, T. C., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as Corp.
 Burton, J. P., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. May 7, 1863, disab.
 Buchanan, Wm. W., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 22, 1862.
 Bell, James G., e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. March 2, 1863, disab.
 Beatty, George B., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Brady, Phillip, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 20, 1864.
 Buskett, J. M., e. Aug. 1, 1862; Corp.; kld. at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
 Carpenter, William H., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1862.
 Conner, David L., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1862.
 Cooper, John C., e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. Nov. 12, 1863, as Corp.; disab.
 Canady, Wm., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Crumm, John W., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died in Andersonville Prison June 4, 1864.
 Claybaugh, Daniel, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1862.
 Claybaugh, James, e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. Nov. 21, 1862, disab.
 Claybaugh, Wm., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Tyree Springs, Tenn., Nov. 6, 1862.
 Cole, Wm. H., e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. Dec. 2, 1862, disab.
 Carpenter, Geo. H., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Annapolis, Md., while a paroled prisoner, Feb. 6, 1862.
 Campbell, J. P., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Efan, Anderson, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Elliott, Geo. W., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Elliott, Theo. M., e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. Aug. 17, 1863, disab.
 Farris Robert, e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. April 3, 1863, disab.
 Farris, John, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Fields, Charles A., e. Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. April 2, 1864.
 Ganó, Wm. G., e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. March 9, 1863, disab.
 Grover, John, Aug. 1, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 1864, wds.
 Green, B. F., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Griffith, Jeremiah S., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Hutson, D. H., e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. Jan. 12, 1863, disab.
 Hamilton, Lewis, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as Sergt.
 Hardy, J. P., e. Aug. 1, 1862; Corp.; trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1864.
 Holsten, J. T., e. Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. to date Dec. 15, 1863.
 Hart, John, e. Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. to date Jan. 25, 1864.
 Hurst, James, e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. July 12, 1863, disab.
 Hart, Robert, e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. May 10, 1863, disab.
 Huffman, J. M., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Murfreesboro June 8, 1863.
 Hicks, Wm. H., e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. Feb. 12, '63, disab.
 Hicks, John, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Hicks, L. D., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Johnson, Marion, e. Aug. 1, 1862; Corp.; paroled prior.; trans. to V. R. C.
 Kirin John, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1862.
 Koons, A. M., e. Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to U. S. Engineers Aug. 4, 1864.
 Legg, Elijah, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, Sergt.
 Lukemeyer, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.

Merryman, W. K., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died Sept. 19, 1863, wds.
 Mitchell, James, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died Nov. 12, '63, disab.
 McHard, James, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died April 18, '65, disab.
 Obetz, Cyrus, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died Nov. —, 1863, disab.
 Price, Isaac H., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died in Andersonville Prison Aug. 17, 1864; No. of grave, 6 007.
 Patterson, Thomas, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died Sept. 12, 1863, wds.
 Patterson, Aaron, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1862.
 Pastor, Frank J., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Parter, Thomas, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Price, James, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died Oct. 30, 1863, disab.
 Paine, Henry, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died Feb. 16, '63, disab.
 Patton, David C., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 24, 1863.
 Rader, Abraham, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died Nov. 24, '64, disab.
 Richards, John F., e. Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Robinson, J. B., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died in Andersonville Prison July 18, 1864; No. of grave, 6 080.
 Starr, William, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Scott, Franklin, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 24, 1865; was prisoner.
 Siusa, John L., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Schance, John, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Murfreesboro Jan. 10, 1863, wds.
 Smith, Elijah, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Suvern, Wm. H., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as Corp.
 Simpson, Geo. W., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 7, 1865.
 Sheets, John M., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died March 7, 1863, disab.
 Trogden, E. J., e. Aug. 1, 1862; kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
 Wallet, Benjamin, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died Feb. 21, 1863, disab.
 Wallet, Josiah, e. Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Jan. —, 1865.
 Wallace, William, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Veakle, Geo. W., e. Aug. 1, 1862; kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
 Waltz, Samuel, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1863.
 Clinton, Abner P., e. Dec. 4, 1863, as rect.; died near Dallas, Ga., May 29, 1864.
 Pearl, Wm., m. o. June 12, 1865.

Company E.

Corp. John P. Ross, e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. V. R. C. Jan. 16, 1864.
 Irish, Job, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 McCown, Wm. L., e. July 30, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Sigler, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to 42d Ill. Inf.
 Watt, James H., e. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Sommerville, Ky., Dec. 15, 1863.
 Wate, Samuel M., e. Aug. 22, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.
 Kent, Franklin, e. as rect.; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Ringland, George, e. as rect.; died Feb. 3, 1863, disab.

Company C.

Cutter, John, e. Aug. 18, 1862; died Feb. 28, 1863, disab.
 Harper, James, Sr., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Hooper, Alex., e. Aug. 18, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Company H.

Capt. Willis O. Pennell, e. Aug. 28, 1862; reed. April 20, 1863.
 Capt. Andrew J. Bigelow, e. Aug. 28, 1862, as Second Lieut.; prmt'd. to First Lieut. Feb. 10, 1863; prmt'd. to Capt. April 20, 1863; hon. disd. May 15, 1865.
 First Lieut. James T. Braddock, e. Aug. 28, 1862; reed. Feb. 16, 1863.
 First Lieut. Presley R. Boyer, e. August, 1862, as First Sergt.; prmt'd. to Second Lieut. Feb. 10, 1863; prmt'd. to First Lieut. April 20, 1863; m. o. June 12, '65.
 Second Lieut. Andrew J. Campbell, e. Aug. 8, 1862, as Sergt.; paroled priar.; com. Second Lieut. April 20, 1863, but not mustered; m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Sergt. John Arterburn, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. May 29, 1865; priar. of war.
 Sergt. Julius Y. Wilhoist, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Richmond, Va., May 12, 1864, while priar. of war.
 Sergt. Charles T. Ester, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Jan. 20, 1863, disab.

Corp. William Pearman, e. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. May 31, 1864.
 Corp. William L. Kestes, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. May 17, 1865, as Sergt.
 Corp. Harrison Poulter, e. Aug. 8, 1862; retd. to ranks by request; died March 15, 1864, disab.
 Corp. Samuel H. Smith, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died March 7, 1863, disab.
 Corp. John W. Davis, e. Aug. 8, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.
 Corp. William L. Elam, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Musician Joseph W. Payne, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died April 2, 1864.
 Musician George W. Travis, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died April 23, 1864, disab.
 Arterburn, Norben, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Arterburn, J. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Feb. 9, '63, disab.
 Arterburn, Theo., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1863.
 Bare, Wm. C., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as Corp.
 Burton, Albert C., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 8, 1864, while a prisoner of war.
 Beatty, W., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died April 4, 1863, disab.
 Baber, Wm., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. May 22, 1865.
 Bell, J. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. July 27, 1863.
 Boggs, Aaron, e. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 29, 1863.
 Blevins, T. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6, 1864, of wds.
 Bingham, Thos. C., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. May 24, 1865, as Corp.; was prisoner.
 Beatty, Ira H., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Chattanooga Nov. 17, 1863.
 Crisler, J. M., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Chattanooga Jan. 20, 1864.
 Clark, Elisha, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as Sergt.
 Cornwall, J. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Clement, J. B., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865; was priar. of war.
 Cam, Chas., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Crum, A. J., e. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Clutter, Wm., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Murfreesboro May 6, 1863.
 Crouch, Wm., e. Aug. 8, 1862; absent, wd., at m. o. of regiment.
 Cole, J. C., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Dukeman, Jonas, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Dukeman, Stephen, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Duxan, J. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1862.
 Elliott, Wm., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. May 24, 1865; priar. of war.
 Frantz, Andrew R., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Fuller, B. T. G., e. Aug. 8, 1862; kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
 Frantz, Marion, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1862.
 Graham, J. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Feb. 21, '63, disab.
 Goodman, J. M., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Jan. 20, '63, disab.
 Howell, J. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1863.
 Howell, Reuben, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Howell, Aaron, e. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Engineer Corps Aug. 8, 1864.
 Hickey, Samuel, e. Aug. 8, 1862; kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
 Hettley, e. Aug. 8, 1862; absent, wd., at m. o. of regt.
 Hendrix, Pleasant, e. Aug. 8, 1862; kld. at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.
 Hanley, Alex., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Aug. 26, 1864, disab.
 Johnson, Wm., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Kirkham, Wm., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Kibler, Josiah D., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Lonthan, F. U., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Jan. 26, 1863, disab.
 Lindsay, S. W., e. Aug. 8, '62; m. o. June 12, '65, as Corp.
 Moody, Aaron, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Mayo, Charles, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 McVey, Wm. M., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died April 8, '63, disab.
 McConney, Robt., e. Aug. 8, '62; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 2, 1864.
 McIntosh, J. M., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Moody, Amster, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Dec. 7, 1863.
 Murphy, Geo. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 McIntosh, Ambrose, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Dec. 16, 1862, disab.

Nay, Harrison, e. Aug. 8, '62; died at Danville, Va., June 26, 1864, while a prisoner of war.

Nay, Joseph W., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died June 2, 1863, disabled.

Ogden, Thos. R., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Jan. 24, 1863, wife.

Pinnell, J. T., e. Aug. 8, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.

Pinnell, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.

Patterson, Samuel, e. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. April 22, 1864.

Ridge, Wm. H., e. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. April 22, 1864.

Smith, James, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Feb. 20, 1863, disabled.

Scott, Alex., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1862.

Stark, F. D., e. Aug. 8, '62; died in Andersonville prison Jan. 8, 1864; No. of grave, 1718.

Thompson, Geo., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865, prisoner of war.

Wigal, Geo. L., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865, prisoner of war.

Winn, A. D., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Camp Dennison, Jan. 13, 1863.

Williams, Asa, e. Aug. 8, 1862; Corp.; kld. at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

Welch, Jacob, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Welch, John H., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. May 17, 1865.

Walte, J. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 5, 1863.

Zaring, John, e. Aug. 8, '62; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 6, '63.

Zink, Peter H., e. Aug. 8, 1862; kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.

Company I.

Mitchell, David, e. July 15, 1862; trans. to Co. A May 1, 1863.

Maddock, A. L., e. July 9, 1862; trans. to Eng. Corps. Aug. 5, 1864.

Miller, Samuel, e. July 14, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 7, 1862.

Oberdy, Wm. H., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died Nov. 7, 1863, disabled.

Pearl, William, e. Aug. 1, '62; trans. to Co. D Sept. 1, '62.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

An organization, known as "Birge's Sharp Shooters," was commenced at Benton Barracks, Mo., in September 1861, by John W. Birge, and eight companies collected, which was afterward known as "Western Sharp Shooters." The ninth company was organized December 5, and Benjamin S. Compton, mustered as Colonel, and John W. Birge as Lieutenant Colonel.

The regiment was mustered as the Fourteenth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and left for the field, December 12, 1861, moving by rail to Centralia, Mo., and to Renick, Mo., on the North Missouri Railroad. The companies were kept out scouting until December 28, when Companies A, B, D, F and H were engaged in a fight at Mount Zion, Mo., Col. Birge commanding regiment. The enemy was repulsed, and the regiment concentrated at Sturgeon, Miss.

February 4, 1862, ordered to Cairo, Ill.; thence to Fort Henry, arriving February 10, 1862, and were assigned to Col. Lanman's Brigade, Brig. Gen. Smith's Division. February 12, moved to Fort Donelson. February 13, 14 and 15, was engaged in the battle of Fort Donelson. March 6, moved to Tennessee River, and, on the 12th, embarked for Pittsburg Landing, arriving on the 20th. Was assigned to Col. McArthur's Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace's Division, Army of West Tennessee. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7.

April 20, Co. K, organized at Columbus, Ohio, joined the regiment. Was engaged in the siege of Corinth, Brig. Gen. R. J. Oglesby commanding brigade, and Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies commanding division. Joined in pursuit of the enemy, and on return camped near Corinth.

July 8, Col. P. E. Burke took command of the regiment. August 21, ordered to Corinth, on provost duty. October 3 and 4, was engaged in the battle of Corinth. October 6, moved to Danville, Miss.; and, 7th, to Rienzi. Col. Little took command of the Brigade, and Brig. Gen. Hamilton of the Division; 8th, moved to Hatchie River; 10th, moved back to Rienzi. November 27, moved to Tusculum River, where it went into permanent camp, and erected a stockade. November 20, the regiment was transferred to the State of Illinois, and numbered Sixty-sixth. January 1, 1863, the regiment belonged to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Col. A. Mersey, Ninth Illinois, Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge and Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, respectively.

During the year, the regiment remained at this outpost. It was frequently engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, capturing 10 officers and 150 men—the loss of the regiment being 3 officers and 15 men taken prisoners. November 2, 1863, ordered to Burnsville, Miss.; 3d, marched to Eastport, on the Tennessee; 5th, crossed the river, and marched toward Pulaski, Tenn., on the 6th, arriving 12th. Remained at Pulaski, Tenn., until January 16, 1864. Three-fourths of the men having re-enlisted, moved toward Illinois, for veteran furlough. January 25, the men were furloughed from Chicago, Ill.; and, on the 4th of March, having re-assembled at Joliet, moved for the field. Mustered out, July 7, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., July 9, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

Col. Andrew K. Campbell, e. as Capt. Co. E Oct. 10, 1861; prmtd. Maj. Jan. 21, 1863; prmtd. Lieut. Col. Jan. 11, 1864; prmtd. Col. May 20, 1864; m. o. as Lieut. Col. July 7, 1865.

Chaplain James M. Alexander, e. Sept. 17, 1861; prmtd. Col. 1st Ala., A. D., June 11, 1863.

Q. M. Sergt. Smith C. Minturn, e. Aug. 25, 1862, as rect.; promt. Q. M. Sergt.; m. o. June 21, 1865.

Principal Musician Milton Gillis, e. Dec. 26, 1863, as vet.; prmtd. Principal Musician; m. o. July 7, 1865.

Company B.

Black, Wm., e. Dec. 15, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.

Crawford, Thos. R., e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.

Hutchinson, Thos. J., e. Aug. 26, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1862.

Company D.

Capt. Henry M. Swisher, e. Sept. 10, 1861, as private in Co. E; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; prmtd. First Sergt. then Second Lieut. Co. E June 1, 1864; prmtd. Capt. Co. D April 20, 1865; m. o. July 7, 1865.

Company E.

Capt. Levi C. Thornton, e. as Corp. Sept. 10, 1861; prmtd. Second Lieut. May 5, 1863; prmtd. First Lieut. June 1, 1864; prmtd. Capt. April 29, 1865; m. o. July 7, 1865.

First Lieut. William H. H. Simpkins, e. Sept. 10, 1863.

First Lieut. Hiram B. Vanilew, e. Sept. 10, 1863, as Corp.; prmtd. First Lieut. May 5, 1863; died of wds. June 1, 1864.

First Lieut. Phillip H. Ray, e. Sept. 10, 1861, as private; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; prmtd. First Sergt., then First Lieut. May 5, 1865; m. o. July 7, 1865.

Second Lieut. Thomas M. Slemmons, e. Sept. 10, 1861, as private; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; prmtd. Second Lieut. June 22, 1865; m. o. July 7, 1865, as sergt.

Second Lieut. John V. Bovel, e. Sept. 10, 1861, as Sergt.; prmtd. Second Lieut. Dec. 16, 1862; hon. disd. Aug. 13, 1863.

First Sergt. George Hoge, e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. Nov. 8, 1861, disabled.

Sergt. Christopher Link, e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. Dec. 17, 1861, as First Sergt.

Sergt. Wm. F. Cottman, e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. June 18, 1862; disabled.

Sergt. William B. McCord, e. Sept. 10, 1861; prmtd. Capt. First Ala., A. D.

Corp. Judson B. Ewing, e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. Nov. 10, 1862.

Corp. James W. Crawford, e. Sept. 10, 1861.

Corp. George Huston, e. Sept. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. B.

Corp. Thomas Laughlin, e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. Sept. 17, 1864; term expired.

Corp. John C. Brooks, e. Sept. 10, 1861; m. o. Jan. 25, 1865, as Sergt.

Musician Robert F. Larimer, e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. Sept. 17, 1864; term expired.

Wagoner John L. Clinger, e. Sept. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. B.

Brayton, Henry, e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865.

Barnhart, Ephraim, e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. May 28, 1862; disabled.

Brown, Eli, e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865, as Corp.

Bowers, Wm. S., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865.

Biggs, John, e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. Sept. 21, 1861, as rect. in Co. B; re-e. as vet. Dec. 23, 1863; m. o. July 7, '65.

- Curmitt, A. J., e. Sept. 10, 1861; died at St. Louis Nov. 2, 1861.
- Crawford, J. N., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Cutler, Joshua, e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Calvin, Francis A., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; disd. Jan. 15, 1865, disab.
- Casale, Geo. W., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. —, disab.
- Drake, Simpson E., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; died at Rome, Ga., Sept. 26, 1864.
- Dinkins, W. F., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Edmiston, H. C., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Gillis, S. T., e. Sept. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. I Sept. 10, 1861; disd. Oct. 18, 1864, term ex.
- Gillis, L. D., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. June 30, 1862, disab.
- Goodner, W. M., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. March 17, 1862, disab.
- Hollis, Francis, e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Hollis, Stanberry, e. Sept. 10, 1861; died at Mound City March 5, 1862.
- Hollis, Wesley, e. Sept. 10, 1861.
- Hollis, Nelson, e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865, as Corp.
- Harshburger, J. W., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. March 10, 1862, disab.
- Lawrence, J. T., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. June 18, 1862, disab.
- Lindsey, David, e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865, as Sergt.
- McCord, T. H., e. Sept. 10, 1861; prmtd. Second Lieut. 1st Ala. of A. D.
- Medlock, James, e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. Oct. 3, 1862, disab.
- Magner, J. M., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. June 2, 1864, as Corp.; term ex.
- Ray, Jas. E., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865, as Sergt.
- Short, James M., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. May 28, 1862, disab.
- Staley, Oliver, e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865, as Sergt.
- Strickland, Ignatius, e. Sept. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. B; m. o. Sept. 22, 1864.
- Trowbridge, Lemuel, e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865, as Corp.
- Thompson, Jas. F., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Tomblin, Rufus R., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Tehaut, H., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; trans. to Co. B; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Wright, James W., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. June 18, 1862, disab.
- Wooley, W. H., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; died at Paris, Ill., March 15, 1864.
- Watts, J. W., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. Oct. 4, 1865.
- York, J. W., e. Sept. 16, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; kid. at Rome Cross Roads, Ga., May 22, 1864.
- Anderson, S. H., e. Sept. 10, 1861, as rect.; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865, as Sergt.
- Bellinger, W. W., e. Sept. 10, 1861, as rect.; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865, as Corp.
- Flick, C. W., e. Sept. 10, 1861, as private; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865, as Corp.
- Hendricks, J. B., e. as rect.; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865, as Corp.
- Hammel, John, e. Sept. 10, 1861, as private; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Hollis, Ira, e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; muster-in as vet. revoked; disd. Oct. 10, 1864, term. ex.
- Hendricks, J. W., e. April 1, 1862, as rect.; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; muster-in as vet. revoked; died at Rome, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864.
- Hitchcock, Alex., e. Sept. 10, 1861, as rect.; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; trans. to Co. C. m. o. July 7, 1865, wd.
- Light, J. M., e. Sept. 10, 1861, as rect.; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865, as Corp.
- Morrison, J. D., e. Sept. 10, 1861, as private; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865, as Corp.
- Stone, A. J., e. Sept. 10, 1861, as private; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; Sergt.; died at David's Island Feb. 15, 1865.
- Turley, William, e. Aug. 20, 1863, as rect.; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; muster-in as vet. revoked; disd. Oct. 10, 1864, term expired.
- Wallace, Thomas, e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Adams, D., e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
- Boyd, J. H., e. Sept. 21, 1862, as rect.; trans. to Co. G; m. o. June 21, 1865.
- Benniman, J. W., e. Feb. 4, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Buckler, G. B., e. Feb. 4, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Buckler, W. M., e. Feb. 10, 1865, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Brewer, Samuel, e. Feb. 11, 1865, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Brown, Jacob, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
- Brinkerhoff, J. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; died at home Nov. 28, 1864.
- Brinkerhoff, Jesse, e. Sept. 19, 1862, as rect.; died Nov. 4, 1862, wds.
- Bringle, Geo. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; disd. Feb. 21, 1863.
- Cook, Daniel, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
- Cusick, J. M., e. Aug. 21, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
- Crawford, T. R., e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; trans. to Co. B; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Doak, J. W. N., e. Sept. 10, 1861, as rect.; disd. Sept. 17, 1864, as Corp., term ex.
- Drake, James R., e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
- Elliot, T. J., e. Aug. 25, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
- Ewing, J. W., e. as rect.; disd. Oct. 10, 1862.
- Fream, J. G., e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865, as Corp.
- Gossett, J. R., e. Sept. 10, 1861, as rect.; disd. Sept. 17, 1864, term ex.
- Gaston, Oliver B., e. Sept. 10, 1861, as rect.; died at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 30, 1862.
- Gillis, W. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; died at Rome, Ga., Oct. 17, 1864.
- Hall, J. W., e. Sept. 10, 1861, as rect.; disd. March 17, 1862, disab.
- Hearn, J. N., e. Sept. 10, 1861, as rect.; disd. July 9, 1862, disab.
- Hendricks, W. T., e. Feb. 24, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Hendricks, Nathan, e. Jan. 29, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Hollis, Henry, e. Feb. 27, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Hollis, Clark, e. Aug. 26, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
- Huffman, Oscar, e. Feb. 4, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Hunter, Robert, e. Feb. 4, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Handley, E. E., e. Feb. 10, 1865, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Hutchinson, J. N., e. Aug. 26, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
- Hart, Robert, e. Jan. 29, 1864, as rect.; trans. to Co. G; died at Rome, Ga., Oct. 8, 1864.
- Jones, Amos, e. Sept. 10, 1861, as rect.; died at home Jan. 28, 1862.
- Jump, Joshua, e. Feb. 11, 1865, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Jewell, W. R., e. Aug. 21, 1862, as rect.; died at Rome, Ga., July 10, 1864.
- Kaho, Andrew, e. Feb. 4, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Lycon, J. M., e. Feb. 4, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865, as Corp.
- Larimore, J. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; trans. to Co. G; kid. at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.
- Lease, H. S., e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; died. Nov. 22, 1862, of wds.
- Moody, John M., e. Feb. 24, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Marley, George W., e. Feb. 4, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- McCully, W. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
- Moody, R. F., e. Feb. 18, 1864, as rect.; died. May 4, 1865.
- Martin, H. F., e. Feb. 9, 1864, as rect.; trans. to Co. G; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- McMillan, Robert, e. Aug. 21, 1862, as rect.; disd. Dec. 13, 1864, to accept prom. as First Lieut. in 110th U. S. Co. I.
- Neely, Charles H., e. Feb. 13, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Newman, James A., e. Feb. 26, 1862, as rect.; died. May 26, 1862, disab.
- Peak, Robert, e. Feb. 4, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
- Patty, C. C., e. Feb. 1, 1864, as rect.; died near Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 14, 1864.
- Piper, A. A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
- Pray, Henry, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
- Rouse, H. M., e. Dec. 18, 1863, as rect.; died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 27, 1864.

Robinson, H. C., e. Jan. 29, 1864, as rect.; trans. to Co. G; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Stevenson, J. J., e. Sept. 10, 1861, as rect.; disd. June 20, 1862, disab.
 Steele, John H., e. Jan. 29, '64, as rect.; m. o. July 7, '65.
 Stewart, Perry, e. Feb. 4, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 12, '65.
 Stambach, J., e. Aug. 25, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, '65.
 Shoptaugh, D. M., e. Aug. 25, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
 Stump, James R., e. Feb. 29, 1864, as rect.; trans. to Co. G; m. o. July 6, 1865.
 Tennes, Wm., e. Aug. 25, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, '65.
 Weed, John S., e. Sept. 10, 1861, as rect.; disd. June 20, 1862, disab.
 Ward, S. F., e. Feb. 27, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Welch, Sam'l F., e. Feb. 24, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Worth, John, e. Feb. 4, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Wimmer, H. C., e. Aug. 22, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
 Williams, H. D., e. Aug. 25, 1862, as rect.; trans. to Co. I; m. o. June 2, 1865.

Company C.

Clinton, George M., e. Aug. 26, 1863, as rect.; disd. Feb. 10, 1865, disab.
 Gilkinson, T. E., e. Feb. 9, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 7, '65.
 Tidd, J. H., e. April 10, 1864, as rect.; died at Jefferson Barracks Dec. 6, 1864.

Company H.

Barr, Adam, e. Aug. 28, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
 Denton, J. C., e. Aug. 21, 1862, rect.; died of wds. received July 22, 1864.
 Denton, Thos., e. Feb. 27, 1864, as vet. rect.; died June 10, 1864, wds.
 Dennis, Miles E., e. Feb. 27, 1864, as vet. rect.; died Big Shanty June 26, 1864.
 Förtner, W. P., e. Feb. 11, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Gray, Jas. H., e. Aug. 28, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
 Gorman, John, e. Sept. 9, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865, as Corp.
 Jamieson, John, e. Feb. 27, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Keith, Wm. S., e. Aug. 22, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
 Light, B. F., e. Feb. 29, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Moore, Jeff., e. Feb. 27, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Patrick, James L., e. Aug. 21, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865, as Corp.
 Pettigohn, S., e. Feb. 11, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Ramey, B. S., e. Feb. 11, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Starkey, J. W., e. Aug. 25, 1862, rect.; absent sick at m. o.
 Strader, W. H., e. Sept. 9, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
 Sudduth, G. W., e. Aug. 28, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
 Sanders, John D., e. Aug. 21, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 2, 1865.
 Sanders, John D., e. Feb. 26, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Scott, Jos., e. Feb. 27, 1864, rect.; vet.; died at Rome, Ga., June 9, 1864.
 Wallace, Jesse, e. Aug. 28, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Company I.

Gressel, Alf., e. March 14, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Hamilton, L. W., e. March 14, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 McMullen, Geo., e. Feb. 11, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Mitchell, John C., e. Feb. 11, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.
 Boyd, Chas. B., e. Jan. 29, 1864; died at Camp Butler, Ill., Feb. 27, 1864.
 Bradshaw, James, e. Sept. 20, 1862.
 Elam, Frank, e. Dec. 1, 1862.
 York, Jesse P., e. April 10, 1864.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Twelfth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was mustered into the United States service for three years, August 1, 1861. The regiment remained at Cairo, where it was organized, until September 5, 1861, when, with the Ninth Illinois Infantry, it moved up to and occupied Paducah, being the first Union troops there. With the exception of occasional expeditions, the Twelfth lay at Paducah until February 5, 1862; four companies, however, occu-

pying Smithland, Ky., until January 25, 1862—Lieut. Col. Chetlain commanding post. Were engaged in the demonstration against Columbus, Ky., forty-six miles from Paducah, during the Belmont battle. In January, were engaged in a reconnaissance in force toward Fort Donelson, Tenn. February 5, embarked for Fort Henry; moved up left bank and occupied Fort Heiman. Remained at Fort Heiman until February 12, when proceeded to Fort Donelson. Endured the cold and snow and hunger and fatigue of the Fort Donelson battle; formed with the Ninth and Forty-first Illinois, McArthur's Brigade, which suffered so terribly, but fought so nobly on the 15th of February. Loss, 19 killed, 58 wounded and 10 missing. February 22, moved to Clarksville, Tenn., and occupied Fort Sevier. February 26, moved to Nashville. Returned to Clarksville March 1; 6th, embarked for Pittsburg Landing. Went into camp 19th. Took part in the terrible battle of Shiloh, being engaged nearly all the time of the two days. Col. Chetlain commanded the regiment the 6th, but he being injured by a fall from his horse, Maj. Huguin commanded on the 7th. Regimental loss, 109 killed and wounded, and 7 missing. April 28, moved with the army on Corinth; was engaged in the siege of Corinth, doing its share of picket and fatigue duty, extending saps, etc. After the evacuation, the regiment was sent with Gen. Pope in pursuit of the enemy. Lay at Booneville six days, and then returned to Corinth. The regiment remained at Corinth until the middle of September. During the approach on Corinth, were in Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of Tennessee; Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies commanding division; Brig. Gen. R. J. Oglesby, Brigade, and Col. Chetlain, regiment. On the 16th September, moved to near Iuka. Were not engaged in the battle of Iuka. On the 19th, moved to Burnsville, where it remained till October 2. October 3 and 4, were engaged in battle of Corinth. The division (Second), Gen. Davies, and the Sixth Division, Gen. McArthur, fought nearly the whole rebel army. The losses were very heavy, and the fighting most desperate. On the 4th, "Powell's Battery," which we were supporting, was captured by the enemy in a charge, but was almost immediately retaken. In this affair, the Twelfth took a very conspicuous and brilliant part. Supported by a small part of the Fiftieth and Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, they drove the enemy from the works, capturing a stand of colors, and turned the guns of the battery on the enemy. The division lost more than half of the men that were lost during the day; the regiment losing 17 killed, 80 wounded and 15 missing. Capt. Guy C. Ward, Acting Major, was killed, and Brigade Commander, Gen. Oglesby, severely wounded. Remained at Corinth until January 24, 1863, when it was sent as train-guard to Hamburg, and returned. April 12, the enemy attacked Glendale, an outpost twelve miles from Corinth. The regiment, 225 strong, in command of Maj. Huguin, was ordered as re-enforcement. On arriving, they found that the Sixty-fourth Illinois, "Yates' Sharp Shooters," had repulsed the attack, and they returned to Corinth. The regiment was now in left wing Sixteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. R. J. Oglesby commanding.

June 6, 1863, moved to Pocahontas, Tenn., to guard railroad, where they remained until 29th October, when, left wing being attached to Fifteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman commanding, they moved as rear guard, via Corinth, Ala., crossing Tennessee River at Eastport, Lauderdale, Ala., destroying an immense cotton-factory, to Pulaski, Tenn., arriving November 12. Here left wing remained, Fifteenth Army Corps going on to Chattanooga and battle of Missionary Ridge. November 13, went as wagon guard with Second Iowa Infantry to near Columbia, Tenn., and returned. November 25, ordered to Richard Station, Nashville & Decatur Railroad, to guard railroad, where they remained about two months, doing duty, foraging, etc. December 29, Col. Chetlain appointed Brigadier-General.

January 16, 1864, regiment re-enlisted as veterans. January 18, 311 men and 24 officers started for Camp Butler, Ill., on veteran furlough; the remainder, about 90 men, remaining under command of Capt. J. D. Towncr. March 18, having re-organized at Camp Fry, Chicago, Ill., the Twelfth proceeded to Pulaski, Tenn. April 28, marched to Larkinsville, and thence by rail to Chattanooga. Started on the campaign 9th May, and from that time till the fall of Atlanta was actively engaged. Was in Second Brigade, Second Division, Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Col. Aug. Mersey commanding brigade; Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeney commanding division; Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge commanding Left Wing; Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson commanding Department and Army of Tennessee.

The first engagement the regiment participated in was Lay's Ferry and Rome Cross Roads, 13th, 14th and 15th May, losing 2 killed and 21 wounded. May 27, assisted in repulsing a heavy night attack on Dallas. June 2, left the line and swung around toward Lost Mountain and Ackworth. June 10, passed through Ackworth and Big Shanty. June 27, slightly engaged at Kennesaw, losing 3 men wounded. July 4, engaged near Nickajack Creek. Crossed Chattahoochee River, and was engaged in battle of July 22, Bald Knob and Decatur, losing 35 or 40 men killed and wounded. July 28, engaged at Ezra Church. During August, closely engaged in the siege of Atlanta, losing some 40 men killed and wounded. August 27, moved out from works in the movement around Atlanta, compelling its fall. September 1, assisted in repulsing attack of the enemy on right of Fifteenth and left of Sixteenth Army Corps. Marched to Lovejoy's, and, September 6, returned to East Point, where division was transferred to Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps; 26th, moved to Rome, Ga. October 4, by rail to Allatoona. October 5, engaged in battle of Allatoona, losing 57 killed and wounded out of 161 muskets taken into action. Returning to Rome, remained until November 11. On the 11th of November, started on the "march to the sea," passing through Kingston, Cartersville, Cassville, Allatoona, Ackworth, Big Shanty and Marietta, arriving at Atlanta November 15; 16th, resuming march, passed through Jonesboro, McDonough, Jackson, crossed Ocmulgee River at Seven Islands Cotton-Factory, Monticello, Hillsboro, Clinton, camping near Gordon on 24th. Lost one man near Clinton, captured by Wheeler's cavalry. November 25, passed through Irwinton, crossed Oconee River, where some opposition was made by the enemy; on through Irwin's Cross Roads, Wrightville and headwaters of Oohopee River, through Summerville, camping on Scull's Creek, four miles from Millen, 2d December. December 3, crossed Ogeechee River, on picket; 4th, returned, marched down the river, and crossed at Jenckes' Bridge on the 8th. Marched to Ogeechee Canal, finding the enemy in force, on the 9th, four miles from the canal. They were soon flanked out of their position, leaving a "Blakeley gun, English manufacture, in our possession; 10th, with Sixty-sixth Illinois, were sent to burn railroad-bridge over Little Ogeechee; but it was burned by enemy on our approach. Until 17th, the regiment was stationed in different places on the line around Savannah, when it was detailed to guard the prisoners taken at Fort McAllister and on the march, and to take them to Hilton Head.

January 10, 1865, returned to Savannah, and remained to 28th, when broke up camp, and, marching up the Savannah River, camped at Slater's Ferry, 31st. February 4, crossed, and after repairing bridge and causeway, crossed Coosawatchie, on the 7th; Whippy Swamp, 8th; Salkahatchie, 9th; Beaufort River Bridge, 10th; South Edisto, 11th; Charleston & Augusta Railroad 12th; North Edisto, 13th; Sandy Run Post Office, 14th; 16th, Saluda River; 17th, Broad River, and entered Columbia, making a march from Savannah of 177 miles. February 18 and 19, tore up railroad (Charleston & Columbia); 20th, marched to Muddy Springs (21st, Longtown; 22d, Peay's Ferry; 23d, crossed Wateree River; 24th, with four companies of Sixty-sixth Illinois, on reconnaissance through Camden; 25th, on picket; 26th, 27th, 28th, at Lynch's Creek. March 1, crossed Back Creek; 3d, Julian Creek; 4th, at Cheraw, making 164 miles from Columbia. March 6, crossed Pee Dee River, passed Gum Swamp, Springfield, Laurel Hill, North Carolina, Lumber Creek, Rocky Fish Creek, arriving at Fayetteville, N. C., March 12, from Cheraw, 73 miles. March 14, crossed Cape Fear River, and on the 18th arrived near Neuse River; 18th, from Goldsboro, from Fayetteville, 77 miles.

March 20, 1865, marched nine miles, and went into position in front of the enemy; 21st, lost two men wounded; 22d, moved into enemy's works. March 24, entered Goldsboro, N. C., marching in review past Maj. Gen. Sherman. Total distance marched since leaving Savannah, over 600 miles. April 10, broke camp and marched in pursuit of Johnston's army, Raleigh, 14th; Morrisville, 15th, where it remained until Johnston's surrender. April 21, returned to Raleigh; 29th, started northward; Petersburg May 6th, making 186 miles in six and a half days. May 9, Manchester; Alexandria 19th. Passed in the grand review at Washington, May 24. June 3, left Washington. June 6, arrived at Louisville, Ky.

July 10, 1865, mustered out at Louisville, Ky. July 18, received final pay and discharge at Camp Butler, Ill.

Col. Henry Van Sellar, e. as private May 1, 1861, promoted to First Sergt. May 2, 1861; promoted to Second Lieut. Co. E Aug. 1, 1861; promoted to Capt. Nov. 18, 1861, promoted to Lieut. Col. Feb. 19, 1864; promoted to Col. July 10, 1865; m. o. as Lieut. Col. July 10, 1865.

First Assistant Surg. Wm. M. Newell, e. June 16, 1863, as Second Assistant Surg.; promoted to First Assistant Surg. July 10, 1865; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Hospital Steward Andrew N. Gilbert, e. July 15, 1861, promoted to Hospital Steward Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Company A.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Jones, Geo. W., e. Oct. 5, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Company B.

Barnett, Francis M., e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Company C.

Musician Jas. Coffeld, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 18, 1865.

Company D.

Capt. John W. Fisher, e. as First Lieut. Co. E Aug. 1, 1861; promoted to Capt. Co. D March 3, 1862; read. July 2, 1862.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Petgram, Wm., e. Nov. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865; never joined Co.

Palmer, Wm. W., e. Oct. 15, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Sanders, Thos., e. Oct. 5, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Company E.

Capt. Geo. Hunt, e. as private July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. March 15, 1864; Sergt.; promoted to Capt. Feb. 19, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

First Lieut. Wm. C. Magner, e. as Second Lieut. Oct. 18, 1861; promoted to First Lieut. Oct. 18, 1861; read. Aug. 6, 1864.

First Lieut. Cyrus Stout, e. as Sergt. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; promoted to Capt. then First Lieut. Aug. 6, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Second Lieut. John A. Korgie, e. as Sergt. Aug. 1, 1861; promoted to Second Lieut. March 3, 1862; deceased.

Second Lieut. Wm. H. Bower, e. as rec't.; promoted to Second Lieut. May 22, 1862; mustered out.

Second Lieut. Tobias M. Sidensticker, e. as Corp. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; promoted to Sergt.; then Second Lieut. April 20, 1865; m. o. July 10, '65.

First Sergt. Samuel A. Lodge, e. Aug. 1, 1861; promoted to Capt. 9th Ky. Vols. April 15, 1862.

Sergt. Henry E. Blinn, e. Aug. 1, 1861.

Sergt. Hiram V. Sanders, e. Aug. 1, 1861; died April 28, 1862, of wds.

Corp. Robert J. Elliott, e. Aug. 1, 1861; died July 21, '62.

Corp. Nath. D. Athon, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865, as First Sergt.

Corp. Jesse R. Rumlou, e. Aug. 1, 1861.

Corp. Wash. Moss, e. Aug. 1, 1861.

Corp. Geo. W. White, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865, as Sergt.

Corp. John D. Ezra, e. July 15, 1861; died April 1, 1862.

Corp. H. B. Hall, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64; kld. at Allatoona, Ga. Oct. 5, 1864.

Musician Chester H. Phillips, e. Aug. 1, 1861; died Aug. 20, 1862; died Aug. 21, 1862.

Musician Sol. D. Neville, e. Sept. 20, 1861.

Wagoner Jas. Flood, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Albin, Robt., e. July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865, as Corp.

Athon, John W., e. Nov. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; kld. at Atlanta, Ga. Aug. 10, 1864.

Binkley, Thos., e. July 15, 1861.

Blackman, Isaac S., e. July 15, 1861; died March 4, '62.

Boatman, John, e. July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps April 30, 1864.

Bowden, J. H., e. Aug. 2, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Bower, Tobias, e. Aug. 20, 1861; kld. at Fort Donelson Feb. 15, 1862.

Brinkerhoff, Wm., e. Aug. 13, 1861.

Brundige, John, e. July 15, 1861; taken prisr. Oct. 3, 1862, at Corinth.

Bull, Jas., e. Aug. 13, 1861.

Campbell, Francis M., e. July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Canady, Allen, e. July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865, as Corp.

Canady, James, e. July 15, 1861; died Sept. 20, 1861.

Carey, Jas., e. Aug. 13, 1861; disd. July 22, 1862.

Childers, Hiram, e. Aug. 2, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Clark, Elisha, e. Aug. 2, 1861; disd. June 24, 1862.

Dickenson, Wm. N., e. Aug. 2, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865, as Corp.

Donden, Edw., P. e. July 15, 1861.

Dust, Saml. E., e. June 22, 1861; died April 10, 1862, wda.

Drake, Quincy J., e. May 1, 1861; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Co. H April 19, 1862.

Elliott, Wm. J., e. Sept. 20, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64; m. o. July 10, 1865, as Corp.

Evans, John S., e. July 15, 1861; kld. at Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862.

Ewing, F. M., e. Aug. 2, 1861.

Gano, Danl., e. July 15, 1861.

Gilbert, And., e. July 15, 1861; prmtd. to Hoep. Steward.

Glasebrooks, W. B., e. July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Guymon, Thomas, e. July 15, 1861; died May 26, 1862.

Halbrooks, Sylv., e. Aug. 2, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64; m. o. July 28, 1865.

Hanks, Bernard, e. June 22, 1864.

Hartman, John R., e. Aug. 2, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Hazel, Thos., e. July 15, 1861.

Henly, Samuel, e. Aug. 2, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1866; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Mowe, Chester D. e. July 15, 1861.

Humes, Isaac, e. July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; died. May 5, 1865, wda.

Hunting, Edward S. B., e. July 15, 1861; trans. to 7th Ill. Cav.

Hunting, Chas. H., e. Aug. 2, 1861; trans. to 7th Ill. Cav.

Hurst, Anthony W., e. July 15, 1861; disd. Jan. 6, 1862, wda.

Harris, Reuben, e. July 15, 1861; died Sept. 22, 1861.

Johnson, Leonard M., e. Aug. 22, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Jones, Rufus, e. Aug. 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865, as Sergt.

Jones, Wm., e. July 15, 1861.

Klinney, Jas., e. July 15, 1861.

Kohol, Jas., e. July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Lenz, Emil, e. Aug. 2, 1861; m. o. July 10, 1865, abs. on furlough.

Magner, S. H., e. July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet.; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps April 30, 1864.

McCormick, Isaac J., e. July 15, 1861; kld. at Corinth Oct. 3, 1862.

McAnally, Wm. J., e. July 15, 1861; disd. Dec., 1862.

McGee, John W., e. July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Morin, Wm. N., e. June 22, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Pinnell, Elthu, e. July 15, 1861.

Pinnell, Thomas, e. July 15, 1861; disd. June 27, 1862.

Penton, Eugene, e. Dec. 24, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Reagan, David, e. July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Raney, Thomas P., e. Aug. 2, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. March 5, 1865, wda.

Ridge, William, e. July 15, 1861; disd. July 1, 1862, wda.

Roberts, Albert G., e. July 25, 1861; kld. at Corinth Oct. 3, 1862.

Rogers, James O., e. July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 26, 1865.

Sanders, Abignado, e. July 15, 1861; disd. Dec. 8, 1861.

Shank, Daniel B., e. July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Shoemaker, Samuel, e. July 15, 1861; disd. June 29, 1862.

Siler, James W., e. July 15, 1861.

Sluse, Henry C., e. July 15, 1861.

Smith, Robert M., e. July 15, 1861.

Smith, Williamson, e. Aug. 2, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865, as Sergt.

Stark, Daniel A., e. Aug. 2, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Stark, Samuel, e. Aug. 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865, as Corp.

Stout, James F., e. June 22, 1861; kld. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Thompson, Joseph, e. July 15, 1861; disd. Sept. 8, 1862.

Thornton, John, e. July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. March 15, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865, as Sergt.

Townsend, Martin V., e. July 27, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1866.

Vallin, Charles, e. Aug. 2, 1861; m. o. Aug. 2, 1864.

Venemon, William, e. Aug. 2, 1861; m. o. Aug. 2, 1864.

Ward, William, e. Aug. 2, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; deserted March 1, 1864.

Webster, George W., e. July 15, 1861; died. Jan. 30, 1862.

Willis, Andrew B., e. July 15, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 7th Ill. Cav. March 5, 1862; disd., term ex.

Woodward, Levi, e. July 15, 1865; disd. Feb. 21, 1862.

Young, Thomas, e. July 15, 1865; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1865; m. o. July 10, 1865, as Corp.

Zaring, George W., e. July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Zaring, William, e. July 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

VETERANS.

Casteel, Joseph W., e. as a rect.; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1861 m. o. July 10, 1865; absent, sick.

Kohol, Zachary T., e. as a rect.; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. June 17, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Bull, Wm. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862; died July 31, 1864.

Boatman, Mark, e. Aug. 3, 1862; m. o. May 31, 1865.

Camerer, Daniel B., e. Aug. 3, 1862; m. o. May 31, 1865.

Griffin, Charles, e. March 5, 1864; m. o. May 22, 1865.

Hogue, Franklin T., e. Feb. 26, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Hite, James T., e. Aug. 3, 1862; died. Jan. 11, 1865.

Lutz, Anthony, e. March 23, 1865; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Mayfield, Robert, e. Jan. 25, 1865; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Morrow, James, e. Aug., 1862; m. o. May 31, 1865.

Rogers, Cumberland, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. May 31, 1865.

Rodgers, William, e. March 28, 1865; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Sherer, Leander, e. Aug. 3, 1862; m. o. May 31, 1865.

Shumaker, Samuel L., e. Aug. 3, 1862; m. o. May 31, '65.

Stout, John P., e. Aug. 3, 1862; m. o. May 31, 1865.

Stout, Jonathan L., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. May 31, 1865.

Smith, James H., e. Aug. 3, 1862; prmtd Adjutant.

Stephenson, John J., e. Sept. 1, 1864; m. o. May 31, 1866.

Travis, Charles M., e. Aug. 3, 1864; m. o. May 31, 1865.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Shiver, Haley W., e. Nov. 1, 1864; died Feb. 2, 1865.

Company H.

Drake, Quincy J., e. as private Co. E May 1, 1861; prmtd. Second Sergt. May 2, 1861; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Co. H April 19, 1862; resigned July 3, 1865.

Company I.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Barnes, Joseph, e. Nov. 1, 1864; died before joining his regiment.

ASSIGNED RECRUITS OF TWELFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY NOT KNOWN.

Huff, Allen, e. July 15, 1861, Co. E.

Jones, Samuel, e. April 1, 1862.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Buntain, Joseph M.

Frederick, Samuel.

Glesing, Frederick.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(Three-Years Service.)

The Seventh Congressional District Regiment was organized at Mattson, Ill., on the 9th of May, 1861. On the 15th of May, it was mustered into the State service, for thirty days, by Capt. U. S. Grant. On the 28th June, it was mustered into United States service, for three years, by Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A., with Capt. U. S. Grant as Colonel. Col. Grant was commissioned Brigadier General, August 6, 1861, and was succeeded by Lieut. Col. J. W. S. Alexander, who was killed September 20, 1863, at Chickamauga. On the 4th of July, 1861, the regiment marched

for Missouri. 22d, arrived at Mexico, where it remained until August 6, when it proceeded, by rail, to Ironton, Mo. October 30, marched from Ironton, and, on 21st, participated in battle of Fredericktown. Remained at Ironton until January 29, 1862. Marched with Gen. Steele's expedition to Jacksonport, Ark., when it was ordered to Corinth, via Cape Girardeau. Arrived at Hamburg Landing May 24, 1862. On evacuation of Corinth, pursued enemy from Farmington, Miss., to Booneville. Returning from the pursuit, it formed a part of an expedition to Holly Springs. On the 14th August, 1862, was ordered to join Gen. Buell's army, in Tennessee. Marched, via Eastport, Miss., Columbia, Tenn., Florence, Ala., Franklin, Murfreesboro, and Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Louisville September 27, 1862. Engaged in battle of Perryville October 8, and Chaplin Hill. Company F, Capt. David Blackburn, was the first in Perryville. From thence, marched to Crab-Tree Orchard and Bowling Green, Ky., and to Nashville, Tenn.

When the army marched from Nashville, December 26, 1862, this regiment formed a part of the Second Brigade, First Division Twentieth Army Corps, and was in the skirmish at Knob Gap. December 30, in connection with Fifteenth Wisconsin, Thirty-eighth Illinois and One Hundred and First Ohio, it had a severe engagement with the enemy near Murfreesboro, where it charged the famous Washington (rebel) Light Artillery, twelve Parrott guns, and succeeded in driving every man from the battery, when it was compelled to fall back by a division of rebel infantry. During the battle of Murfreesboro it was fiercely engaged and did gallant duty, losing more men than any other regiment engaged. The Twenty-first was with Gen. Rosecrans' army from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga. Was engaged in a severe skirmish at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863. Was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, where it lost 238 officers and men. Col. Alexander being killed and Lieut. Col. McKim being wounded, Capt. C. K. Knight took command of the regiment after the battle of Chickamauga, the Twenty-first was attached to First Brigade, First Division Fourth Army Corps, and remained at Bridgeport, Ala., during October, November and December, 1863.

Mustered out December 16, 1865, at San Antonio, Tex. Arrived at Camp Butler January 18, 1866, for final payment and discharge.

Col. John W. S. Alexander, e. as Capt. Co. F May 8, 1861; prmt'd. Col. Aug. 23, 1861; kld. in battle Sept. 20, '63. First Assistant Surgeon Samuel B. Ten Broek, e. Feb. 16, 1862; read. Jan. 3, 1863. Second Assistant Surgeon John E. Link, date of rank Nov. 5, 1862; m. o. term expired, June 30, 1864. Chaplain Elias D. Wilkin, e. Oct. 12, 1861; read. July 9, 1864.

Company A.

Holden, Edward N., e. June 28, 1861; diad. Oct. 7, 1861.

Company F.

Capt. Enoch N. Woody, e. as Capt. May 17, 1861; read. Nov. 1, 1861. Capt. David S. Blackburn, e. as Second Lieut. June 28, 1861; prmt'd. Capt. Nov. 16, 1861; m. o. July 5, 1864. Capt. James Mock, e. July 5, 1864; m. o. July 3, 1865. Capt. William M. Hurst e. as private June 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 27, 1864; prmt'd. First Lieut. July 11, 1865; m. o. Dec. 16, 1865. First Lieut. Joseph W. Vance, e. May 8, 1861; term expired June 30, 1864. Second Lieut. William J. Hunter, e. as private June 8, 1861; prmt'd. Sergt. June 15, 1861; prmt'd. Second Lieut. Nov. 16, 1861; m. o. July 5, 1864; term ex. Second Lieut. George Cutler, e. as private June 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. March 27, 1864; prmt'd. Second Lieut. Dec. 16, 1865; m. o. as First Lieut. Dec. 16, 1865. First Sergt. Pelonza A. Roberts, e. June 15, 1861; prmt'd. Sergt. Maj.; kld. at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863. Sergt. James H. Roberts, e. June 15, 1861; died Nov. 20, 1861. Sergt. Caldwell F. Gill, e. June 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 27, 1864; deserted Jan. 28, 1865. Sergt. Tighman Hartranf, e. June 15, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn. Corp. Thomas C. Hurst, e. June 15, 1861; died at St. Louis April 13, 1865. Corp. John Flint, e. June 15, 1861; m. o. July 5, 1864. Corp. Wm. W. Dyer, e. June 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.

Corp. Andrew B. Ray, e. June 15, 1861; m. o. July 5, 1864. Corp. Joseph F. Everett, e. June 15, 1861; kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862. Corp. Geo. W. Roberts, Jr., e. June 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. Dec. 16, 1865. Corp. Jackson M. Sheets, e. June 10, 1861; diad. Aug. 17, 1863, gun-shot wd. Corp. Alex. Campbell, e. June 15, 1861; m. o. July 5, 1864. Musician Robert Newman, e. June 15, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corps Jan. 20, 1863. Musician Thos. Rozell, e. June 15, 1861; m. o. July 5, 1864. Wagoner George Hensley, e. June 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864; m. o. Dec. 16, 1865. Blace, George, e. June 15, 1861; kld. at Stone River Dec. 30, 1862. Benner, Geo. W., e. June 15, 1861; died April 29, 1862. Boone, Henry A., e. June 15, 1861; m. o. April 26, 1863. Bodine, John H., e. June 15, 1861; m. o. March 31, 1863. Black, James R., e. June 14, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, as Corp. Buntin, John, e. June 8, 1861; kld. at Inka, Miss., Aug. 31, 1862. Casatt, James F., e. June 15, 1861; kld. at Stone River Dec. 30, 1862. Conkey, Albert K., e. June 10, 1861; diad. April 22, 1863, disab. Coughanor, Isaac N., e. June 15, 1861; kld. at Stone River Dec. 30, 1862. Dodds, Geo. M., e. June 15, 1861; died in Andersonville Prison July 23, 1864. Davis, Perry H., e. July 10, 1861; m. o. July 5, 1864. Earl, Daniel, e. June 15, 1861; diad. May 23, 1863, disab. Evans, John, e. June 10, 1861; died Dec. 23, 1863, wd. Gordon, John, e. June 8, 1861; diad. Feb. 4, 1863, disab. Hand, John, e. June 15, 1861; m. o. Feb. 8, 1865. Hatton, Milton D., e. June 10, 1861; died Nov. 21, 1862. Hanley, John, e. June 10, 1861; m. o. July 5, 1864. Harper, George, e. June 8, 1861; m. o. April 7, 1865. Hamilton, Richard E., e. June 15, 1861; kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862. Hunter, John, e. June 2, 1861; m. o. July 5, 1864. Ingle, James, e. June 10, 1861; m. o. Feb. 8, 1865. Jones, Stephen D., e. June 15, 1861; kld. at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863. Jones, John, e. June 15, 1861; m. o. June 30, 1864. Jones, Thomas F., e. June 26, 1861; diad. Dec. 30, 1862, disab. James, Firman, e. June 26, 1861; diad. Oct. 1, '61, disab. Kershner, John, e. June 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 27, 1864; diad. May 30, 1865, wd. King, John M., e. June 15, 1861; m. o. June 30, 1864. Keyser, Oliver, e. June 15, 1861; kld. at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863. Laws, Adam, e. June 15, 1861; kld. at Stone River Dec. 30, 1862. Lynch, Daniel P., e. June 15, 1861; diad. Aug. 13, 1863, disab. Lewis, William, e. June 15, 1861; kld. at Stone River Dec. 30, 1862. Lee, Phillip, e. June 15, 1861; m. o. July 5, 1864. Love, Wm. G., e. June 26; trans. to Inv. Corps June 20, 1863. Mann, Howard, e. June 15, 1861; m. o. July 5, 1864. Minear, Edward F., e. June 15, 1861; died at Ironton, Mo., Nov. 23, 1861. Means, William, e. June 8, 1861; m. o. July 5, 1864. Morgan, David, e. June 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, as Sergt. Milam, Elijah, Jr., e. June 10, 1861; kld. at Gay's Gap March 7, 1863. Newman, Mahlon, e. June 15, 1861; m. o. July 1864. Nichols, Wm. H., e. June 15, 1861; died Sept. 1, 1861. Pettijohn, Jonas, e. June 15, 1861; died in Andersonville Prison Aug. 16, 1864. Pettijohn, Elias, e. June 10, 1861; diad. March 13, 1863, disab. Robinson, Joseph L., e. June 10, 1861; died July 25, 1863. Redmond, Wm. E., e. June 24, 1861; m. o. July 5, 1864. Smith, Hiram M., e. June 15, 1861; kld. at Stone River Dec. 30, 1862. Sovern, Andrew J., e. June 15, 1861; m. o. July 5, 1864. Stark, Levi A., e. June 15, 1861; m. o. Feb. 8, 1865. Seabra, Charles, e. June 10, 1861; m. o. July 5, 1864. Saterley, Osean, e. June 10, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corps June 20, 1863. Trout, Elisha, e. June 15, 1861; died in Andersonville Prison Jan. 14, 1865. Thompson, Thomas C., e. June 16, 1861; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Vanamburg, Charles, e. June 26, 1861; died Jan. 16, 1862.
Willis, Jonathan, e. June 8, 1861; disd. April 25, 1863, *disab.*
Willis, Isaac, e. June 8, 1861; m. o. March 31, 1865.
Wade, Alexander, e. June 24, 1861; disd. July 10, 1861, *disab.*

VETERANS.

Hensley, George W., e. Jan. 4, 1864; m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Bell, Jacob M., e. Sept. 15, 1861; disd. Sept. 20, 1864, as First Sergt.
Potter, Leonidas, e. Nov. 5, 1861; m. o. March 7, 1865.

Company H.**RECRUITS.**

Birney, Joseph, e. Feb. 28, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, as Sergt.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years Service.)

Farewell remarks of Col. W. H. Gibson to the Twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, received of Mr. Samuel Moore for insertion in the war record:

"As your term of three years' service has expired and you are about to proceed to your State, to be mustered out, it is proper and fitting that the Colonel commanding should express to each and all his earnest thanks for the cheerful manhood with which, during the present campaign, you have submitted to every hardship, overcome every difficulty, and for the magnificent heroism with which you have met and vanquished the foe. Your deportment in camp has been worthy true soldiers, while your conduct in battle has excited the admiration of your companions in arms.

"Patriotic thousands and a noble State will give you a reception worthy of your sacrifices and your valor. You have done your duty. The men who rallied under the starry emblem of our nationality at Pea Ridge, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Noonday Creek, Pine Top Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee, Peach-Tree Creek and Atlanta have made history for all time and coming generations to admire. Your services will ever be greatly appreciated.

"Officers and soldiers, farewell! May God guarantee to each health, happiness and usefulness in coming life; and may our country soon emerge from the gloom of blood that now surrounds it, and again enter upon a career of progress, peace and prosperity."

Company A.

Capt. Samuel Mitchell, com. Second Lieut. July 22, 1861; prmtd. to Capt. Nov. 28, 1862; term expired Sept. 5, 1864.

Sergt. Samuel Moore, e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.
Sergt. James M. Kirby, e. June 1, 1861; died Sept. 28, 1863; wd. at battle Chickamauga.

Corp. David S. Dickens, e. June 1, 1861; disd. as Sergt.; disability.

Corp. William F. Blanchard, e. June 1, 1861; disd. Feb. 23, 1863, as private; disability.

Corp. John C. Pierce, e. June 1, 1861; prmtd. Coms. Sergt.; m. o. as such Sept. 5, 1864.

Bellia, Leonidas, e. June 1, 1861; disd. Dec. 13, 1863; disability.

Bellia, Cyrus, e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Beckel, Michael, e. June 1, 1861; disd. June 30, 1863, wds.

Barth, Henry, e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Barr, James W., e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Conover, Enos B., e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Joice, Robert, e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Manning, Edward, e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Mayo, Edgar, e. June 1, 1861; disd. Jan. 13, 1862; disability.

Mahaffy, John L., e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Macy, Charles W., e. June 1, 1861; died at Camp Halleck, Ark., Feb. 25, 1862.

Milner, Vincen, e. June 1, 1861; trans. to 4th U. S. Cav. Dec. 12, 1862.

Newton, William, e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864, as Corp.

Newlin, Hiram, e. June 1, 1861; capt'd. at Chickamauga Sept. 30, 1863; died in prison.

Opdyke, John C., e. June 1, 1861.

Partridge, Joshua J., e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Feb. 2, 1865.

Rodgers, Asel, e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Richards, William E., e. June 1, 1861; died at Rolla, Mo., Jan. 14, 1862.

Statts, George W., e. June 1, 1861; kid. Sept. 19, 1863, at battle Chickamauga.

Starkey, Hugh, e. June 1, 1861; died at Louisville Jan. 30, 1864.

Stratton, Wm. M., e. June 1, 1861; disd. March 27, 1863; disability.

Tweedy, Richard, e. June 1, 1861; died in Libby Prison Dec. 12, 1863.

Thompson, Jacob, e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Tweedy, Wakefield, e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Wilson, James, e. June 1, 1861; died at Otterville, Mo., Oct. 12, 1861.

Wilson, John W., e. June 1, 1861; m. e. Sept. 5, 1861.

Wilmarth, George, e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Weston, John, e. June 1, 1861; died Little Piney River, Mo., Nov. 15, 1861.

Wrightmire, Arnin, e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

RECRUITS.

Belus, Warren, e. Aug. 26, 1862; disd. March 30, 1863; disability.

Milner, Vincen, disd. Jan. 13, 1862; disability.

McNamer, Charles W., e. Aug. 26, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1863.

Manning, Alonzo, capt'd. at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; died in prison.

Newton, Wm. E., m. o. Sept. 5, 1864, as First Sergt.

Company D.

Capt. William Osborn, e. Aug. 7, 1861; read. Dec. 27, '62.
Capt. Allen Varner, e. June 1, 1861, as First Lieut.; prmtd. Capt. Dec. 27, 1861; read. March 23, 1864.

First Lieut. Arnold P. Adams, e. as Sergt. June 1, 1861; prmtd. First Sergt. and prmtd. First Lieut. March 23, 1864; term expired Sept. 5, 1864.

Corp. William J. Drumhiller, e. June 1, 1861; disd. May 10, 1864; wds. received at Mission Ridge.

Grover, Joseph M., e. June 1, 1861; died at Jefferson City Sept. 28, 1861.

Longfellow, Wm. W., e. June 1, 1861; disd. July 18, 1863.

Manning, Melville, e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1861.

Rensow, Thomas, e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Shirk, Joseph B., e. June 1, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864, as Corp.

RECRUITS.

Bayse, Isaac M., disd. Jan. 4, 1862.

Company E.

Corp. E. B. Bradley, e. June 1, 1861; disd. March 5, 1862.

Corp. Samuel F. McCarna, e. June 1, '61; disd. Oct. 9, '62.

Company H.

(New Company.)

Carter, William H., e. Nov. 2, 1863; m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Willis, James W., e. Oct. 24, 1863; m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(Three-Years Service.)

The Twenty-ninth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was mustered into the United States service at Camp Butler, Ill., August 19, 1861, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., and was commanded by Col. James S. Reardon, and was assigned to the Brigade of Brig. Gen. John A. McClelland. Early in September, it was ordered to Cairo. In October, formed a part of an expedition, under command of Col. R. J. Oglesby, to Bloomfield, Mo. In January, 1862, expedition into Kentucky, under Brig. Gen. McClelland. February, 1862, regiment was assigned to the Brigade of Col. R. J. Oglesby Eighth, Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois, and division of Brig. Gen. McClelland. This command was the first to enter Fort Henry, after its evacuation. In the battle of Fort Donelson, the brigade formed the extreme right of the line of investment, meeting the enemy first and fighting them longer than any other portion of the army. Regiment lost 100 men, killed and wounded, of whom 30 were killed on the field. March 1, 1862, regiment was assigned to Col. L. F. Ross' Brigade, composed of Seven-

teenth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-third and Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and proceeded to Savannah, Tenn. 20th March, proceeded to Pittsburg Landing. April 1st, Capt. E. M. Ferrell was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, vice Dunlap, resigned. The regiment bore a most honorable part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862. With an effective strength of 400 men, it lost 100 killed and wounded.

April 15, 1862, Maj. M. Brayman was promoted Colonel, vice Reardon, resigned. Regiment was constantly engaged during the siege of Corinth, May, 1862. June 6, assigned to brigade of Col. C. C. Marsh, composed of Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth and Forty-fifth Illinois, and moved to Jackson, Tenn. July 1, 1862, assigned to brigade of Col. M. K. Lawler, composed of Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois, and, during the month, made frequent incursions into West Tennessee. October 1, sent to re-enforce Gen. Rosecrans, at Corinth. Arriving too late for the battle, formed the advance of the pursuit to Ripley, Miss., and returned to Jackson. September 25, Lieut. Col. C. M. Ferrell promoted Colonel, vice M. Brayman, promoted Brigadier General. Adj. Loren Kent, promoted Lieutenant Colonel. December 1, regiment proceeded to rear of Gen. Grant's army, at Cold Water, Miss., and, shortly afterward, went into camp at Holly Springs. On 18th, Lieut. Col. Kent, with two companies (D and K), went to Jackson, Tenn., to protect that place. December 20, Col. B. C. Murphy, of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, surrendered Holly Springs to rebel Gen. Van Dorn, in a most cowardly and disgraceful manner. Eight companies of the regiment were paroled and sent to Benton barracks. The camp and garrison equipage and books and records of the Twenty-ninth were destroyed. The eight paroled companies were kept at Benton Barracks until July, 1863, when they were exchanged, and returned to duty. The two remaining companies were assigned to the Western Navy in February, 1863, where they served with distinction during the siege of Vicksburg, losing 1 officer and several men, in running the batteries at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf. October 16, 1863, Lieut. Col. Kent was relieved, at his own request, as Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Tennessee, and assumed command of his regiment, which was assigned to Gen. Logan's Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

October 19, the One Hundred and Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth, and Lieut. Col. Kent promoted Colonel, vice Col. Ferrell, resigned. December 1, 1863, moved to Natchez, and remained on garrison duty.

In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and was mustered as veterans, and, July 19, received veteran furlough from Springfield, Ill. Moved from Springfield, August 22, 1864; arrived at Natchez the last of the month, and remained until October, when moved to mouth of White River, having been assigned to Third Brigade, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi. A short time afterward, was ordered to Memphis, and thence to Paducah, arriving October 20, 1864, for protection of Kentucky from enemy's cavalry, which appeared on the border. November 26, embarked for Memphis, camping in that city November 29. December 21, marched with expedition into the interior of Tennessee. Hard marching, cold weather and bad roads. Returned December 31. January 1, 1865, embarked for New Orleans. Camped above the city, at Kenner, on the 5th. February 11, assigned to Third Brigade, First Division Thirtieth Army Corps, Col. Kent commanding brigade, and Lieut. Col. J. A. Callicott commanding regiment. Embarked for Mobile. Landed at Dauphin Island on 15th February. March 17, embarked for Fort Morgan, and, landing, bivouacked on the beach. During eight succeeding days, were toiling over almost impassable roads to Spanish Fort, arriving on the 26th. Took an active part in the siege. Moved to Fort Blakely, arriving April 2, and was engaged in the whole siege, supporting the charge made by our Second Brigade, on the 9th, which resulted in the capture of the entire rebel army. Regiment lost, during the campaign, 26 men, killed and wounded. April 10, marched for Mobile. Arrived 12th, and remained in camp. June 26, embarked on steamship Scott, for Texas. Arrived off Galveston July 1. The sea being quite rough, two or three days were required to disembark. Soon after, ordered to Millican, Tex., on Texas Central Railroad, arriving on the 9th. July 26, regimental headquarters moved to Hempstead, two companies remaining at Millican, two at Brenham and one at Beaumont.

The regiment being in Provisional Division, Department of Texas, Maj. Gen. F. Steele, commanding. The

regiment reported to Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding Eastern District of Texas, until Nov. 6, 1865, when it was mustered out of the United States service by Lieut. B. W. Ladd, Ninety-eighth Ohio, and A. C. M. Placed en route for the State, November 8, and arrived 26th, receiving final pay and discharge November 25, 1865.

Company E.

RECRUITS.

Jones, Martin L., e. Aug. 13, 1864; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

Company H.

Capt. Jason B. Sprague, e. Aug. 24, 1861; kld. in battle April 6, 1862.

Capt. R. K. Collins, e. Aug. 24, 1861, as Sergt.; promoted April 6, 1862; Fourth Sergt. to Capt. Co. H.; resd. Aug. 4, 1865; term expired.

First Lieut. Abner Hostetter, e. Aug. 24, 1861; died March 29, 1862.

First Lieut. William T. Wilkins, e. as Corp. Aug. 24, 1861; promoted Second Lieut. March 23, 1865; promoted First Lieut. June 29, 1865; m. o. as Second Lieut. Nov. 6, 1865.

Second Lieut. William H. Stewart, e. Aug. 24, 1861; resd. March 4, 1862.

First Sergt. William T. Smith, e. Aug. 24, 1861; kld. at Fort Donelson Feb. 15, 1862.

Sergt. Martin Russell, e. Aug. 24, 1861; died Aug. 24, 1864; First Sergt.; term expired.

Sergt. William R. Brown, e. Aug. 24, 1861; m. o. Aug. 28, 1864; term expired.

Corp. Tillman Thornton, e. Aug. 24, 1861; kld. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Corp. Joseph K. Noble, e. Aug. 24, 1861; died Dec. 26, '61.

Corp. Henry W. Wells, e. Aug. 24, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

Alexander, C. C., e. Aug. 24, 1861; died at St. Louis May 4, 1862.

Bonwell, Thomas, e. Aug. 24, 1861; m. o. Aug. 28, 1864; term expired.

Ballor, William, e. Aug. 24, 1861; died April 25, 1862; disab.

Buckingham, Charles, e. Aug. 24, 1861; kld. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Bush, John C., e. Sept. 14, 1861; died Keokuk, Iowa, April 26, 1862, wds.

Callahan, John, e. Aug. 24, 1861; m. o. Aug. 28, 1864; term expired.

Cowan, James A., e. Aug. 24, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865, as Corp.

Clark, Lewis H., e. Sept. 14, 1861; died at Evansville, Ind. April 29, 1862.

Cruson, Harrison, e. Sept. 14, 1861; died at Savannah, Tenn., March 22, 1862.

Davis, John, e. Sept. 14, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md. Nov. 17, 1862.

Davis, Thomas W., e. Sept. 14, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; deserted twice.

Easton, William H., e. Sept. 14, 1861; m. o. Aug. 20, 1864; term expired.

Farris, Christopher, e. Sept. 14, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out of regiment.

Farris, John, e. Sept. 14, 1861; died at Savannah, Tenn., March 17, 1862.

Garner, George W., e. Aug. 24, 1861; m. o. Aug. 28, 1864; term expired.

Grover, Isaiah, e. Aug. 24, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; deserted Aug. 24, 1864.

Gorman, James, e. Aug. 24, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865, as Corp.

Geraty, Peter, e. Aug. 24, 1861; kld. at Fort Donelson Feb. 15, 1862.

Hutson, McGilha, e. Aug. 24, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

Haley, Patrick, e. Aug. 24, 1861; m. o. Aug. 28, 1864; term ex.

Ingram, Sylvester, e. Aug. 24, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

Jones, William H., e. Aug. 24, 1861; m. o. Aug. 28, 1864; term ex.

Johnson, Newton M., e. Aug. 24, 1861; kld. at Fort Donelson Feb. 12, 1862.

McDonald, Christopher, e. Aug. 24, 1861; m. o. Aug. 28, 1862; term ex.

Markwell, Abner, e. Aug. 24, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865, as Sergt.

Markwell, William, e. Sept. 14, 1861; died at home Feb. 27, 1864.
 Perry, Joseph B., e. Aug. 24, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.
 Reinhart, Peter, e. Aug. 24, 1861; disd. Aug. 14, 1862, disab.
 Scott, Thomas M., e. Aug. 24, 1861; died at Vicksburg.
 Scott, Olive P., e. Aug. 24, 1861; kld. at Fort Donelson Feb. 12, 1862.
 Sprague, Allen, e. Aug. 24, 1861; died. Oct. 1, 1862, disability.
 Simpson, Isaac, e. Aug. 24, 1861; died at Savannah, Ga., March 16, 1862.
 Wheeler, Milton, e. Aug. 24, 1862; died April 9, 1862, wds.
 Wimsatt, Jacob, e. Aug. 24, 1862.
 Wimsatt, John C., e. Sept. 14, 1861; disd. Nov. 10, 1862; disability.
 Wilson, Crawford, e. Sept. 14, 1862; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Dawson, Thomas W., e. Sept. 28, 1861; m. o. Sept. 27, 1864, term ex.
 Dawson, Isaac N., e. Sept. 28, 1861; m. o. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Davis, William, e. Aug. 15, 1864; m. o. Aug. 4, 1865.
 Gilfillin, John, e. Oct. 25, 1861; disd. June 4, 1862, disability.
 Hedger, Job, e. Sept. 28, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. June 1, 1864.
 Hamilton, Wm. S., e. Oct. 25, 1861; disd. Aug. 1, 1862, disability.
 Hurst, Thomas R., e. Aug. 15, 1864; m. o. Aug. 4, 1865.
 Hodger, Lewis D., e. Aug. 11, 1864; m. o. Aug. 4, 1865.
 Igo, Daniel, e. Aug. 15, 1864; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.
 Jones, Samuel F., e. Aug. 15, 1864; m. o. Aug. 25, 1865.
 Markwell, Geo. W., e. Aug. 15, 1864; m. o. Aug. 4, 1865.
 O'Neal, Wm. F., e. Aug. 15, 1864; kld. at Mobile, May 25, 1865, magazine explosion.
 Poyler, William H., e. Oct. 18, 1861; m. o. Oct. 17, 1864, term ex.
 Ryan, William, e. Sept. 28, 1861; m. o. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Ryan, Jerry, e. Sept. 28, 1861; died at Vicksburg Sept. 22, 1862.
 Ryan, Edward, e. Sept. 28, 1861; died at Jackson, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1862.
 Terpenning, William H., e. Sept. 28, 1861; died at Vicksburg, Aug. 1863.
 Tamboni, Joseph, e. Sept. 28, 1861; m. o. June 26, 1865.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Fifty-fourth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., by Col. Thomas W. Harris, in November, 1861, as a part of the "Kentucky Brigade." It was mustered into United States' service February 18, 1862. February 24, 1862, ordered to Cairo, Ill. March 14, moved to Columbus, Ky. Three companies were stationed at Humboldt, Tenn., during the fall of 1862, and December 18, the regiment was ordered to Jackson, Tenn. December 20, marched to Lexington, Tenn., and returned on the 22d; 24, marched to Britton's Lane and Toon's Station, returning December 28. Meantime Gen. Forrest captured detachments of the regiment stationed on the railroad and destroyed, and destroyed nearly all the records. The balance of the records were lost by the Quartermaster's Department, in transit from Columbus to Jackson. Remained at Jackson, with two companies at Medon Station, and two at Toon's, during January, February and March, 1863. In April, went to Corinth and returned. Left Jackson for Vicksburg as part of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball commanding Division, May 30, 1863. June 2, arrived at Haines' Bluff, on Yazoo River. Was on the extreme left of Sherman's army on the Big Black, confronting Johnston's army, on the Canton road. July 24, 1863, ordered to Helena, as a part of General Steele's expedition against Little Rock, Ark. August 13, marched, and, September 10, arrived at Little Rock. October 15, moved to Benton and Rockport and returned. January, 1864, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, and were mustered February 9, 1864. Left for Mattoon, Ill., for veteran furlough March 28. Veteran furlough having expired, the regiment re-assembled at Mattoon. The same day, an organized gang of Copperheads, led by

Sheriff O'Hair, attacked some men of the regiment at Charleston, killing Major Shubal York, Surgeon, and four privates, and wounding Col. G. M. Mitchell. One hour later, the regiment arrived from Mattoon and occupied the town and capturing some of the most prominent traitors. April 12, moved to Cairo; 14, to Columbus; 16, to Paducah. Left Paducah the 22d, and arrived at Little Rock the 30th. May 18, left for Brownsville. Moved, 19th, in pursuit of Gen. Shelby, and arrived at Little Rock, 30th. June 25, moved to Duvall's Bluff, and thence to Clarendon. Fought Shelby on the 26th; returned on the 29th. August 5, assigned to guard sixteen miles Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, having five stations, with two companies at each. August 24, was attacked by Shelby with 4,000 men and four pieces of artillery, and one station captured. Six companies were concentrated at a station by Col. Mitchell, and fought five hours, when their hay breastworks being burned by the enemy's shell, they were driven out and captured by detail. Loss, Lieutenant Thomas P. James and 13 men killed and 35 wounded. Companies F and H, at a distant station, were not attacked. Were paroled at Jacksonport, Ark., and arrived at Benton barracks, Missouri, September 9, 1864. The regiment was exchanged December 5, 1864, and arrived at Hickory Station, on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, January 18, 1865, and remained as railroad guard until June 6, 1865. Arrived at Pine Bluff June 9, 1865. Marched August 18, and arrived at Fort Smith, Ark., August 30. October 4, marched and arrived at Little Rock October 6. Mustered out October 15, 1865. Arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., October 26, and was discharged. Since the organization, the regiment has had 1,342 enlisted men and 71 commissioned officers.

Adj. William H. Rea, e. Dec. 15, 1861, as Sergt.; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, as veteran; prmtd. to Adj. April 11, 1865; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Surgeon Shubal York, e. Oct. 10, 1861; murdered at Charleston, Coles Co., Ill., March 28, 1864.
 Surgeon Leander Lycan, e. as private Dec. 15, 1861; prmtd., Dec. 18, 1862, to First Assistant Surgeon; prmtd. to Surgeon May 31, 1865; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Second Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Johnson, e. July 21, 1865; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Company A.

RECRUITS.

Mitchell, Martin D., e. April 5, 1865; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Company B.

RECRUITS.

Hamblin, Jas. F., e. March 21, 1865; m. o. April 10, 1865.
 Munson, Geo. A., e. March 21, 1865; m. o. May 21, 1865.

Company C.

RECRUITS.

Foster, John, e. Nov. 13, 1861.
 Redman, Jas. K. P., e. Nov. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Coy, Nicholas, e. April 5, 1865; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Coy, Stephen, e. April 5, 1865; m. o. June 22, 1865.

Company D.

RECRUITS.

Tate, Greenville P., e. April 5, 1865; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Company F.

RECRUITS.

Capt. John B. Hanah, e. Feb. 12, 1862; term expired Feb. 17, 1865.
 First Lieut. Chandler Mitchell, e. Dec. 15, 1861, as Corp re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; prmtd. to First Lieut. March 13, 1865.
 Sergt. William M. Jones, e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Corp. John Haaty, e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Corp. Issiah Baker, e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Corp. Reuben B. Kaufman, e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Corp. William H. Miller, e. Dec. 15, 1861, as private, Corp.; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. William L. Wellman, e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Wagoner Edward Healon, e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Bennett, Andrew J., e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Blakesly, John, e. Dec. 15, 1861.

Derr, Wm. H., e. Dec. 15, 1861; died at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 14, 1864.
 Earl, Thos., e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Griffith, Nelson, e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Golden, Wm., e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Golden, Francis, e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Grady, Geo., e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Garibrant, Abram O., e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Harper, Thos., e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Harper, Napoleon, e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Hard, Jos., e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Harvey, Chas., e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Kitts, John, e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 McCombs, John J., e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Miller, John S., e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Miller, Saml., e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Mitchell, Green B., e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865, as Sergt.
 Price, Wilson, e. Dec. 15, 1861; trans. to accept commission in col. regt.
 Roberts, James, e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Roswell, C. T., e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Spellman, Michael, e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Triplett, Thos., e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Tatmen, John, e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865, as Corp.
 Wood, Harvey, e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865, as Corp.
 Wilson, Manson R., e. Dec. 15, 1861.

VETERANS.

Birch, Daniel, e. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Blackely, Albert, e. March 12, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Curry, Philip, e. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865, as Corp.
 Grabba, John, e. as rect. March 11, 1862; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Henry, Jackson, e. Jan. 1, 1864; died Feb. 28, 1865.
 Krebs, J. M., e. Dec. 15, 1861, as private; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wood, Wm. H., e. (as rect.; re-e. as vet.) January 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865, as Corp.

RECRUITS.

Burton, James P., e. April 14, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Dowling, Isaac, e. Dec. 15, 1861; trans. to V. R. C.; m. o. Feb. 25, 1865.
 Johnson, Enoch J., e. March 24, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Manning, Oliver, e. March 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Miller, Cyrus M., e. March 28, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Miller, Robert M., e. March 28, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Nighiger, John, e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 O'Neil, Dennis, e. March 26, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Company C.

RECRUITS.

Snell, John, e. April 5, 1865; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Sutton, Isaiah, e. April 5, 1865; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Thompson, W. H., e. March 27, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Thompson, W. E., e. April, 1865; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Company I.

McRaug, John, e. as private Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Company K.

First Lieut. Charles T. Kimble, e. Feb. 12, 1862, as Second Lieut.; promoted to First Lieut. July 9, 1862; reed. Nov. 15, 1862.
 Corp. James C. Cramer, e. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Bright, John, e. Dec. 19, 1861.
 Cresley, Nathan, e. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Campbell, Martin, e. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Edwards, John, e. Dec. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Hicklan, Jonathan, e. Dec. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865, as Corp.
 Kimble, Chancy, e. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Lawley, Houston, e. Dec. 10, 1861.

Miller, Levi, e. Dec. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Moffitt, Dillen, e. Dec. 10, 1861, died at Cairo, Ill., Sept. 13, 1863.
 North, Z. F., e. Dec. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865, as Corp.
 Rey, Francis, e. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Smith, Joseph, e. Dec. 10, 1861.
 T. trick, Wm. A., e. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Vanrickler, John, e. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Van Sickle, Wm. H., e. (as rect. and re-e.) as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865, as Sergt.
 Crawford, John M., e. Feb. 29, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Cole, O. J., e. Feb. 14, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Hopkins, C., e. Feb. 14, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Lamb, Harmon, e. March 11, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865, as Corp.
 Lamb, I. J., e. March 11, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Patterson, Eli, e. Feb. 14, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Pearman, John W., e. March 30, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Smith, Henry, e. Feb. 14, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Vansickle, O. P., e. March 11, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Watson, Tipton, e. April 3, 1865; m. o. June 16, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Waters, William H., e. Jan. 25, 1865.
 Yates, Granville P.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(Three Year.)

The Ninth Regiment Infantry Missouri Volunteers was organized at St. Louis, Mo., September 18, 1861, by Col. John C. Kelton, formerly Captain United States Army. The companies composing the regiment had been raised in Illinois, and mustered in at sundry times, in July, August and September, and Companies A, B and C, under Capt. Clayton Hale, had been on duty at Cape Girardeau since August 6. September 21, 1861, ordered to Jefferson City; 30, moved to Booneville, and was brigaded with Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Fifth Iowa Infantry, First Kansas Infantry and Davidson's Illinois Battery. Col. J. C. Kelton, Ninth Missouri, commanding Brigade; Brig. Gen. John Pope commanding Division. October 13, marched, via Syracuse, to Ottumwa, arriving 17th; 31, marched, via Warsaw and Humansville to Springfield, arriving November 3. November 9, marched toward Syracuse, arriving 17th.

November 20, Col. Worthington, Fifth Iowa Infantry, took command of Brigade. December 7, moved to Lamine Bridge, Col. Julius White taking command of Brigade. December 15, 1861, moved to Georgetown, Mo.; 23, returned to Lamine Bridge. January 1, P. Sidney Post was commissioned Major, by Gov. Gamble. January 25, moved, via Syracuse, Tipton and Lebanon, arriving at Springfield, Mo. February 14, marched in pursuit of the enemy to Cassville; 19, camped at Sugar Creek; 20, to Osage Springs.

February 12, 1862, by an order of the War Department, the Ninth Missouri Volunteers was changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. February 22, moved to Cross Hollows. March 6, moved to Pea Ridge. On the 7th of March, the Division of Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, of which the Fifty-ninth formed a part, fought the enemy all day. Maj. P. Sidney Post was severely wounded. On the 8th, moved to reinforce Carrand Asboth, who had been forced to fall back, and were soon engaged. Lieut. Col. Frederick was severely wounded, and Capt. Hale commanded the regiment during the fight. March 10, moved to Sugar Creek; 15, Cross Timbers.

April 1, Col. Kelton having resigned, Maj. Post was commissioned Colonel. April 6, marched to Cassville, Mo. and to Forsythe, April 10; 13, marched to Ball Creek. 30, marched eastward, arriving at West Plains, 28; Capt. Eliett, three Lieutenants and fifty men of the Fifty-ninth were ordered to report for duty, to Col. Charles Eliett's Kansas Fleet. The Division arrived at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Mar. 20, and embarked for Hamburg Landing, Tenn.; 27, moved toward Farmington, Tenn.; 28, was placed in reserve on left of Gen. Pope's army. After evacuation of Corinth, pursued the retreating enemy as far as Booneville, and returned to Clear Creek, near Corinth. June 27, marched toward Holly Springs. Marched to Ripley, Miss., and afterward returned to Jacinto. August 5, moved to Ray Springs, Miss., and had a skirmish with the enemy's cav-

lry. Arrived at Iuka, 8th; 18th, crossed the Tennessee, to Eastport, and camped at Waterloo.

Col. Post took command of the Brigade, and Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, of the Division. Arrived at Florence, Ala., August 24. Thence marched, via Lawrenceburg, Mount Pleasant, Columbia, to Franklin, Tenn.; thence to Murfreesboro, arriving September 1, 1862. September 3, commenced the northward march with Gen. Buell's army, arriving at Louisville, Ky., September 26.

October 1, the Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Illinois were brigaded with Twenty-second Indiana and Fifty-ninth Illinois, forming Thirtieth Brigade, army of the Ohio, and was assigned to Ninth Division, Brig. Gen. Robert S. Mitchell, Third Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Gilbert. Moved, via Bardonia, in pursuit of Bragg. October 7, met the enemy at Chaplin Hills, near Perryville—Maj. Winter commanding regiment, and Col. Gooding, Twenty-second Indiana, commanding Brigade. October 8, was heavily engaged, losing 113 killed and wounded, out of 361 men going into action; 10, pursued the enemy; 14, had a severe skirmish at Lancaster, Ky.; 15, arrived at Crab Orchard. Arrived at Nashville, Nov. 7, and camped at Edgefield, near which the regiment remained during the year.

VETERAN ORGANIZATION.

The Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and on the 25th of October, 1862, was a camp eight miles from Nashville. The Brigade consisted of the Fifty-ninth, Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry and Twenty-second Indiana Infantry and Fifth Wisconsin Battery, and was commanded by Col. J. Sidney Post, the Division, by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, and the Corps, by Gen. A. M. McCook.

On the 26th of December, the Army of the Cumberland was put in motion for the Stone River campaign. On the 30th, the enemy was found, in force and entrenched. An unsuccessful attempt was made to drive him from his position, and the regiment lay, during the night of the 30th, within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works. Early on the morning of the 31st, the enemy turned the right flank of the Twentieth Corps. The Fifty-ninth changed front to the rear, and, supporting the Fifth Wisconsin Battery for a long time held the enemy in check, and, when withdrawn, brought with it the guns of the battery, from which the horses had all been killed. It was then put in position on the Murfreesboro pike, which it held until January 2, when Col. Post's Brigade crossed Stone River, to the extreme left of the army, to drive back the enemy, who had succeeded in turning the left flank. The regiment forded the river, swollen by recent rains, and assisted in driving back the enemy, and held their position in the extreme front, until the morning of January 4, when it recrossed Stone River, and the enemy evacuated Murfreesboro.

June 23, the Tullahoma campaign was commenced. Col. Post's Brigade moved to Liberty Gap, and engaged the enemy, from the 24th to the 27th; thence pressed the enemy to Winchester. August 17, Col. Post's Brigade left Winchester. On the 20th, reached Crow Creek, near Stevenson.

After a march of 122 miles from Stevenson, the regiment arrived at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 22d of September. During the siege of Chattanooga, the Fifty-ninth was constantly under fire of the enemy's batteries. On the 21st of October, the Army of the Cumberland was re-organized, and the Fifty-ninth became a part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. November 23, the regiment started on the Lookout Mountain campaign. On the 25th, the regiment led the Brigade in the assault on Mission Ridge, from which the enemy was driven in confusion. Pursued him 15 miles, to Ringgold, where it again attacked him and drove him from his position.

January 12, 1864, the Fifty-ninth was mustered as a veteran organization, and, on the 27th of January, marched to Chattanooga, and, on the 8th of February, started for Springfield, Ill., which place it reached on the 10th. March 19, the regiment re-organized, left Springfield, via Nashville and Chattanooga, and arrived at Cleveland, Tenn., 197 miles from Nashville. May 3, the Atlanta campaign was commenced. On the 7th, the regiment supported the attack upon Tunnel Hill, and on the 8th commenced the attack upon Rocky-faced Ridge, where it was constantly engaged until the 13th, when the enemy abandoned his position. On the 14th and 15th, the regiment was warmly engaged at Resaca. On the 16th, again came up with the enemy, at Adairville; thence, to the time of crossing the Chattahoochee, the regiment was engaged at

Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp-Meeting Ground, besides innumerable skirmishes. July 12, the regiment crossed the Chattahoochee, and presented itself before the fortifications around Atlanta, and, from that time until the 25th of August, it assailed the works of the enemy, and was under fire night and day.

On the 18th of August, the Fifty-ninth was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, and was commanded by Col. P. Sidney Post. On the 2d of September, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Lovejoy Station. October 3, the regiment crossed the river, crossed the Chattahoochee, and came in the presence of the enemy at Pine Top. The pursuit was continued through Kingston, Rome, Resaca, and across the mountains to Snake Creek Gap, and to Galesville, which place it reached on the 20th. On the 27th, the regiment started for Chattanooga, and left Chattanooga on the 30th, for Athens, Tenn. November 1, marched to Pulaski, and commenced erecting fortifications. November 23, Pulaski was evacuated, and, on the 24th, commenced skirmishing with the enemy at Columbia. November 27, crossed Duck River. November 27, Col. Post's Brigade moved up Duck River, and attacked the Confederate army in the flank, as it was marching toward Spring Hill. The fight continued all day, and, at night, the regiment marched twenty miles, and reached Spring Hill on the morning of the 30th. Resting at Spring Hill but an hour, the regiment marched to Franklin, and, during the afternoon, the battle of Franklin was fought.

On the morning of December 1, the regiment arrived at Nashville, and commenced fortifying the place. December 15, the battle of Nashville began. Col. Post's Brigade assaulted Montgomery Hill, and in the language of Gen. Thomas, "took the initiative in the brilliant deeds of the day." The Fifty-ninth was in the first line of the assaulting column, and planted the first colors on the captured works. In the afternoon, it assaulted and carried the enemy's works, near the Hillsboro pike. December 16, Col. Post's Brigade made the memorable assault upon Overton's Hill. In this battle, the regiment lost, in killed and wounded, one-third of its number engaged, among whom were nine officers, including Col. Post, who was severely wounded with a grape-shot. On the 17th, the regiment started in pursuit of the flying foe, which was continued to the Tennessee River, and, on the 3d of January, it encamped at Huntsville, Ala. For gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Nashville, Col. Post had been appointed Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, by brevet. June 16, the regiment left Nashville for New Orleans, La., and, on the 9th of July, arrived at Indianola, Texas; thence it reached San Antonio and was stationed at New Braunfels, Texas, until the 8th of December, when it was mustered out of service, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

Principal Musician Frank M. Haines, e. as Musician; prmtd. Principal Musician July 17, 1861, diad. Feb. 17, 1863.

Company B.

Capt. James Johnson, e. July 17, 1861, as Corp.; prmtd. to Sergt., First Sergt. and Second Lieut. Oct. 8, 1862; prmtd. First Lieut. Dec. 22, 1862; prmtd. to Capt. April 3, 1863; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

First Lieut. John H. Johnson, e. July 17, 1861; read. Dec. 22, 1862.

Second Lieut. Andrew R. Johnson, e. as First Sergt. July 17, 1861; prmtd. Second Lieut. Aug. 6, 1861; kld. in bat. of Perryville, Ky.

Second Lieut. Robert D. Irvine, e. July 17, 1861, as Sergt.; prmtd. Second Lieut. April 3, 1863; m. o. Dec. 8, '65. Sergt. H. M. Rowe, e. July 17, 1861, as private; trans. to Miss. M. B. Feb. 11, 1863.

Corp. James D. Callaghan, e. July 17, 1861; diad. Aug. 5, 1861, disab.

Corp. John C. Jones, e. July 17, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 19, 1863; m. o. July 15, 1865.

Wagoner Elias H. French, e. July 17, 1861; died at Buda, Ill., March 26, 1864.

Ackerman, S. G., e. July 17, 1861; diad. Dec. 14, 1863, as Corp., wds.

Anderson, Joseph, e. July 17, 1861; diad. Sept. 30, 1861, disab.

Birdsell, Chas. E., e. July 17, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 19, 1863; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as Sergt.

Brazelton, G. A., e. July 17, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 19, 1863; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as Corp.

Birdsell, H. A., e. July 17, 1861; died Aug. 5, '61, disab.
 Dennis, J. E., e. July 17, 1861; Corp.; wd. and missing in action at Stone River, Tenn.
 Earnest, Richard, e. July 17, 1861; Corp.; died May 8, 1862, wds.
 Gibson, J. A., e. July 17, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 19, '63; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
 Hazeltone, E. G., e. July 17, 1861; trans. to Miss. M. B. Feb. 11, 1863.
 Hough, Joseph, e. July 17, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 19, 1863; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as Sergt.
 Ryder, Henry, e. July 17, 1861; died at St. Louis Sept. 16, 1861.
 Reahen, F., e. July 17, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 16, 1864; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
 Sandy, W. H., e. July 17, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 19, '63; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Upright, A. F., e. July 17, 1861; died May 20, '62, disab.
 Caldwell, F. M., e. July 17, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 19, 1863; Sergt.; died July 5, '64, wds.
 Doughty, L. C., e. July 17, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 19, 1863; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Kleim, J. F., e. July 17, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 19, 1863; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
 Kelly, Michael, e. July 17, 1861; re-e. as vet. July 16, 1864; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
 Caldwell, G. B., e. Feb. 22, 1864, as rect.; died May 9, 1869, wds.
 Carson, James A., e. March 10, 1864, as rect.; m. o. July 22, 1865.
 Nelson, N. P., e. March 10, 1864, as rect.; died Feb. 9, 1865, wds.
 Slater, James, e. March 5, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Dec. 8, '65.

Company F.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Murdock, Eli, e. Sept. 28, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Stanfield, e. Sept. 27, 1864; died Feb. 17, 1865, wds.
 Thompson, E., e. Sept. 28, 1864; died June 14, 1865.

Company H.

Capt. Albert Anthony, e. as First Lieut.; prmt'd. Capt. June 17, 1862; read. Jan. 30, 1863.
 Capt. Henry W. Wiley, e. Aug. 9, 1861, as Sergt.; prmt'd. First Sergt.; prmt'd. Second Lieut. June 17, 1862; prmt'd. First Lieut. Dec. 23, 1862; prmt'd. Capt. Jan. 30, 1863; term exp. March 4, 1865.
 First Lieut. F. M. Boyer, e. as Sergt. Aug. 9, 1861; prmt'd. Second Lieut. Dec. 23, 1862; prmt'd. First Lieut. Jan. 30, 1863; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
 Second Lieut. William McD Adams, e. as Sergt. Aug. 12, 1861; prmt'd. First Sergt.; prmt'd. Second Lieut. Jan. 30, 1863; term expired Jan. 21, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Darius Wiley, e. as Sergt. Aug. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; prmt'd. Second Lieut. March 13, 1865; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
 First Sergt. Wm. or John Goodman, e. Aug. 2, 1861; m. o. Sept. 17, 1864, as Sergt.
 Corp. John McD Adams, e. Aug. 10, 1861; died June 16, 1862; disab.
 Corp. Drury W. Burton, e. Aug. 8, 1861; died at St. Louis Nov. 15, 1862.
 Corp. George M. Sparks, e. Aug. 9, 1861; m. o. Oct. 4, '64.
 Corp. Geo. W. Goodman, e. Aug. 12, 1861; trans. to Miss. Marine Brig. Feb. 11, 1863.
 Musician George W. Poulter, e. Aug. 9, 1861; died Nov. 15, 1862; disab.
 Musician James Kirkham, e. Aug. 9, 1861; m. o. Sept. 17, 1864.
 Wagoner Jasper U. Peinell, e. Aug. 29, 1861; died April 1, 1862, as private; disab.
 Bell, Oliver, e. Aug. 12, 1861; died Oct. 29, 1862; disab.
 Crane, Henry B., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Sept. 17, 1864, as Corp.
 Collier, Columbus, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
 Dinning, David G., e. Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Sept. 17, 1864, as Corp.
 Gering, Frederick, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 18, 1864, as First Sergt.
 Gallagher, Michael, e. Aug. 12, 1861; died June 23, 1863, wds.
 Haley, Michael, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to First U. S. Vet. Engineers Sept. 16, 1864.
 Hurst, J. W., e. Aug. 12, 1861; kld. at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862.

Jones, F. M., e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 10, 1863; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
 Minick, Wm. H., e. Aug. 9, 1861; m. o. Sept. 17, 1864, as Corp.
 Milburn, Ewing, e. Aug. 8, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 30, 1863; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as Sergt.
 Mahan, Thomas, e. Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Sept. 17, 1864.
 McNanny, Obadiah, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 10, 1863; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
 Poulter, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, 1861; m. o. Sept. 17, 1864.
 Smith, Wm. H., e. Aug. 13, 1861; kld. at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862.
 Snyder, A. J., e. Aug. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1864; m. o. Dec., 1865, as Sergt.
 Sulton, J. S., e. Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Sept. 17, 1864, as Corp.
 Ungle, Hilney, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
 Carroll, John, e. as rect.; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, as vet.; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
 Nevil, William, e. as rect.; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, as vet.; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as Sergt.
 Wiley, Darius, e. Jan. 1, 1864, as vet.; prmt'd. Second Lieut.
 Curd, Thomas D., e. as rect.; trans. to Miss. Marine Brig. Feb. 13, 1863.
 Forker, O. H. P., e. as rect.; re-e. as vet. Nov. 19, 1863; died July 6, 1865, as Sergt., wds.
 Green, Lorenzo D., e. as rect. Jan. 20, 1864; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
 Gardner, Eugene, e. as rect.; m. o. Sept. 17, 1864.
 Landstovm, Stephen J., e. as rect.; died Nov. 1, 1862.
 Mulvihill, Matthew, e. as rect. Jan. 20, 1864; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Mack, Thomas U., e. as rect. March 1, 1865; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
 Munroe, Elias, e. as rect. Jan. 20, 1864; m. o. May 17, '65.
 Redmond, J. P., e. as rect. Jan. 20, 1864; m. o. Dec. 8, '65.
 Reynolds, Patrick, e. as rect.; died Jan. 28, 1865, of wds.
 Rogers, J. W., e. as rect. March 1, 1865; m. o. Dec. 8, '65.
 Ridge, S. A., e. as rect. Jan. 20, 1864; trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 26, 1865.
 Swinford, Newton, e. as rect. March 1, 1865; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Ditto, Daniel, e. Sept. 28, 1864; m. o. May 18, 1865.
 Goodpasture, Richard, e. Sept. 28, 1864; died at New Market, Tenn., March 27, 1865.

Company K.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Castle, John, e. Sept. 28, 1864; died Jan. 10, 1865, wds.
 Ingram, Geo. W., e. Sept. 28, 1864; kld. Columbia, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1864.
 Ingram, Reason H., e. Sept. 28, 1864; m. o. June 14, 1865.
 Jones, Samuel P., e. Sept. 28, 1864; m. o. June 14, 1865.
 Lewis, Geo., e. Dec. 29, 1864; m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Glaser, Stephen W., e. March 9, 1864, as unassigned rect.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Sixty-second Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., April 10, 1862, by Col. James M. True. April 22, 1862, ordered to Cairo, Ill. May 7, to Paducah. June 7, to Columbus; and thence, in Col. Ditzler's Brigade, to Tennessee, where it was stationed on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near Crockett Station, with headquarters at Kenton. December 2, 1862, moved to Jackson, Tenn., and thence to Grand Junction and Holly Springs. On 13th, at midnight, started for Jackson, leaving about 200 men sick and on duty at Holly Springs. About two miles from Jackson, found the railroad bridge on fire. Marched to Jackson and four miles beyond, skirmishing with the enemy. On 20th, followed Forrest twenty miles, and 21st, returned to Jackson. On 23d, marched to Mendon Station, Denmark and Toon's Station, on Mississippi Central Railroad, and returned to Jackson 27th. December 20, Van Dorn captured Holly Springs, paroling 170 men of the Sixty-second, including the Major and 3 Lieutenants, and destroying all the records, papers and camp equipage of the regiment. The regiment moved from Jackson, in Col. M. K. Lawler's Brigade, December 31, 1862, in pursuit of Forrest, and reached Tennessee River, opposite

Hifton, January 3, 1863; but finding the enemy well posted on the opposite bank, with heavy artillery, returned to Jackson, January 8.

On the 18th of April, 1863, the regiment was brigaded with Fifthth Indiana, Twenty-seventh Iowa and First West Tennessee, in Second Brigade, Third Division Sixteenth Army Corps, Col. James M. True commanding brigade. On the 18th, moved to La Grange. June 8, First West Tennessee was taken out of the brigade, and Forty-ninth Illinois and Vaughn's Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, assigned in its place. August 19, ordered to Memphis, and, 24th, embarked for Helena, and, on the 18th, took up the line of march for Little Rock. September 2, overtook Gen. Steele's army at Brownsville, and, on the 10th, met the enemy near Little Rock, driving him back and compelling the evacuation of the place. January 9, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization. April 25, moved to Pine Bluff, where it remained until August 12, 1864. August 12, started to Illinois, for veteran furlough. After the expiration of the veteran furlough, returned to Pine Bluff, arriving November 25, 1864.

The non-veterans of the regiment were ordered to Illinois, for muster-out. April 10, 1865, the remaining veterans and recruits were consolidated into seven companies, and remained on duty at Pine Bluff until July 28, 1865, when it moved, by river, to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, where it was stationed as a part of Brig. Gen. Bussey's command, in the District of the Frontier. Mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

Company C.

Hug, F., e. Feb. 1, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. C, as consd.

Mitchell, Jos., e. Feb. 1, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. C, as consd.

Foot, G. B., e. Jan. 20, '65, as rect.; trans. to Co. C, as consd.

Gill, Saml., e. March 5, 1864, as rect.; died at Pine Bluff, Ark., June 25, 1864.

Neesse, Eli, e. Jan. 21, '65, as rect.; trans. to Co. C, as consd.

Company D.

Sergt. Josiah C. Titus, e. Jan. 1, 1862; re-e. as vet. Jan. 3, 1864; prmtd. First Sergt.; then Second Lieut.

Company E.

First Lieut. Frank S. Peabody, e. Dec. 15, 1861, as Corp.; re-e. as vet. Jan. 20, 1864; prmtd. First Sergt., then Second Lieut. April 28, 1863; prmtd. to First Lieut. July 13, 1864; read. Feb. 15, 1865.

Corp. John C. Eggers, e. Dec. 15, 1861; died. April 8, '63.

Clanford, W. M., e. Dec. 15, 1861; died. April 2, 1863.

Boer H., e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; died. March 9, 1864.

Edwards, H., e. Dec. 15, 1861; died at La Grange, Tenn., June 29, 1863.

Evans, Samuel, e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, '63; trans. to Co. E, as consd.

Lutherman, David, e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; drowned in Mississippi River.

Lutherman, Daniel, e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863.

Rightman, Alonzo, e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 29, 1864.

Layton, Perry, e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. E, as consd.

Thomas, John, e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. E, as consd.

Company H.

Day, Geo. W., e. Feb. 1, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. A, as consd.

Hesher, J. A., e. Feb. 1, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. A, as consd.

Sidenstricker, G. A., e. Feb. 1, '62; re-e. as vet. Feb. 2, '64; died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Aug. 17, 1864.

Company I.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Buchingham, Wm., e. Feb. 18, 1865, as sub.; trans. to Co. G, as consd.

Welch, John, e. Feb. 13, 1865, as sub.; trans. to Co. B, as consd.

Company K.

Corp. Levi Woodward, e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Corp. Jas. Van Dine, e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Corp. Aug. Talbot, e. Dec. 9, 1861; died. June 25, 1862.

Adams, Robt. W., e. Dec. 9, '61; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, '63; died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 8, 1864.

Brown, Alex., e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; died at Little Rock, Ark., April 20, 1864.

Belhamer, John B., e. Dec. 9, 1861; m. o. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Cowry, Geo. A., e. Dec. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Cassidy, John, e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Cassidy, Peter, e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Cunningham, John, e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Griffin, James L., e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Green Isaiah, e. Dec. 9, 1861; m. o. May 2, 1865.

Green, John H., e. Dec. 9, 1861; died at Columbus, Ky., June 4, 1862.

Hanson, Geo., e. Dec. 9, 1861; died at St. Louis.

Hanson, Gideon, e. Dec. 9, 1861; died at St. Louis Feb. 26, 1863.

Hanson, Jno. W., e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet.

Hudson, Wm. W., e. Dec. 9, 1861; died. Nov. 8, 1862.

Henderson, J. W., e. Dec. 9, 1861; died at St. Louis, March 27, 1863.

Helmick, James H., e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Harshbarger, Jno. W., e. Dec. 9, 1861; died. Aug. 30, 1862.

Hood, Geo., e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Herrington, J. A., e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; died at Grand View, Ill., April 2, 1864.

Lamaster, Wm., e. Dec. 9, 1861; died at Kenton, Tenn., Nov. 7, 1863.

Leach, A. A., e. Dec. 9, 1861; died. May 1, 1863.

Long, Samuel, e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Mason, W. W., e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; died at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 13, 1864.

McKee, G. R., e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 17, 1864.

McMillen, Ed., e. Dec. 9, 1861; m. o. May 2, 1865.

McDaniel, John, e. Dec. 9, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corps Dec. 8, 1863.

McCully, J. C., e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Nicholson, J. H., e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Owens, Austin, e. Dec. 9, 1861; died. June 25, 1862.

Phahan, M., e. Dec. 9, 1861; died at La Grange, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1863.

Redmon, Jerome, e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Ringler, F. R., e. Dec. 9, 1861; died. Feb. 2, 1864.

Sheets, S. D., e. Dec. 9, 1861; died at Carroll, Tenn., Feb. 26, 1863.

Trover, A. A., e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Trover, S. M., e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Vandine, Wm. H., e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Wallace, Jas., e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Wallace, Geo., e. Dec. 9, 1861; died. June 28, 1862.

Suit, Ph., e. Jan. 20, 1864, as vet.; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Brown, M. A., e. Feb. 22, 1864, as rect.; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Borden, Wm. E., e. Feb. 24, 1864, as rect.; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Conroy, B. V., e. Feb. 24, 1864, as rect.; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Dewitt, Wm. R., e. Feb. 19, 1864, as rect.; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Griffin, N. B., e. Feb. 20, 1864, as rect.; died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 28, 1864.

Gibson, J. L., e. Feb. 23, 1864, rect.; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Halstein, W. W., e. Feb. 24, 1864, as rect.; died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 2, 1864.

Redmon, Thos., e. Feb. 23, 1864, as rect.; trans. to Co. D, as consd.

Syford, Abner, e. Dec. 3, 1864, as rect.; trans. to Co. D, as coned.

Trover, W. W., e. Feb. 19, 1864, as rect.; trans. to Co. D, as coned.

Wright, Handy, e. Feb. 24, 1864, as rect.; trans. to Co. D, as coned.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Thirty-fourth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., September 7, 1861, by Col. E. N. Kirk. Moved, October 2, to Lexington, Ky., and from thence to Louisville, and then to Camp Nevin, Ky., where it remained until February 14, 1862. Marched to Bowling Green, and thence, via Nashville, Franklin and Columbia, to Savannah, on the Tennessee River. Arrived at Pittsburg Landing April 7, 1862, and was hotly engaged in that battle, losing Maj. Levanway and 15 men killed, and 112 wounded. From thence moved to Corinth, and was engaged on the 29th of May losing 1 man killed and 5 wounded. From Corinth, moved to Iuka and Florence, Ala. Crossed the river at that place and moved to Athens, Huntsville and Stevenson, Ala. Was encamped over a month at Battle Creek. From thence marched, via Pelham, Murfreesboro and Nashville, to Louisville, Ky., arriving September 27, 1862. Brigade commanded by Col. F. M. Stambaugh, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Gen. McCook commanding the Division. October 1, 1862, left Louisville for Frankfort. Regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. H. W. Bristol; Brigade, by Col. E. N. Kirk; and Division, by Brig. Gen. Sill. October 4, was engaged in a skirmish at Clayville, Ky. From Frankfort, moved, via Laurensburg, Perryville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Lebanon and Bowling Green, to Nashville. November 27, had a skirmish at Laverne. Regiment remained in camp five miles southeast of Nashville until December 26, 1862. Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. E. N. Kirk commanding; Second Division, Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson commanding. Right Wing of Fourteenth Army Corps, Alexander McD. McCook commanding. December 27, Right Wing moved toward Triune, the Thirty-fourth, in advance, encountered the enemy commanding the approaches to Triune; drove him till noon, when he formed in the town. The nature of the ground preventing the use of artillery, the infantry was advanced, and, after a sharp fight, drove the enemy from town—the enemy taking his artillery with him. 29th, moved, via Independence Hill, toward Murfreesboro. 30th, took position as extreme right of Union lines. 31st, the enemy attacked the regiment in overwhelming force, driving it back on the main line. Following the advantage gained by his infantry, the enemy's cavalry charged the line, and captured many of the regiment. Loss—killed, 21; wounded, 93; missing, 66. Gen. Kirk was mortally wounded. During the three following days, the Thirty-fourth did guard duty. While at Murfreesboro, the Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps, was organized into the Twentieth Army Corps, and Maj. Gen. McCook assigned to command. June 24, 1863, the Twentieth Corps moved, by the Shelbyville pike, toward Liberty Gap. On the 25th, the Second Brigade was ordered forward, and advanced across an open cornfield, eight rods in width, lately plowed and softened by the rains which fell the day and night before, until the men sunk half-way to the knee in mud at every step. Without help, and in the face of a rebel brigade advantageously posted, they drove the enemy from his position—the Second Arkansas Infantry leaving their battle-flag on the hill, where they fought in front of the Thirty-fourth; the regiment losing 3 killed and 26 wounded. Moved, on 26th, via Beech Grove, to Manchester, entering Tullahoma on the morning of July 1. August 7, Col. A. P. Dysart resigned, leaving the regiment under command of Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell. August 18, moved, via Larkin's Valley, to Bellefonte, Ala. The Thirty-fourth was here detailed as Provost Guard. 30th, moved to Capertan's Ferry, on Tennessee River. Here the regiment was left to guard the pontoon bridge. September 18, moved the boats to Battle Creek. October 20, 1863, moved, under command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Morgan, to Anderson's Cross Roads, in Sequatchie Valley. November 8, moved to Harrison's Landing, on Tennessee River. November 14, ordered to report to Brig. Gen. John Beatty, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Jeff. C. Davis commanding Division. Arrived at Chattanooga 15th, and camped on Moccasin Point. November 25th, ordered to join the

Brigade on the battle-field of Chattanooga. Arrived 11 o'clock P. M. Moved at 1 o'clock A. M. of 26th, and moved via Chickamauga Station—met the retreating enemy near Graysville, and was engaged about half an hour. 28th, moved back to Chattanooga, where those unable to march were put in camp. The remainder of the regiment moving on the expedition into East Tennessee, as far as Loudon, where the Thirty-fourth were detailed to run a grist-mill, grinding corn and wheat for the Division. Returned to Chattanooga, arriving December 19, 1863. December 22, the Thirty-fourth were mustered as a veteran organization, and, January 8, 1864, started for Springfield, Ill., for veteran furlough. Received veteran furlough, and rendezvoused at Dixon, Ill. February 28, moved, via Chicago, Louisville and Nashville, arriving at Chattanooga March 7, 1864, and moved out to join the Second Brigade, Col. John G. Mitchell, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio, commanding, in camp near Rossville, Ga. Mustered out July 12, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. Arrived at Chicago July 16, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

Surgeon Orson Q. Herrick, e. as Capt. Oct. 2, 1861; read for prom. as Surgeon Jan. 13, 1862; term expired Jan. 12, 1865.

Company B.

Blaisdell, James R., e. Sept. 17, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 23, 1863; m. o. July 12, 1865, as Corp.
Cleveland, Cyrus, e. Sept. 7, 1861; died. May 29, 1862, disability.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Grice, Henry V., e. March 30, 1865, sub.; died at Newbern April 30, 1865.

Company F.

RECRUITS TRANSFERRED FROM EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Harris, Joseph D., e. Jan. 23, 1865; m. o. July 12, 1865.
Lynch, James A., e. Jan. 23, 1865; m. o. July 12, 1865.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Kelly, Patrick, e. March 21, '65, sub.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Company G.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Crum, Mails M., e. Marc's 23, 1865; m. o. July 12, 1865.
Fitzpatrick, Michael, e. Feb. 22, 1865, sub.; m. o. July 12, 1865.
Gossett, Arthur B., e. March 23, 1865; m. o. July 18, 1865.
Hasly, John, e. March 23, 1865; m. o. July 12, 1865.
McDonald, Joseph, e. March 23, 1865; m. o. July 12, '65.
Martin, Richard, e. March 23, 1865; m. o. July 12, 1865.
Ruckman, Isiah, e. March 11, 1865, sub.; m. o. July 12, 1865.
Vestal, John, e. March 23, 1865; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Company H.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Hatcher, David, e. March 23, 1865; m. o. July 12, 1865.
Stubbs, William, e. March 23, 1865; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Company I.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Nolan, Jefferson, e. March 23, 1865; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Company J.

Capt. Reuben S. Childers, e. as private, Sept. 6, 1862; re-e. as vet. Dec. 23, 1863; prmtd. First Lieut. from First Sergt. Oct. 10, 1863; prmtd. Capt. May 31, 1865; m. o. July 12, 1865.
Second Lieut. David A. Zimmerman, e. as private Sept. 6, 1861; prmtd. Second Lieut. Oct. 2, 1861; read. Dec. 23, 1861.
Second Lieut. Joseph Hollis, e. as private Sept. 6, 1861; prmtd. Second Lieut. Dec. 23, 1861; read. May 15, '63.
Black, William, e. Sept. 6, 1861; died at St. Louis April 27, 1862, wds.
Childers, Jacob E., e. Sept. 6, 1861; died at Camp Wood, Ky.

Dusick, Hamilton H., e. Sept. 6, 1861.
 Childers, James M., e. Sept. 6, 1861; m. o. Sept. 12, 1864, as Corp.
 Dusick, Rufus, e. Sept. 6, 1861; m. o. Sept. 12, 1864, as Sergt.
 Finley, Samuel L., e. Sept. 6, 1861.
 Gray, Wm. H., e. Sept. 6, 1861; re-e. as vet.
 Hood, William, e. Sept. 6, 1861.
 Johnson, John Y., e. Sept. 6, 1861.
 Kester, Eli R., e. Sept. 6, 1861, fifer; disd. July 21, 1862, disab.
 Lamb, Samuel J., e. Sept. 6, 1861; Sergt.; kld. at Shiloh April 7, 1862.
 Martin, Henry F., e. Sept. 6, 1861; disd. Aug. 8, '62, disab.
 Martin, Chas. K., e. Sept. 6, 1861; disd. June, 1862, disab.
 McIntire, John H., e. Sept. 6, 1861.
 Mock, James, e. Sept. 6, 1861; disd. Feb. 9, 1862, as Corp., disab.
 Meton, Marvin, e. Sept. 6, 1861; m. o. Sept. 12, 1864.
 Madden, Daniel, e. Sept. 6, 1864; re-e. as vet. Jan. 25, '64; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 4, 1864.
 Peden, Hiram, e. Sept. 6, 1861.
 Rogers, Wm. J., e. Sept. 6, 1861.
 Steepleton, Wm. H., e. Sept. 6, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 23, 1863; kld. at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
 Tomlinson, Zedekiah, e. Sept. 6, 1861; m. o. Sept. 12, '64.
 Taylor, John, e. Sept. 6, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 23, 1863; trans. to First U. S. Engineers.
 Wright, Wm. S., e. Sept. 6, 1861.

VETERANS.

Beardslee, Ebenezer P., e. Dec. 23, 1863; m. o. July 12, 1865, as First Sergt.
 Minchen, Clinton B., e. Dec. 23, 1863; prmtd. Second Lieut. from First Sergt.
 Stone, Wm. H., e. Dec. 23, 1863; m. o. July 25, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Melton, John, e. Sept. 6, 1861; died at Camp Wood, Ky., Jan. 28, 1861.
 Rankin, Wm., e. Dec. 2, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 23, 1863; m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Taylor, Benj. F., e. Sept. 6, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 23, 1863; m. o. July 12, 1865, as Corp.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Jerrard, John L., e. March 8, 1865, sub.; m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Leonard, Reuben, e. Nov. 1, 1864, sub.; m. o. July 12, 1864.
 Lightfoot, James F., e. March 23, 1865; m. o. July 12, '65.
 Rodgers, Edward S., e. Sept. 28, 1864; m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Sterns, Erasmus, e. March 23, 1865; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.
 Wolverton, Wm., e. March 23, 1865; m. o. July 12, 1865.

UNASSIGNED, DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Gill, Henry V., e. March 30, 1865, sub.
 Miller, Enoch, e. March 10, 1865, sub.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

(One Year).

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler February 14, and mustered in February 14, 1865, for one year, and left for the front February 18, 1865. Arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., February 27, where it garrisoned Forts No. Three and Four, and the blockhouses on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. Left Bridgeport March 24, and arrived at Cleveland, Tenn., March 25. Left Cleveland May 2, and arrived at Dalton, Ga., May 3. Left wing of the regiment marched to Spring Place, Ga., and garrisoned that town until July 1, the right wing remaining on duty at Dalton. Left Dalton July 7, and arrived at Atlanta, Ga., July 8, being the first regiment that passed over the road since the grand march of Maj. Gen. Sherman. Left Atlanta August 14, and arrived at Griffin, Ga., the same day, where it occupied the Second Subdistrict, District of Allatoona, Third Division, Department of Georgia, as follows: Companies A and E, Griffin; Company D, Jackson; Company C, West Point; Company F, Newnan; Companies B and G, La Grange; Company K, Greenville; Company H,

Franklin; Company I, Atlanta. December 31, the regiment was assigned to the District of Atlanta, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. Mustered out of service January 16, 1866, at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it received final payment and discharge.

Sergt. Maj. James Hamilton, e. as First Sergt. Feb. 2, 1865; reduced to ranks in Co. C at his own request; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866, as private.

Company C.

Capt. John V. Bovell, e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, '66.
 First Lieut. Walter S. Brown, e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Second Lieut. Joseph Hollis, e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Sergt. Robert J. Walker, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866, as First Sergt.
 Corp. Robert S. Reeves, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866, as Sergt.
 Corp. N. B. Chilcote, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866, as Sergt.
 Corp. John Cordray, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Corp. A. Chrisman, e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Corp. G. D. Brown, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Corp. Thomas Cramstock, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Corp. George W. Burton, e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Corp. William Stratton, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Wagoner Oliver Bell, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Allen, John, e. Jan. 27, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Bollinger, George, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Blystone, H. L., e. Feb. 1, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Couger, K. A., e. Jan. 30, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Cornican, J., e. Jan. 27, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Coffman, G. A., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Devers, Robert, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. Sept. 21, 1866.
 Davidson, John, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Garraty, John, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Glvins, James, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Hepner, Marquis, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Harrington, J. J., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866, as Corp.

Howerton, Claudius, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Hom, Wm., e. Jan. 27, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Hiett, A. A., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Ishmal, A. J., e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Jackson, John R., e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Kendall, Tipton, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Lusk, Geo. S., e. Jan. 27, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Lee, Geo. W., e. Jan. 27, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Moore, Geo. W., e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 McIntyre, J. W., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 McDonald, Wm., e. Feb. 2, 1862; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Myers, E., e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Moore, Jas. D., e. Jan. 13, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Maddock, Stephen, e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Milliner, Z., e. Jan. 13, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Moore, John H., e. Feb. 2, 1865; disd. Aug. 30, '65, disab.
 Newman, Wm., e. Feb. 4, 1864; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Newlon, David, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Parker, Nathan, e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Paxton, B., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Pinnell, W. H., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Parlahon, J. H., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Propst, J. W., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Rose, J. R., e. Feb. 2, 1865; died at Bridgeport, Ala., April 3, 1865.

Reynolds, John, e. Jan. 30, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Reed, W. H., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Russell, Thos. R., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Stubbs, W. H., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Secrest, C. F., e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866, as Corp.
 Sisson, Wm., e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Stark, J. D., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Smith, Nathan, e. Jan. 20, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Stark, Joel, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Stark, Geo. W., e. Feb. 3, 1865; died at Bridgeport, Ala., March 13, 1865.
 Sisson, Lewis, e. Jan. 27, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Sisson, John, e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, '66, as Corp.
 Stark, Nath., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Tobin, Jas., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Truitt, Wm., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Vest, And., e. Jan. 30, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.

Wallace, Wm., e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
Zalling, Alex., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.

Company K.

Sergt. James Carroll, e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, '66.
Allison, Noble, e. Jan. 25, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
Bond, John, e. Jan. 30, 1865; wd. by railroad accident and sent to hospital May 5, 1865.
Birchum, Henry, e. Jan. 30, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
Bradshaw, I. N., e. Feb. 2, 1865; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 6, 1865.
Crall, H., e. Feb. 2, 1866; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
Devorce, J., e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
Dancey, S. J., e. Jan. 25, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
Dearth, John S., e. Feb. 2, 1865; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 2, 1865.
Duvall, Perry, e. Jan. 30, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
Fox, W. H., e. Jan. 25, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
Gravat, Rigdon F., e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
Hall, Jas. W., e. Jan. 30, 1865; m. o. May 18, 1865.
Hyers, Washington, e. Jan. 28, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
Holworth, Jas. M., e. Jan. 25, 1865; m. o. May 18, 1865.
Johnson, W. D., e. Jan. 31, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
Jener, P. B., e. Jan. 31, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
Johnson, James A., e. Jan. 30, 1865; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., March 6, 1865.
Snyder, Davis, e. Jan. 30, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
Smith, Thos. B., e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
Schooley, B., e. Feb. 1, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.
Sargent, W. L., e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

(One Hundred Days.)

First Assistant Surgeon James A. Williams, e. June 1, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.

Company C.

Capt. John V. Bovell, e. June 6, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Second Lieut. Walter S. Brown, e. June 6, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
First Sergt. Woodford D. Harlan, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Sergt. Henry W. McCarty, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Sergt. William A. Pearson, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Sergt. George Mock, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, '64.
Sergt. Richard L. Brengle, e. May 7, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Corp. Jerome Nichols, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, '64.
Corp. John N. Killough, e. May 20, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Corp. Sylvester Duck, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Corp. E. P. Thompson, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, '64.
Corp. Robert W. Royell, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, '64.
Corp. Nathan B. Chicote, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Corp. Enoch S. Drumme, e. May 20, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Musician William H. Russell, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Musician Harvey L. Link, e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Wagoner John McCormack, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Brown, George D., e. April 25, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Baylor, Samuel M., e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Brown, Martin, e. May 7, 1864; died at St. Louis, Aug. 23, 1864.
Beatty, James, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Carter, George W., e. May 15, 1864; absent sick at m. o. of regiment.
Childers, William, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Drumm, James H., e. May 2, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Elliott, A., e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Givens, John, e. May 25, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Galeonor, William E., e. May 20, '64; m. o. Sept. 28, '64.
Jared, John L., e. May 12, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Keller, James T., e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Kauffman, Theo., e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Koho, John H., e. May 20, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Landsaw, Elkana, e. May 22, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Link, O. C., e. May 2, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.

Lovell, Reuben, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
McDaniel, Asa, e. May 4, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Millhouse, George W., e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, '64.
Morgan, Loami, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Noble J. K., e. May 20, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Newall, John, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Purcell, William, e. May 12, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Richardson, John, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Reed, John, e. May 15, 1864; died at Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 3, 1864.
Rude, William, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Ringo, Lewis, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Rogers, John W., e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Roberts, Samuel, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Stanley, John F., e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Stanley, Stephen, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Snedbaker, William, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Test, John F., e. May 20, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Thompson, Amos, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Thatcher, William, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Thatcher, John, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Tweedy, Robert J., e. May 15, 1864; died at Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 3, 1864.
Tucker, Asa, e. May 20, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Vance, George N., e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Williams, Frank, e. May 15, 1864.
Dean, William H., e. May 15, 1864, as rect; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Fitta, Morton, e. as rect; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Gilbert, William H., e. as rect; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
McDonald, William, e. as rect; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
Starks, Eli S., e. as rect; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.

Company E.

Corp. John W. Riley, e. May 11, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, '64.
Wagoner Josiah Miller, e. May 11, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
McKee, Enoch E., e. May 11, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.

Company I.

Barrett, Charles D., e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.

THIRTY SIXTY-INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Thirty-sixth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Aurora, Illinois, in September, 1861, by Col. Nicholas Gruesel, and mustered into United States service by Capt. A. G. Brackett, U. S. A., September 23, 1861. September 24, ordered to Quincy, Ill., by rail, and thence to St. Louis, where the regiment was armed; 29, moved to Rolla, where the regiment remained until January 14, 1862. Marched to Lebanon; remained until February 10. Entered Springfield on the 13th. Proceeded to Bentonville, Ark., and was engaged in the fight there March 6. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Leetown March 7, and of Pea Ridge, 8th. Marched, via Keetsville, Cassville, Cape Fear, Galena, Forsythe and West Plains, Mo., Salem, Ark., to Batesville, Ark. Were then transferred to the Department of the Mississippi, and marched under Gen. Asboth, to Cape Girardeau, Mo. Embarked for Hamburg Landing, Tenn., and were, on arrival, assigned to Gen. Pope's command. On evacuation of Corinth, marched to Booneville, and back to Rienzi, remaining until September 6. Moved to Cincinnati, via Corinth, Columbus, Cairo, Odlin and Seymour. Moved from Covington, via Indianapolis to Louisville, and remained until October 1, when it marched with Gen. Buell's army, Gilbert's Corps, Sheridan's Division, Col. Gruesel's Brigade, the regiment being commanded by Capt. Silas Miller, via Bardstown and Springfield to Perryville, where it met the enemy. In this action the Thirty-sixth lost 75 killed and wounded. Moved thence, via Danville and Lancaster, to Crab Orchard; thence, via Lancaster, Danville, Lebanon, New Market, Cave City and Bowling Green, to Nashville, near which place it encamped.

The brigade commanders have been Col. Osterham, Gruesel, Hansondiffel and Knoblesdorf. Division commanders, Gens. Sigel, Asboth, Jeff. C. Davis, Gordon Granger and Sheridan. Corps commanders, Gens. Curtis, Pope, Granger, Gilbert and McCook. Department commanders, Gens. Fremont, Hunter, Halleck, Grant, Wright, Nelson, Buell and Rosecrans. The Thirty-sixth Illinois was engaged in the battle of Stone River, from December 26, 1862, until January 2, 1863, coming out of the action with only 200 men. Says Col. Gruesel:

"At daylight on the 31st, the regiment was assaulted by a rebel brigade under Gen. Weathers, and being supported by the Eighty-Eighth Illinois, Col. Frank Sherman, on its left, they were soon driven back to the woods; but again and again they were rallied, every time meeting the same fate, until thirty-eight of that fine brigade were all that there were left to tell where their rebel comrades had fallen. The Thirty-sixth charged them at the point of the bayonet twice in succession driving them back. Forty-one of the poor boys lay dead on their faces on less than one acre of ground. The wounded is large, and, in fact, the killed and wounded are the largest in the whole Division. At 8 o'clock, A. M., 31st, received notice of the death of Gen. Sill, and the command of the Brigade devolved upon me. All our Brigade commanders were killed. Here it was that Herrington fell. Only half of the Division, Sheridan's Third, were left. My Brigade went into action 2,210 strong, and came out with 1008, rank and file. My officers, with one exception, stood their ground. First Sergt. Orrison Smith, for bravery during the battle, maintaining his position in the company, although wounded in three places, I made him a Second Lieutenant, in front of the whole regiment. My regiment is in a crippled condition. Only ten officers are left. Nine wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy, one killed and one mortally wounded."

The Thirty-sixth, as appears from the official report of Lieut. Col. Porter C. Olson, bore an honorable part in the battle near Chickamauga Creek, on the 20th and 21st of September, 1863. September 19, the regiment, Col. Miller, commanding, marched from Pond Springs to Gordon's Mills, a distance of ten miles. At 2 P. M., went into position, near Gordon's Mills, with one company thrown forward as skirmishers. At 5 o'clock, P. M., fell back to the timber, about two hundred yards, and remained during the night. At 4 o'clock A. M., 20th, marched two miles and a quarter to the left and formed in the second line. At 11 A. M., after some skirmishing, ordered forward to the support of the center. Formed on the brow of a hill, under a most terrible fire, but in perfect good order, and engaged the enemy fiercely, checking his advance. At this juncture the enemy appeared on the left, and, turning the flank, subjected us to a murderous enfilading fire, against which we could offer but little resistance. The regiment was ordered to fall back. Gen. Lytle being killed, Col. Miller took command of the Brigade, and Lieut. Col. Olson of the regiment. The regiment made another stand, but was overwhelmed by numbers, and compelled to fall back. Marched to Roseville, and encamped for the night; 21, in position on the Chattanooga road; 22, moved to Chattanooga. Mustered out October 8, 1865, at New Orleans, La., and arrived at Camp Butler Ill., October 17, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

Company B.

Second Lieut. George Berger, e. as private Sept. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; prmd. Second Lieut. Oct. 8, 1865; m. o. (as Sergt.) Oct. 8, 1865.
Campbell, Adam R., e. in Sept., 1861; m. o. Sept. 29, '64.
Campbell, James B., e. Sept. 1, 1861; died. Sept. 22, 1864; term expired.
Campbell, Sylvester, e. Sept. 1, 1861; died. Sept. 22, 1864; term expired.
Campbell, Wm. e. Sept. 1, 1861; died. Sept. 22, 1864, as Corp.; term expired.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Miller, Harvey W., e. Oct. 4, 1861, sub.; m. o. June 15, '65.

Company C.

Spickerman, Orestes A., e. Aug. 24, 1861; died. Sept. 23, 1864; term expired.

Company D.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Lalson, William, e. Oct. 12, 1864; absent, sick at m. o. of regiment.
Regan, Thomas, e. Sept. 28, 1864; died. June 14, 1865; prisr. of war.

Company E.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Guard, Ezekiah, e. Oct. 17, 1864; died. June 17, 1865, disab.
Johnson, Richard, e. Oct. 15, 1864, sub.; died May 19, 1865.

Company K.

Second Lieut. John H. Johnson, e. Aug. 20, 1861; re-e. as vet.; prmd. Second Lieut. Oct. 8, 1865; m. o. (as Sergt.) Oct. 8, 1865.
Corp. William B. Giles, e. Aug. 12, 1861; kld. at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Birdsell, Seneca, e. Aug. 20, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; kld. at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.
Honey, Burton, e. Aug. 20, 1861; trans. to V. R. C.
Hogue, James M., e. Aug. 20, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 8, 1865, as Sergt.
Hogue, James H., e. Aug. 20, 1861; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 11, 1864.
Hogue, James Henry, e. Aug. 20, 1861; m. o. Oct. 17, 1864, wd.
Hammond, Daniel, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 8, 1865, as Sergt.
Hall, Wm. C., e. Aug. 20, 1861; m. o. Oct. 17, 1864, wd.
Long, Abram, e. Aug. 20, 1861; Corp.; kld. at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864.
McCartney, Samuel H., e. Aug. 20, 1864; disd. July 25, 1862; wds.
Pollock, George R., e. Aug. 20, 1861; kld. at battle of Stone River.
Sype, Henry P., e. Aug. 20, 1861; kld. at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.
Stevenson, James, e. Aug. 20, 1861; disd. Aug. 16, 1862.
Underwood, Cyrus W., e. Aug. 20, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 8, 1865.
Underwood, John H., e. Aug. 20, 1861; kld. at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Weekes, John F., e. Aug. 20, 1861; disd. Sept. 22, 1864, as Sergt.; term expired.

VETERANS.

Poll, John, e. Jan. 1, 1861; trans. to U. S. V. V. Eng

RECRUITS.

Hogue, Zenas E., e. Feb. 25, 1864; m. o. Oct. 8, 1865, as Corp.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Conner, Thomas, e. Jan. 5, 1865.

SIXTY FOURTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The "First Battalion of Yates' Sharp Shooters" was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in the month of December, 1861, by Lieut. Col. D. E. Williams. It consisted of four companies, the last of which was mustered into the United States service, December 16, 1861. Two additional companies were mustered into service December 31, with Fred. W. Matteson as Major. January 10, 1862, the battalion was ordered to Quincy, and went into barracks. Here it was armed. Moved to Cairo, February 16, and March 4, moved, via Bird's Point, Charleston, Bertrand and Sykeston, to New Madrid, and was assigned to Morgan's Brigade, Payne's Division, Pope's command. On the evening of the 12th of March, companies A, D, E and F made a night attack on the enemy's right, driving his pickets and skirmishing heavily till midnight, drawing the attention of the enemy from the Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois, who were planting siege guns on the enemy's left. Was present at the bombardment of New Madrid, the next day, and, afterward, as support to Williams' siege guns, four miles below, where Pope effected his crossing. Under command of Maj. Matteson, moved with Pope's expedition against Fort Pillow, and returning, moved up Tennessee River, disembarking at Hamburg Landing, April 22. Was engaged in the siege of Corinth, from that time till its evacuation, May 30, being continually on skirmish and picket line. May 3, the battalion was heavily engaged at Chambers' Creek; but repulsed the enemy, the loss being 4 killed and 5 wounded. May 7, in Gen. Paine's reconnaissance, lost 2 men killed and 3 wounded. May 30, the battalion entered Corinth, in time to see the enemy's rear guard leaving it. In the afternoon, took the advance in pursuit of the enemy, and came upon their rear at Tusculum Creek, about dark, when a brisk skirmish ensued, continuing during the night and the next day. The pursuit was continued to Booneville, when the battalion returned. The battalion camped at Big Springs, 6 miles from Corinth. Gen. Rosecrans taking command of the army of the Mississippi, the Sixty-fourth was detailed as headquarter guard, on which duty it remained until November following. Lieut. Col. Williams left the bat-

talion, on sick leave, May 17, and never returned, being discharged September 11. Maj. Matteson commanded the battalion until August 8, when he died in hospital. He was a gallant and much-loved officer. Capt. John Morrill, of Co. A, took command, and was afterward promoted to Lieut. Col.

August 20, moved to Iuka, Miss. In September, returned to Clear Creek, and again moved on Iuka, via Jacinto. Was present at the battle of Iuka, but not engaged. September 20, was in pursuit of the enemy. Returned to Corinth. The evening of October 3, went into position, and was sent forward as skirmishers. On the morning of the 4th, the battalion met the first advance of the enemy, and was heavily engaged during the day, doing efficient and distinguished service. The Sixty-fourth lost, this day, 70 men killed, wounded and missing, including Capt. David G. Grover, killed. On November 27, ordered on outpost duty, at Glendale, Miss., where the battalion erected fortifications and mounted two pieces artillery. While here, Capt. James C. Cameron, Co. A, raised the Second Alabama Cavalry, was commissioned Colonel, and was afterward killed, while gallantly leading his regiment in a charge at Barton's Station, April 17, 1863. November 4, 1863, the Sixty-fourth moved to Iuka, and thence to Pulaski, Tenn., arriving November 11. On the 15th of January, 1864, over three-fourths of the battalion having re-enlisted, it moved north, for veteran furlough, arriving at Chicago, 22d. Was furloughed for 20 days, and re-assembled at Ottawa, February 14. Four new companies (G, H, I and K), having been recruited by Capt. Manning, were added to the battalion, making a full regiment. Lieut. Col. Morrill was made Colonel, Capt. M. W. Manning, Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. Thomson, Major.

March 17, 1864, the regiment left Ottawa, and, on the 23d, arrived at Decatur, Ala., and was assigned to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. On May 4, moved to Chattanooga, and joined Gen. Sherman's army. Arrived before Resaca, May 9, and Companies F and A deployed, driving the enemy into their works. In the night, marched to Snake Creek Gap. On 13th, advanced to Rosaca, and was engaged till 10th, when the enemy retired. Arrived at Kingston, May 20, at Van Wert on 25th, and at Dallas, 27th. On this day companies A and F, on skirmish line, lost 14 men killed and wounded. Until the 31st, the regiment was each day engaged at Dallas. June 1 to 4, moved to the left. On the 5th, skirmished with the enemy near New Hope Church. On 6th, moved to Ackworth; 16th to Big Shanty; 11th, advanced to foot of Kenesaw Mountain. Until 26th, was engaged at Kenesaw. On the 27th June, the Sixty-fourth was in the advance line of the assaulting force, and was heavily engaged, losing, in killed and wounded, 57 men, among whom was Adj. W. H. Hinckley, killed. July 3, when the enemy fell back, the flag of the Sixty-fourth was the first on Kenesaw. July 4, the entire regiment was on the skirmish line, and drove the enemy two miles, losing 25 killed and wounded. On 7th, had a skirmish on the Chattahoochee. On the 10th, crossed the river and fortified. On 17th, advanced to Nance's Creek—the regiment being deployed, drove the enemy a mile and a half. On 18th, marched toward Decatur, and on 19th engaged the enemy, losing 5 men, Surg. J. T. Stewart being wounded. On the 22d, marched to the support of Seventeenth Corps, and was heavily engaged, charging the enemy three times, and capturing forty prisoners and one battle-flag, and recaptured the field-glass and papers of Maj. Gen. McPherson, who had been killed and robbed by the enemy. The loss of the regiment in this action was 15 killed, 67 wounded, and 7 missing. On 28th, the regiment was hotly engaged, and repulsed several charges of the enemy. From this time until August 26, was engaged in the siege of Atlanta. On 28th, moved out of the works, down the Sandtown road, and marched all night, and 27th and 28th struck the Montgomery Railroad, and 29th was engaged tearing up the track. On 30th, marched to Macon Railroad. On September 2, passed through Jonesboro and Lovejoy. On 8th, went into camp at East Point.

On Sept. 23, the Division was transferred to Seventeenth Corps. The regiment was now in First Brigade, First Division, Seventeenth Corps, Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller commanding brigade, Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding division, and Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair commanding corps. October 1, marched to Fairburn on a reconnaissance. On 3d, returned. On 4th, commenced march after Hood, moving via Atlanta, crossed Chattahoochee at midnight, and marched all night in the rain and camped in works in Marietta. Thence moved north-

ward, passing through Kingston, near Rome to Adairsville, and arrived at Resaca 15th. In the night, Capt. Conger and Co. A moved, in advance of a reconnaissance party, to Snake Creek Gap. Capt. Conger was mortally wounded and two men severely wounded. October 16, the whole regiment on skirmish line, advanced on the Gap, driving the enemy in confusion. Marching, via Lafayette and Summerville, arrived at Gaylesville, Ala., October 21. On 29th, marched via Cave Springs to Cedartown. Had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry. Moved to Smyrna Camp Ground, on 5th November. On 13th, moved to Atlanta, and, on 15th, started on the "march to the sea." On December 9, skirmished with the enemy at Poole's Station. On 10th, invested the city of Savannah. On 11th December, skirmished with the enemy all day. On the 16th, marched to King's Bridge, on the Ogeechee. On 17th, moved south, and, on 19th, reached Doctortown, on Gulf Railroad and Altamaha River. After destroying railroad, returned to Savannah, December 23. January 3, 1865, embarked at Thunderbolt for Beaufort, S. C. On 13th, left Beaufort, and, 15th, arrived at Pocolatigo. On January 20 and 25, the Sixty-fourth was engaged in demonstrations against Salkahatchie and Combshee Ferry. January 31, moved from Pocolatigo. On February 3, crossed the Salkahatchie, in face of the enemy, fighting in cold water three and four feet deep, and gained a footing on the opposite side, when the enemy fled. The command then marched, via Midway and Orangeburg to Columbia. Thence, via Winnsboro, Cheraw, Laurel Hill, to Fayetteville, N. C. Arrived at Bentonville 20th March, and the entire regiment was on the skirmish line, 21st, capturing 12 prisoners, 35 horses and 1 caisson, and Gen. Johnson's headquarters, losing 13 men killed and wounded. On 24th March, camped at Goldsboro. Marched April 10, arriving at Raleigh 13th. On 26th, moved to Jones' Cross Roads. On 27th, returned to Raleigh, and on 30th, marched for Washington, arriving May 19. Was in the grand review, May 24. June 6, moved for Louisville, Ky. On July 11, was mustered out of service by Lieut. Robert M. Woods, A. C. M., and on 14th arrived at Chicago, Ill., where the regiment received final payment and discharge, July 18, 1865.

Col. John Morrill, afterward brevetted Brigadier General, commanded the regiment until July 22, 1864, when he was severely wounded; Lieut. Col. M. W. Manning until November 12, 1864, and Capt. J. S. Reynolds, afterward Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General, from November 12, until its muster-out.

Company H.

- Capt. John H. Stover, e. Feb. 20, 1864; kld in battle July 22, 1864.
 First Lieut. Robert Rives, e. Feb. 20, 1864; read. July 23, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Levi D. Gillis, e. Jan. 5, 1864, as private; com. Second Lieut., but not mustered; m. o. as Sergt. July 11, 1865.
 Musician Geo. Caughanown, e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Musician Robert M. Satterlee, e. Feb. 3, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Wagoner Jas. Ryan, e. Feb. 3, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Aye, John W., e. Feb. 16, 1864, vet.; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Bickle, J. N., e. Jan. 5, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Boling, B. F., e. Feb. 3, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Bonser, J. K., e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Buckler, W. G., e. Dec. 20, 1863; died at Marietta, Ga., Oct. 10, 1864.
 Burbeck, W. W., e. Feb. 3, 1864, vet.; died Nov. 4, 1864.
 Boyle, J. W., e. Jan. 5, 1864; died Aug. 12, 1864, of wds.
 Bonner, W. S., e. Feb. 16, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Campbell, Geo. W., e. Feb. 3, 1864, as vet.; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Campbell, H. C., e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Chaastain, Squire, e. Feb. 3, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Chaastain, Newman, e. Feb. 13, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865; on furlough.
 Clinton, John T., e. Jan. 5, 1864; died. May 26, '65, disab.
 Clinton, Jas. F., e. Jan. 5, 1864; died Aug. 9, 1864, of wds.
 Crawford, S. A., e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Carlisle, W. C., e. Feb. 3, 1864; died at Rome, Ga., July 3, 1864.
 Crosby, John A., e. Feb. 3, 1864; died near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 4, 1864.
 Cofer, G. W., e. Feb. 16, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Davis, Daniel T., e. Feb. 3, 1864; absent, sick, at m. o. of regiment.
 Davis, Melville F., e. Feb. 3, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.

Elisbury, Jos., e. Feb. 16, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Elisbury, Benj., e. Feb. 16, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Sarrett, Ralph, e. Feb. 3, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Gist, J. H. C., e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865, as

Sergt.

Givens, J. A., e. Feb. 3, 1864; died at Raleigh, N. C., May 1, 1865.

Guthrie, Wm., e. Feb. 3, 1864; m. o. July 11, '65, as Corp.
 Gundy, O. W., e. Feb. 3, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865; on furlough.

Griffith, N. J., e. Feb. 3, 1864; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.
 Greese, A., e. Feb. 3, 1864; disd. July 1, 1865, disab.

Hollis, A., e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865

Huls, John F., e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 23, 1865, as

Sergt.; prior. of war.

Hutchinson, John R., e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.

Herrington, Geo., e. Feb. 16, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.

Hicks, Thos. B., e. Feb. 16, 1864; died at Ottawa, Ill., March 20, 1864.

Link, A. M., e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865, as Corp.

Lowe, Chas. F., e. Feb. 16, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865.

Minturn, John W., e. Jan. 3, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865; on furlough.

McDaniel, W., e. Feb. 3, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.

McAnally, Chas. W., e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.

McCoy, J. H., e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865, wd.

McKinney, John W., e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.

Make, O. M. R., e. Feb. 3, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865,

as Sergt.

Maul, Daniel A., e. Jan. 5, '64, as vet.; m. o. July 11, '65.

Metcalfe, Thos. N., e. Jan. 5, 1864; disd. May 3, '65, disab.

Mishler, S., e. Feb. 3, 1864, as Corp.; absent, sick, at m. o.

of regiment.

Mishler, Josiah, e. Feb. 3, 1864; kld. at Keneasaw Mountain June 27, 1864.

Martin, Samuel, e. Feb. 3, 1864; disd. Feb. 23, 1865, wds.

Ray, Robert B., e. Jan. 6, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865, as

Sergt.

Roberts, Robert R., e. Feb. 3, 1864; disd. March 7, 1865,

disab.

Stevenson, Thos., e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865, as

Corp.

Smith, W. H., e. Feb. 3, 1864; died at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 5, 1864.

Scott, Daniel, e. Feb. 16, 1864; died at Ottawa, Ill., March 12, 1864.

Stanfield, Perry M., e. Feb. 16, 1864; disd. July 11, 1864,

wds.

Vest, Wm., e. Feb. 3, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865.

Webster, Geo. H., e. Jan. 5, 1864, vet.; m. o. July 11, 1865.

Wilson, Wm. R., e. Jan. 5, 1864; died at Rome, Ga., July 13, 1864.

Wilson, Cyrus M., e. Feb. 3, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865, as

Corp.

Wilbur, Nathan O., e. Feb. 3, 1864; kld. at Keneasaw Mountain June 27, 1864.

Rogers, Daniel, e. Feb. 16, 1864, as rect.; disd. March 9,

1865, disab.

TWENTY-EIGHTH (CONSOLIDATED INFANTRY.)

(Three-Years Service).

Company E.

Edson, William, e. Oct. 28, 1864, sub.; m. o. Oct. 27, 1865.
 Stevens, John W., e. Oct. 28, 1864; died at New Orleans May 29, 1865.

Company G.

Sergt. Amos Kendall, e. March 8, 1865; m. o. March 8, 1865.

Sergt. Thos. C. Kean, e. March 15, 1865; died at Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 7, 1865.

Corp. James K. Patterson, e. March 15, 1865; absent sick at m. o. of regt.

Corp. Jas. S. Inge, e. March 8, 1865; absent sick at m. o. of regt.

Corp. Andrew D. Summe, e. March 8, 1865; m. o. March 8, 1865, as Sergt.

Campbell, Emmet F., e. March 8, 1865; m. o. May 23, 1865.

Fortner, Jonas, e. March 20, 1865; m. o. March 15, 1866.

Jenes, Theodore, e. March 8; m. o. March 8, 1866.

Kerrick, Bushrod T., e. March 8, 1865; m. o. March 8, 1866.

Light, Wm. W., e. March 8, 1865; m. o. Jan. 6, 1866.

Lewis Caloh H., e. March 8, 1865; m. o. March 8, 1866.

McCalley, Daniel e. March 8, 1865; m. o. March 8, 1866.

Nuckles, Wm., e. March 8, 1865; absent sick at m. o. of regt.

Polley, John H., e. March 8, 1865; died at Brownsville Dec. 7, 1865.

Rotroff, Martin, e. March 15, 1865; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Wheeler, A. Y., e. March 8, 1865; m. o. March 8, 1866.

Wise, John L., e. March 8, 1865; m. o. March 8, 1866.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(Three years.)

Company C.

First Lieut. John C. Gamble, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 26, 1865.

McIntyre, William, e. July 25, 1862; m. o. June 26, 1865.

Company H.

Latz, David, e. as rect.; disd. Jan. 9, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company B.

Second Lieut. Joseph Gill, e. Aug. 15, '62, as Corp; prmtd. to Second Lieut. April 11, 1865; m. o. Oct. 1, 1865.

Davis, James A., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. Oct. 1, 1865.

Gill, James T., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. Aug. 8, 1863; disab.

Griffith, Chas. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. Oct. 1, 1865.

Huron, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. Oct. 1, 1865.

Hudkins, A., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. Oct. 1, 1865.

Jacoby, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862; died March 31, '63, disab.

Newal, C. L., e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. K; m. o. Oct. 1, 1865.

Nesbit, M. M., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. April 15, '63, disab.

Rand, W. L., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. Oct. 1, 1865, as First

Sergt.

Simonds, J. L., e. Aug. 15, 1862; died July 24, 1863.

Swape, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. Oct. 1, 1865.

Seaffus, Isaac, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. Oct. 1, 1865.

Company C.

McMahon, R. L., e. Aug. 21, 1862; m. o. Oct. 1, 1865.

Company I.

Anderson, Joseph, e. as rect. Feb. 22, 1865; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.

Burkholter, H., e. as rect. Feb. 22, 1865; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.

Cochran, J. E., e. as rect. Feb. 18, 1865; m. o. Oct. 1, 1865,

as Corp.

Leatherburg, A. D., e. as rect. March 18, 1865; m. o. Oct. 1, 1865.

Minton, E., e. as rect. March 18, 1865; disd. Jan. 26, 1865,

disab.

Merrick, Jonathan, e. as rect. March 18, 1865; drowned, 1865.

Markille, H. F., e. as rect. March 18, 1865; m. o. Oct. 1,

1865, as Musician.

Stinson, M., e. as rect. March 18, 1865; drowned, 1865.

Thompson, C., e. as rect. March 18, 1865; disd. June 6, '65.

Thompson, Wm., e. as rect. March 18, 1865; m. o. Oct. 1,

1865.

Wallett, Paul, e. as rect. Feb. 18, 1865; m. o. Oct. 1, 1865.

Walwhite, G. W., e. as rect. Feb. 18, 1865; m. o. Oct. 1, '65.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Logan, J. E., e. Feb. 18, 1865.

Mower, L. e. Feb. 20, 1865.

McMahon, J. E., e. Feb. 20, 1865; m. o. May 23, 1865.

Kelley, Patrick, e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. Feb. 3, 1863.

King, Wm. C., e. Aug. 10, 1862; m. o. June 9, '65, as Corp.

Marsh, Daniel A., e. Aug. 10, 1862; died at Bowling Green,

Ky., Nov. 23, 1862.

Marshall, John H., e. Aug. 10, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865.

Peak, U. W., e. Aug. 10, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865.

Ritchie, S. A., e. Aug. 10, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o. of

regt.

Sanburn, R. J., e. Aug. 10, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1862.

Smith, C. W., e. Aug. 10, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1862.

Smith, M. V., e. Aug. 10, 1862; kld. at Keneasaw Mt., Ga.,

June 27, 1864.

Yocum, John, e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. Feb. 12, 1863.
 Huddleston, Wm., e. Dec. 1, 1863, as rect.; disd. Oct. 23, '64, wds.
 Rutledge, A., e. Nov. 23, 1863, as rect.; trans. to Co. B, 60th Ill. Inf.
 Sheets, Franklin, e. Dec. 21, 1863, as rect.; trans. to Co. B, 60th Ill. Inf.

Company C.

Davis, Geo. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. Jan. 15, 1863.
 Perry, Commodore, e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. Jan. 26, 1863.

Company G.

Turner, James, e. March 8, 1864, as rect.; trans. to Co. G, 60th Ill. Inf.

Company H.

King, Josiah J., e. Aug. 8, 1862; capt'd. near Dallas, Ga.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Com. Sergt. Harvey J. Steward, e. Aug. 10, '62, as private; prmtd. Com. Sergt.; reduced at his own request, and assigned to Co. K; m. o. June 9, 1865.

Company B.

Capt. Stephen D. Conner, e. Sept. 4, 1862, as Second Lieut.; prmtd. to Capt. Dec. 18, 1862; hon. disd. May 15, '65.
 Sergt. John W. McKibben, e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. Oct. 23, 1862.
 Corp. Geo. A. Collins, e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. Feb. 17, 1863, as Sergt.
 Corp. Geo. W. Cunningham, e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. Dec. 10, 1864, as Sergt. wds.
 Bean, Levi, e. Aug. 10, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865, as First Sergt.
 Brown, John, e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. Oct. 23, 1862.
 Elwell, Alex., e. Aug. 10, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865.
 Etchison, Jacob, e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. Oct. 23, 1862.
 Fisher, Jas. H., e. Aug. 10, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 5, 1862.
 Fisher, John, e. Aug. 10, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865.
 Gutches, James H., e. Aug. 10, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865.
 Hamlin, D. B., e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. May 24, 1865.
 Helmick, Benj., e. Aug. 10, 1862; kld. at Kenesaw Mt., Ga., June 27, 1864.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company A.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Archbold, Israel N., e. Sept. 28, 1864; disd. Sept. 25, 1865, term ex.
 Brown, Milo G., e. Sept. 28, 1864; m. o. Sept. 27, 1865.
 Boswell, Leander, e. Sept. 28, 1864; died in hospital at Shreveport, La., July 6, 1865.
 Smith, John, e. Oct. 4, 1864, sub.; m. o. Sept. 28, 1865.
 Thomas, James, e. Sept. 28, 1864; m. o. Sept. 27, 1865.

Company B.

RECRUITS, DRAFTED MEN AND SUBSTITUTES.

McLelland, Hugh, e. Sept. 28, 1864, drafted; m. o. Sept. 27, 1865.

Company D.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Edward, William, e. Oct. 6, 1864, sub.; m. o. Oct. 26, '65.

Company E.

TRANSFERRED FROM SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Findley, James W., e. Nov. 18, 1863; trans. from Co. I; supposed drowned near Baton Rouge April 26, 1866.

Company G.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Coorley, Samuel, e. Sept. 20, 1864; kld. at Ft. Blakely April 9, 1865.
 Gamel, Samuel, e. Sept. 22, 1864; disd. Sept. 26, 1865, term. ex.
 Smithers, Samuel, e. Sept. 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Short, Lorenzo D., e. Sept. 28, 1864; m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.

NINTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company C.

Theobald, Jacob, e. —; m. o. Aug. 20, 1864.

Company E.

Johnson, Wm. J.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company B.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Ouk, Jacob F., e. Sept. 28, 1864; m. o. July 14, 1865.

Company C.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Anderson, Reuben H., e. Sept. 28, 1864; died Nov. 5, '64.

Company F.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Stinsulzt, Jacob, e. Sept. 28, 1864; m. o. July 14, 1865.

Company G.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Larkin, Geo. E., e. Sept. 28, 1864; died June 5, 1865.

FOURTEENTH (RE-ORGANIZED) INFANTRY.

Company E.

Bord, John W., e. Feb. 28, 1865; sick at m. o.
 Baker, J. S., e. Feb. 28, 1865; m. o. Sept. 16, '65, as Corp.
 Millburn, Simeon E., e. Feb. 28, 1865; sick at m. o.

Company I.

Bobzien, Frederick, e. Feb. 18, 1865; m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Beasler, Dimmeat, e. Feb. 18, 1865; m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Waters, David M., e. Feb. 18, 1865; m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

Company K.

Corp. Wm. H. Teitrich, e. Feb. 18, 1865; disd. July 17, 1865.
 Bailey, Samuel, e. Feb. 18, 1865; m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Cochran, Levi C., e. Feb. 18, 1865; m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Dutton, Abraham H., e. Feb. 18, 1865; m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Plowman, Daniel, e. Feb. 18, 1865; disd. July 17, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Rider, Joseph, e. April 8, 1865; m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Webb, William, e. April 8, 1865; m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

FOURTEENTH (RE-ORGANIZED) INFANTRY.

Company I.

Johnson, Jonas M., e. Feb. 28, 1865; m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

(Three-Years Service.)

Company F.

Blemi, George H., e. May 24, 1861.
 Coones, Nathan N., e. May 24; re-e. as vet. Dec. 23, 1863; trans. to First Vet. Engs. July 25, 1864.
 Carr, Wm. H., e. May 24, 1861; disd. March 10, 1862.
 Gay, Alvaro, e. May 24, 1861; died Sept. 14, 1862.
 Paine, Edward, e. May 24, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 23, 1863; m. o. July 8, 1865, as Corp.

RECRUITS.

Earnest, David, e. May 24, 1861; trans. to 60th I. V. I. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company H.

Laker, Henry, e. May 24, 1861.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

(Three-Years Service.)

Company I.

Findley, James W., e. May 25, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 18, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 8th I. V.; supposed drowned near Baton Rouge April 26, 1866.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.**Company D.**

Surgeon Henry W. Davis, date of rank July 24, 1861; term expired June 11, 1864.
 Babb, W. David, e. June 13, '61; died at Cairo Jan. 4, '62.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

(Three-Years Service.)

Company H.**DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

Dunlap, Wilson, e. Nov. 10, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865.

TWENTY-THIRD (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY.**Company F.**

First Sergt. Oliver A. Keys, e. March 4, 1865; m. o. July 24, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Three-Years Service.)

Company I.

Price, James L., e. Sept. 17, 1861; died at St. Louis May 23, 1862, wds.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company A.**DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

Bohannon, Thomas, e. Sept. 26, 1864; m. o. June 4, 1865.

Company F.

Sergt. Wm. J. Partridge, e. Aug. 18, 1861; missing in action at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Sergt. James M. Knight, e. Aug. 18, 1861.

Corp. James M. Partridge, e. Aug. 18, 1861; disd. June 17, 1862, disability.

Corp. Thomas H. Knight, e. Aug. 18, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 17, 1865, as Corp.

Musican Benj. Williams, e. Aug. 26, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 17, 1865.

Black, Abraham, e. Aug. 18, 1865; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 17, 1865.

Black, John, e. Aug. 18, 1861; trans. Sept. 15, 1863.

Bramhall, Joseph, e. Aug. 18, 1861.

Fears, Joseph, e. Aug. 18, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; kld. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Fears, John T., e. Aug. 18, 1861.

Gradd, Owen, e. Aug. 18, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corps April 27, 1864.

Gidson, Granville, e. Aug. 18, 1861; disd. April 20, 1862, disability.

Knight, Joseph, e. Aug. 18, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 17, 1865.

Lewis, Lorenzo, e. Aug. 18, 1861; disd. March 24, 1862, disability.

Mock, George, e. Aug. 18, 1861; disd. Sept. 29, 1862, wounds.

Marley, John W., e. Aug. 18, 1861.

Nichols, James, e. Aug. 18, 1861; disd. Sept. 29, 1862, disability.

Nichols, Charles, e. Aug. 18, 1861; disd. April 10, 1862; disability.

Nichols, Jerome, e. Aug. 18, 1861; disd. June 17, 1862.

Prickens, Joshua, e. Aug. 18, 1861; disd. Feb. 1, 1862, disability.

Ruynan, Andrew J., e. Aug. 18, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; prmtd. Corp. and Sergt.

Robins, Joseph, e. Aug. 18, 1861; disd. Nov. 25, 1862, disability.

Thatcher, Charles H., e. Aug. 18, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 17, 1865, as Corp.

Thurdon, Charles, e. Aug. 18, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 17, 1865.

Yeargin, Richard A., e. Aug. 18, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. March 5, 1865, disability.

RECRUITS.

Fears, Edward S., e. April 10, 1864; m. o. July 14, 1865.

Gregg, John A., e. April 22, 1864; m. o. July 17, 1865.

Partridge, Samuel, e. March 25, 1864; m. o. July 17, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company D.**DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

Allen, Garrett, e. Oct. 13, 1864, sub; m. o. June 21, 1865.

Company G.**DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

Adams, John Q., e. Sept. 28, 1861, drafted; m. o. May 31, 1865.

Company I.**DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

McFarland, Thos., e. Oct. 14, 1864, sub; m. o. July 19, '65.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Cleskey, Edward, e. Oct. 18, 1864.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company I.**DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

Wilcockson, Lycurgus, e. Sept. 27, 1864; m. o. June 3, '65.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company A.

Griffin, Isaac N., e. March 3, 1863; trans. from 117th Ill.; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Company F.

Kelly, Abalom B., e. Feb. 15, 1865; drowned March 2, '65

RECRUITS.

Haynes, Garrett J., e. Oct. 7, 1861; died at St. Louis Nov. 7, 1862.

RECRUITS TRANS. FROM 117TH ILL. INF.
Cooper, Wm., e. March 3, 1864; died Oct. 22, 1865, wds.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company K.

Adkins, Robert, e. Aug. 23, 1861; died Feb. 8, 1864.
Barnard, Thomas J., Sept. 9, 1861; died at St. Louis.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Company C.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Coonrod, Arthur, e. March 22, 1865; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
Gorton, Cyrus or Silas, e. March 22, 1861; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
Myers, Thomas M., e. March 22, 1861; m. o. Dec. 6, 1866.

Company H.

Hornberger, George, e. June 21, 1861; m. o. June 20, 1865,
as Sergt.
Morgan E. A., e. June 18, 1861; died April 1, 1865.
Newport, Henry, e. June 17, 1861; m. o. June 20, 1865.
Pickens, Samuel, e. June 28, 1861; trans. to 4th U. S. Art.
Nov. 21, 1862.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

West, George W., e. March 23, 1865; died July 15, 1865,
disab.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company F.

Fouch, John E., e. Aug. 27, 1861; died at Keokuk, Iowa,
Sept. 29, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Col. Julius Raith, e. Sept. 1, 1861; died April 11, 1862,
from wds. received at Shiloh.
Col. Adolph Englemann, e. as Lieut. Col. Sept. 1, 1861;
prmtd Col. April 12, 1862; term ex. Dec. 16, 1864.

Company B.

Sergt. Louis Weil, e. Aug. 28, 1861; m. o. Sept. 26, 1864.
Hoffman, Peter, e. Aug. 28, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 29,
1864; trans. to Co. A, as consd.
Lepert, John, e. Aug. 28, 1861; m. o. Sept. 26, 1864.
Stein, Henry, e. Aug. 28, 1861; m. o. Sept. 26, 1864.

Company C.

Sergt. Peterson, e. Sept. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 30, 1863;
trans. to Co. A, as consd., and as First Sergt; prmtd.
Second Lieut. March 3, 1865; reed. Sept. 30, 1865.

Company D.

Capt. Frederick Exeter, e. a Second Lieut. April 8, 1862;
prmtd. to Capt. Co. I April 29, 1865; trans. to Co. D;
m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Company H.

Corp. Geo. Har, e. Oct. 15, 1861; prmtd. Second Lieut.
Hanmann, George, e. Sept. 22, 1861; m. o. Dec. 16, 1864.
Kaeser, Joseph, e. Sept. 22, 1861; died at home Aug.
16, 1863.
Palmtag, Louis, e. Oct. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 26, '64;
died Sept. 26, 1864.
Stettie, Frank, e. Sept. 22, 1861; died or died Oct. 17, '62.
Seiring, Jacob, e. Oct. 15, 1861; died at Little Rock July
7, 1863.

FORTY-THIRD (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company C.

RECRUITS.

Collischong, George, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Hays, Gottlieb, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Company K.

(One year organization.)

Grub, Pelatiah, e. March 28, 1865; m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Landes, Thos. S., e. March 30, 1865; m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Lowrance, Wm. H. H., e. Feb. 11, 1865; m. o. Nov.
30, 1865.
McBride, Thomas B., e. March 31, 1865; m. o. Nov. 30,
1865.
Nickie, Charles, e. March 30, 1865; m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Poe, Allen, e. March 31, 1865; m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company C.

Jenks, John B., e. July 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
trans. to V. B. C. Oct. 20, 1864.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Carroll, Benj. G., e. Sept. 28, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.

Company D.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Bales, Noah, e. Sept. 29, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn.,
Jan. 10, 1865.
Witcell, Jacob, e. Sept. 28, 1864; m. o. June 16, 1865.

Company H.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Fouts, David W., e. Sept. 28, 1864; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Company I.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Hoffman, William, e. Sept. 28, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.

FORTY-SEVENTH (CONSOLIDA- TED) INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company B.

Wiar, John, e. Nov. 29, 1864; m. o. Nov. 29, 1865, term ex

Company C.

RECRUITS.

Green, Hendrick, e. Jan. 23, 1865; m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.

Company E.

Londergan, William, e. March 1, 1865; m. o. Jan. 21, '66,
as Corp.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Hastings, Wm., e. Nov. 29, 1864.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company B.

RECRUITS.

Keen, John H., e. April 5, 1865; m. o. July 10, 1865.
Malone, Patrick, e. April 5, 1865; m. o. Sept. 3, 1865.

Company D.**VETERANS.**

Stewart, Alfred, e. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Sept. 9, 1865, as Corp.

Company K.**RECRUITS.**

Lane, John P., e. March 4, 1865; m. o. Sept. 9, 1865.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company G.**DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

Kirkpatrick, Geo. W., e. Dec. 1, 1864; died at Newbern, N. C., April 5, 1865.

Company I.

Sergt. Alpheus Austin, e. Sept. 16, 1861; m. o. Sept. 27, 1864, as private.

Farris, Jas. S., e. Sept. 16, 1861; disd.

Hogue, Samuel A., e. Sept. 16, 1861; re-e. as vet.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Beaty, Stephen B., e. Dec. 1, 1864; m. o. July 13, 1865.

Company K.**DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

Berteriet or Bartilash, e. Dec. 1, 1864; disd. June 9, 1864, disab.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company A.

Guyman, Prossley, e. Nov. 7, 1861; disd. Jan. 16, 1865, term expired.

Lime, Theodore, e. Nov. 7, 1861; re-e. as vet.

VETERANS.

Linn, Theodore, e. Dec. 24, 1863; kld. at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

York, Troyet, e. Dec. 24, 1863; kld. at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

York, Henry, e. Dec. 24, 1863; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as Sergt.; absent, sick.

RECRUITS.

Adams, Thos., e. March 15, 1864; m. o. Sept. 9, 1865.

Bailey, Elisha, e. Feb. 22, 1864; kld. at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

Davis, James P., e. Feb. 22, 1864; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as Corp.

Wright, John H., e. March 24, 1865; m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Wood, Smith H., e. Feb. 22, 1864; disd. April 12, 1865, disab.

Yoege, James A., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

Company G.**RECRUITS.**

Gamble, Hugh, e. Jan. 1, 1862.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company A.**DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

Burns, Michael P., e. April 4, 1865, sub; m. o. July 22, 1865.

Gilkie, George W., e. Sept. 28, 1864, sub; m. o. July 4, 1865.

Holt, John F., e. Nov. 19, 1864; m. o. July 22, 1865.

Company B.**DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

Forbes, Charles, e. Sept. 26, 1864, sub; m. o. July 3, '65.

Company D.**DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

Cline, Absalom, e. Oct. 18, 1864; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

Company E.**DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

Murphy, William P. B., e. April 6, 1865, sub; m. o. July 22, 1865.

Watzel, Edward, e. April 5, 1865, sub; m. o. July 22, '65.

Company H.**DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

Hess, Mark W., e. Dec. 3, 1864, sub; m. o. July 22, 1865.

UNASSIGNED, DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Ambrost, Emil, e. April 12, 1865; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Adams, Wm. C., e. April 6, 1865; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Bundy, Wm., e. March 21, 1865; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Bailey, Henry, e. April 7, 1865, sub; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Carpenter, Fiances, e. April 11, 1865; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Elston, Lewis, e. April 13, 1865, sub; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Elliott, Archibald, e. April 7, 1865, sub; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Howe, Peter, e. April 4, 1865, sub; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Keene, Jackson, e. Feb. 24, 1865, sub; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Lightfoot, John D., e. April 13, 1865, sub; m. o. May 8, 1865.

McPheters, Benjamin, e. March 23, 1865; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Redman, William F., e. April 7, 1865, sub; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Robinson, James H., e. March 21, 1865; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Robinson, William R., e. March 21, 1865; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Tweedy, James J., e. April 7, 1865; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Tucker, John W., e. April 13, 1865, sub; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Warrick, Joseph, e. April 13, 1865; m. o. May 8, '65.

Walker, John, e. March 30, 1865, sub; m. o. May 8, '65.

Woolsey, Henry H., e. March 22, 1865, sub; m. o. May 8, 1865.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company B.

Vandervant, Charles, e. Sept. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. March 31, 1864; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865, as Sergt.

Company G.

Gamble, Hugh, e. Oct. 18, 1861.

Garrigan, Peter, e. Oct. 18, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 2, 1864; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

Miller, S. L., e. Oct. 18, 1861.

Puntney, John, e. Oct. 18, 1861; m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.

Herving, Charles W., e. Nov. 1, 1861, as rect.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company G.

Stewart, William B., e. Dec. 18, 1861; m. o. Dec. 29, 1864.

Company F.

Harris, Joseph, e. Jan. 23, 1865, as rect; m. o. July 7, '65.

FIFTY-EIGHTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company H.

Corp. Solomon Howe, e. March 28, 1865; m. o. July 16, 1865.

Corp. Elias F. Koons, e. March 28, 1865; m. o. March 27, 1866, as private.

Bartlett, William, e. March 28, 1865; m. o. March 27, '66.

Bogges, Thomas S., e. March 28, 1865; m. o. March 27, 1866 as Corp.

Brittenham, Samuel, e. March 28, 1865; m. o. March 27, 1866.
 Brown, Martin, e. March 28, 1865; died at New Orleans May 8, 1865.
 Crockett, John, e. March 28, 1865; m. o. March 27, 1866, as Corp.
 Crum, Isaac, e. March 28, 1865; died at Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 13, 1865.
 Collins, Niles, e. March 28, 1865; died at Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 4, 1866.
 Deavers, Moses, e. March 28, 1865; m. o. March 27, 1866.
 Giffilen, John G., e. March 28, 1865; m. o. March 27, '66.
 Horsley, Franklin U., e. March 28, 1865; m. o. March 27, 1866, as Corp.
 Horsley, James A., e. March 28, 1865; died at Montgomery, Ala., July 10, 1865.
 Holcomb, Mason P., e. March 28, 1865; m. o. March 27, 1866.
 Jennings, Isaiah, e. March 28, 1865; died at Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 1, 1866.
 Patterson, Job, e. March 28, 1865; m. o. March 27, 1866.
 Ponder, Josephus, e. March 28, 1865; m. o. March 27, '66.
 Williams, Daniel H., e. March 28, 1865; m. o. June 5, '65.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company E.

Gregory, Jas. H., e. Feb. 15, '65, as rect.; m. o. Sept. 8, '65.
 Jobe, Jacob, e. Feb. 15, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
 Jones, John, e. Feb. 15, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
 Noyes, Benj. M., e. Feb. 9, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Sept. 8, '65.

Company H.

Dean, Jas. B., e. March 21, 1865; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865, rect. trans. from 98th Ill. Inf.

Company K.

Fuson, Geo. P., e. Jan. 5, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
 Malcolm, J. N., e. Jan. 5, '64, as rect.; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
 Terry, J., e. Jan. 5, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
 Wright, T. N., e. Jan. 5, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.

SIXTY-SECOND (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Coorod, Arthur, e.
 Hall, W. B., e. Dec. 5, 1863.
 Roberts, B., e. ———; died at Camp Butler, Ill., March 29, 1864.

SIXTY-FIFTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company A.

Galaway, Geo., e. April 5, 1865; m. o. July 13, 1865, as Corp.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(Three Months.)

Company B.

Ervoit, B. R., e. July 18, 1862.
 Edwards, Jno., e. July 14, 1862.
 Harp, Geo., e. July 19, 1862.
 Hall, Jos., e. July 14, 1862.
 Jopling, G. W., e. July 14, 1862.
 Neils, Anton, e. July 14, 1862.
 Smith, W. H., e. July 14, 1862.
 Thomas, Wm., e. July 14, 1862.

Company F.

Reawner, Jas. B., e. July 19, 1862.

SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company C.

Hall, Royal H., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 10, 1865.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company C.

Corp. Albert Shepherd, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, '65.
 Corp. Thomas S. Patton, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, '65.
 Dunbar, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862; died Jan. 16, 1864, wds. Hall, Edward, e. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Memphis Dec. 23, 1862.
 McCartney, Jas. R., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 McGartney, Ph. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Feb. 20, 1863, disab.
 Pinkerton, J. A., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Pinkerton, W. M., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Wallace, Edw. e. Aug. 11, 1862; died Jan. 28, 1863.
 Woodburn, George M., e. Aug. 21, '62; m. o. July 10, '65.

Company E.

Sergt. James Barr, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865; com. Second Lieut. but not mustered.
 Brooks, H. M., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Bunting, Samuel G., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died Jan. 7, 1863.
 Dally, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Forbes, Thomas, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
 French, John S., e. Aug. 8, 1862; e. July 10, 1865.
 Kinder, Alexander, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Mobile, Ala., March 11, 1863.
 McStravic, James, e. Aug. 13, 1862; died Dec. 19, 1863.
 Magee, William H., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Magee, A. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 McIntyre, John H., e. Aug. 11, 1862; kid. at Arkansas Post Jan. 11, 1863.
 White, L. T., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865, as Sergt.
 Donaldson, William, e. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to 130th I. V. I., as revived.
 Houghtaling, J. W., e. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to 130th I. V. I., as revived.
 Jenkins, Newton, e. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to 130th I. V. I., as revived.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Three years.)

Company G.

Second Lieut. Charles Thompson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, as First Sergt.; prmtd. to Second Lieut. April 2, 1863; read. March 30, 1864.

Company I.

Allen, B. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862; died at Andersonville Prison May 26, 1864.
 Chase, J. M., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 7, 1865.
 Craig, Stinson, e. Aug. 11, 1862; died in Andersonville Prison Sept. 22, 1864; No. of grave 9,307.
 Pembroke, J. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 7, 1865.
 Smith, James A., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 7, 1865; prisoner of war.
 Pace, J. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862, as rect.; died Dec. 13, 1864; disab.
 Sims, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, as rect.; m. o. June 17, 1865.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(Three years.)

Company D.

Schafer, John, e. July 17, 1862; missing at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(Three years.)

Company A.

Corp. Joseph B. Wortman, e. Aug. 4, 1862; died April 2, 1863, wds.
 Corp. Thomas J. Steans, e. June 25, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1863.
 Crain, John A., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Kelly, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Eng. Corps July 27, 1864.
 Wood, Richard A., e. Aug. 11, 1862; died Dec. 25, 1862.

Company G.

Sergt. William Pointer, e. Aug. 6, 1862; died. Jan. 29, 1863, disab.
 Purdham, Abraham, e. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Nashville, e. Tenn., Feb. 15, 1863, wds.

Company G.

First Sergt. Edward Ray, e. July 28, 1862; died. Feb. 5, 1863.
 Corp. Benj. C. Pierce, e. July 28, 1862; kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
 Corp. J. O. Randall, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. Sept. 14, 1865, as Sergt.
 Musician Daniel W. Bapalee, ——— died. Feb. 25, 1863.
 Alexander, David M., e. Aug. 4, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Caldwell, Geo. W., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Chattanooga Oct. 11, 1863, wds.
 Chard, Benj., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Dollman, Enos F., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Everett, Robert, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Everett, Jas., e. Aug. 16, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Hess, Joseph, e. July 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Hess, Henry, e. July 17, 1862; died in Andersonville Prison June 27, 1864; number of grave, 2,565.
 Morningstar, Thos., e. July 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Morningstar, Jas., e. July 22, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Nichols, Henry, e. Aug. 6, 1862; wd; trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 7, 1864.
 Peck, Chas., e. July 16, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Smith Benj. F., e. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1864.
 Tompkins, Geo. W., e. July 5, 1862; died at Stone River Jan. 12, 1863, wds.

Company K.

First. Lieut. Alex. P. Nelson, e. Sept. 1, 1862; read. Oct. 26, 1863.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company D.

Richardson, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862; died. March 11, 1863.

Company H.

Cole, Oliver W., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Schleigh, Jno. J., e. Aug. 5, 1862; died. Jan. 1, 1863, disab.

Company I.

Kelly, Nelson, e. Feb. 21, 1865, vet. rect.; trans. to Co. I, 34th Ill. Inf.

Company K.

Harris, Joseph D., e. as rect. Jan. 23, 1863; trans. Co. F, 34th Ill. Inf.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company A.

Bradley, Elisha B., e. Aug. 14, 1862; died. Feb. 2, 1863, disab.
 James, Fuman, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865.
 Robinson, S. S., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865.

Company I.

Calahan, James D., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company G.

Palmer, Chester P., e. Aug. 17, 1863; trans. to 59th Ill. Inf.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company D.

Page, James H., e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. E.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company K.

Haney, Hiram C., e. as rect. March 18, 1864; trans. to 48th Ill. Inf.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company E.

Murphy, Finley, e. Aug. 8, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company I.

Dorey, Wesley B., e. Aug. 12, 1862, as Sergt; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.

Harris, Thos., J., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Cooper, William, e. March 3, 1864, as rect.; trans. to 33d Ill. Inf.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Griffin, Isaac H., e. March 3, 1864; died at Camp Butler, Ill., April 8, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company G.

Burns, James, e. Feb. 8, 1865; m. o. July 29, 1865; furlough.
 Stuart, Geo. W., e. Feb. 8, 1865; m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company E.

First Lieut. Jacob R. Harding, e. as rect.; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Nov. 30, 1862; prmtd. to First Lieut. May 10, 1863; m. o. June 28, 1865.

Chapman, Thos. H., e. as rect.; died. Nov. 7, 1863.

Company F.

Corp. William A. Miller, e. Aug. 1, 1862; kld. at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Gentry, Archer, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 23, 1865, as Sergt.

Johnson, Jas. E., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died. Nov. 24, 1862.

Moore, D. F., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 23, 1865.

Mock, Wm. A., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died. May 28, 1863.

Company G.

Culbertson, D. R., e. Aug. 14, 1862; died. Feb. 22, 1863, disab.

Cook, D. B., e. Jan. 18, 1865, as rect.; trans. to 61st Ill. Inf.; absent, sick, at date of transfer.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company I.

First Lieut. Joel H. Masten, e. Aug. 12, 1862, as Sergt.; prmtd. to First Lieut. June 25, 1864; m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

Corp. Charles A. Hannaford, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 15, 1865, as Sergt.
 Musician Albert V. Sill, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
 Burrows, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
 Frost, Ephraim, e. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 28, 1863.
 Gooding, A. C., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died at home Oct. 23, '62.
 Gooding, Bud, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
 Henlip, G. P., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died July 13, '63, of wds.
 Johnson, Amos B., e. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Quincy, Ill., April 27, 1865.
 Leake, Pennel, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
 Paulk, Alfred, e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. for disability at Jackson, Tenn.
 Siverston, Wm. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 15, 1865, as Corp.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Q. M. Napoleon B. Stage, e. Sept. 4, 1862; reed. Nov. 6, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company D.

Corp. Henry C. Charlton, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1864.

Company H.

Dobson, William, e. Feb. 15, 1865, as rect.; trans. to Co. B, 16th Ill. Inf.
 Howard, Alex., e. Feb. 15, 1865, as rect.; trans. to Co. B, 16th Ill. Inf.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company G.

First Lieut. Duff Leach, e. Oct. 25, 1862, as Second Lieut.; prmtd. to First Lieut. June 13, 1863; reed. as Second Lieut. March 16, 1864, disab.
 Sergt. John Watson, e. Oct. 15, 1862.
 Corp. James Siders, e. Oct. 15, 1862.
 Crum, James R., e. Oct. 15, 1862.
 Gearhart, Joseph, e. Oct. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. G, 77th Ill. Inf.
 Gastin, James S., e. Oct. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. G, 77th Ill. Inf.
 Hanks, Albert, e. Oct. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. G, 77th Ill. Inf.
 Rush, Posey, e. Oct. 15, 1862.
 Warren, Walter, e. Oct. 15, 1862.

Company K.

Sergt. Austin A. Griffin, e. Aug. 15, 1862; prmtd. to Second Lieut. 25th La. Col. T. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Albright, Jas. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 77th Ill. Inf.
 Cunningham, James, e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. April 11, 1865.
 Jacobs, P. F., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Kirby, C. A., e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 77th Ill. Inf.
 Wolverton, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 77th Ill. Inf.
 Young, S. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 77th Ill. Inf.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

Company I.

Forbes, Henry, e. Sept. 13, 1864; m. o. July 8, 1865.
 Taylor, Joseph, e. Aug. 24, 1864; m. o. July 8, 1865.

Company K.

Rohrbaugh, Clayton, e. Sept. 13, 1864; m. o. July 8, '65.
 Woolf, William H., e. Sept. 13, 1864; m. o. July 8, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

Company H.

Hillman, Moses, e. Feb. 7, 1865; m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

Company E.

Corp. Elias C. Davis, e. Feb. 3, 1865; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 10, 1865.
 Barcus, Eli, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Dines, James K., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Norton, Jacob, e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Sanders, Daniel F., e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Wells, William, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. June 16, 1865.

Company F.

Corp. Hardin Walker, e. Jan. 30, 1865; m. o. Jan. 27, '66.
 Bush, John W., e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. Jan. 27, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

Company A.

Lewis, Reuben, e. Jan. 28, 1865; m. o. July 6, 1865.

CAVALRY.

THIRD CONSOLIDATED CAVALRY.

Company K.

Co. Q. M. Sergt. Milton Robb, e. March 15, 1865; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Sergt. Michael Blesser, e. April 6, 1865; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

(Three Year.)

Was organized by Col. Wm. Pitt Kellogg, at Camp Butler, and mustered into United States Service, October 12, 1861, having 1,141 officers and men. Its operations were at Cape Girardeau, Bird's Point, New Madrid, Mo., and Island No. 10, after which it moved by Tennessee River, to Hamburg Landing, Tenn. It participated in the siege of Corinth and battle of Farmington. After the evacuation of Corinth, it guarded railroad. It was at battles of Iuka and Corinth. It was in pursuit of Price on several occasions, capturing prisoners and having skirmishes, several of which amounted to real battles. The Seventh was on Grierson's celebrated raid through the enemy's country to Baton Rouge, La. After capture of Fort Hudson and Vicksburg, moved to Memphis and thence into Tennessee, having several encounters with the rebel Gen. Chalmers and Forrest. September 30, 1864, was assigned to Gen. Hatch's Cavalry, and for months was on the most active duty in Central Tennessee and Northern Alabama, first against Forrest's Cavalry and thence against Hood's fleeing army. January 13, 1865, 109 men and officers only reported for duty. Thirty days before, 450 men reported for duty. In three weeks the regiment was swelled to 1,600 men, by recruits. October 20, 1865, was mustered out at Nashville. Discharged at Springfield, Ill., November 17, 1865.

BAND.

Foltz, Edward J., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. July 21, 1861.

Company A.

Lieut. Col. William D. Hunter, e. Aug. 10, 1861, as Capt.; prmtd. to Maj. June 10, 1862; prmtd. to Lieut. Col. Feb. 10, 1863; died of wds. May 17, 1863.

Capt. Charles Hunting, e. Aug. 10, 1861, as Second Lieut.; prmtd. to Capt. June 10, 1862; term ex. Oct. 15, 1864.

Capt. Jacob J. La Grange, e. Aug. 10, 1861, as private; prmtd. First Sergt.; prmtd. e. May 5, 1862, to Second Lieut.; prmtd. to First Lieut. June 10, 1862; prmtd. to Capt. Oct. 15, 1864; m. o. Nov. 4, 1864.

First Lieut. David V. Rhea, e. Aug. 10, 1861, as Corp.; prmtd. Second Lieut. June 10, 1862; prmtd. First Lieut. Oct. 15, 1864, declined com.; m. o. as Second Lieut. Nov. 4, 1865.

First Lieut. Marshall A. Hartley, e. Aug. 10, 1861, as Sergt.; was Sergt. Maj.; re-e. as vet. First Sergt.; prmtd. Second Lieut. March 28, 1865; prmtd. First Lieut. June 6, 1865; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Second Lieut. James R. Morrison, e. Aug. 10, 1861; read. May 5, 1862.

First Sergt. James Longhead, e. Aug. 10, 1861; died. for disability.

Company Q. M. Sergt. John Henderson, e. Aug. 10, 1861; died. for disability.

Sergt. Daniel C. Jones, e. Aug. 10, 1861; prmtd. Hosp. Steward.

Sergt. Richard W. Surby, e. Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet.; Sergt. Feb. 10, 1864; prmtd. Hosp. Steward.

Sergt. Augustus Lesure, e. Aug. 10, 1861; was Sergt. Maj.; re-e. as vet. Sergt. Feb. 10, 1864; trans. to Co. M; prmtd. Sergt., then Second Lieut. July 11, 1865; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Corp. John Ross, e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, as private.

Corp. Colonel P. Burns, e. Aug. 10, 1861; died. for disab.

Corp. John Dillo, e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 21, 1864, as Sergt.

Corp. John A. Minor, e. Aug. 10, 1861; died of disease.

Corp. Henry Wilson, e. Aug. 10, 1861; died at Atlanta, Ga., prius. of war.

Corp. Cornelius B. Griffin, e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, as private.

Corp. Eli Thayer, e. Aug. 10, 1861; died of disease.

Bugler J. G. Antrim, e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, as Sergt.

Bugler O. A. Keys, e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, as private.

Farrier Henry Faith, e. Aug. 10, 1861; kld. from a ball from a Federal battery.

Blacksmith Michael Wagoner, e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, as private.

Saddler John W. Heck, e. Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Saddler Feb. 10, 1864; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as private.

Wagoner John L. Craig, e. Aug. 10, 1861; died of disease.

Burns, G. W., e. Aug. 10, 1861; e. Aug. 8, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Barber, H. B., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, as Corp.

Bishop, R., e. Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as Farrier.

Battershell, S., Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as Co. Coms. Sergt.

Bell, S., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Bledsoe, Levi, e. Aug. 10, 1861; died. for disability.

Burton, H. F., e. Aug. 10, 1861; died of disease.

Clever, John W., e. Aug. 10, 1861; died of disease.

Casteel, J. W., e. Aug. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 12th I. V. I.

Carver, W. J., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Denham, J. W., e. Aug. 10, 1861; died.

Denham, Frank, e. Aug. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 12th I. V. I.

Duck, D. W., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Duck, J. M., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Douglass, G. W., e. Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Corp. Feb. 10, 1864; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as Co. Q. M. Sergt.

Dewey, I. M., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, as Q. M. Sergt.

Dalley, Michael, e. Aug. 10, 1861; absent, sick at m. o.

Eason, W. H., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, as Farrier.

Fox, G. W., e. Aug. 10, 1861; died. for disability.

Fox, S. R., e. Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 4th regt. V. R. C., 1st Bat.

Fultz, E. I., e. Aug. 10, 1861; trans. to Regt. Band.

Faith, T. I., e. Aug. 10, 1861; died. for disability.

Gillespie, W. A., e. Aug. 10, 1861; died. for disability.

Gibbons, W., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Gibbons, James, e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Green, Lindley, e. Aug. 10, 1861; died.

Housam, Adam, e. Aug. 10, 1861; died, disab.

Helt, S. F., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Helt, J. F., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Henderson, J. O. F., e. Aug. 10, 1861; died. March 27, '63, disab.

James, John, e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Johnston, J., e. Aug. 10, 1861; prmtd. Co. Com. Sergt.; absent in Hosp. since April 28, 1864.

Johnston, J. B., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Kelch, L. S., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Light, S. H., e. Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as Sergt.

Mathias, T., e. Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, '64; m. o. Nov. 4, 1864.

Maddox, W. R., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

McComas, J., e. Aug. 10, 1861; died. for disability.

McDonald, M., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

McFerren, R., e. Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as Corp. Feb. 10, '64; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as Sergt.

Miller, J. B., e. Aug. 10, 1861; died.

Miller, W. W., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Moyer, E. F., e. Aug. 10, 1861; died. Aug. 28, 1863, disab.

Morierty, John, e. Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, '64; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Mann, Levi, e. Aug. 10, 1861.

Newlon, W., e. Aug. 10, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corp.

Post, J. H., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865, as blacksmith.

Phipps, H. V., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Ray, I. N., e. Aug. 10, 1861; died. for disability.

Ransdell, Daniel, e. Aug. 10, 1861; died. for disability.

Smith, F. M., e. Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn. Jan. 14, 1865, wds.

Smith, H. B., e. Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Corp. Feb. 10, 1874; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865 as First Sergt.

Stewart, Elias, e. Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, '64; m. o. Nov. 4, 1866.

Thomas, A. B., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Taylor, Aaron, e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Tyler, Milton, e. Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, '64; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Twoedy, Amanda G., e. Aug. 10, 1861; mortally wd. in a skirmish.

Vanhouten, W. B., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Vanhouten, Jas., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Wolverton, Geo., e. Aug. 10, 1861; died. for disab.

Wyeth, E. I., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, '64, as Sergt.

Wyeth, J. M., e. Aug. 10, 1861; died.

Wright, Robt., e. Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 28, '64; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as Sergt.

Willis, Ammiel, e. Aug. 10, 1861; died. for disability.

Willis, S. K., e. Aug. 10, 1861; died.

Whelan, T. R., e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.

Tucker, Dillard B., e. as rect. Aug. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as Sergt.

Appleby, Franklin, e. Jan. 5, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Buckingham, Benj. F. e. March 27, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Buntin, Joseph M., e. Feb. 10, 1864, as rect.; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1864, of accidental wds.

Burns, Geo. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Boon, A. H., e. Jan. 21, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Bacon, Oscar D., e. Aug. 9, 1862, as rect.; died of disease.

Barber, F. F., e. March 8, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, '65.

Bawden, Jas. H., e. March 27, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Crowl, George W., e. Aug. 1, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Carlyle, L. A., e. July 18, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, '65.

Collins, David W., e. March 29, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as Corp.

Christman, A., e. March 27, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Darling, Wm., e. April 21, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, '65.

Davis, Jacob O., e. Aug. 9, 1862, as rect.; m. o. Sept. 13, '65.

Diehm, Wm. R., e. Aug. 9, 1862, as rect.; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.

Donovan, Jas., e. Jan. 5, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Daniel, John McIl., e. Jan. 12, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Elliott, John, e. Sept. 6, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Farnham, A., e. Feb. 29, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Ferrell, Thos. e. Feb. 29, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Frederick, S., e. Feb. 16, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Grady, John, e. Jan. 21, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
 Grigsby, John T., e. Aug. 4, 1864, as rect.; died.
 Gilbert, E., e. March 8, 1875, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
 Gleasing, F. J., e. Feb. 16, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
 Grace, John W., e. March 27, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Harris, Noah H., e. July 27, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865, as Sergt.

Harter, Geo. F., e. Jan. 6, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as Saddler.

Hartley, J. B., e. Aug. 6, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Henry, John W., e. Aug. 4, 1862, rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Henry, George W., e. Jan. 5, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as Bugler.

James, Lafayette, e. Aug. 6, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Karl, David, e. July 31, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Kimball, Chauncy, e. Feb. 1, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as Corp.

Keyes, Jas., e. Aug. 5, 1862, as rect.; disd. disab.

Kimble, Chas. T., e. Feb. 10, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as Sergt.

Leonard, Murray, e. Aug. 8, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Long, Emanuel, e. Feb. 29, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Lee, George W., e. April 20, 1864, as rect.; vet. and rejected.

Martin, John M., e. Feb. 1, 1863, as rect.; kld. near Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1864.

Mayo, George W., e. Aug. 6, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865, as Corp.

McFerran, D. S., e. July 25, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Moyer, John W., e. Aug. 5, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Moyer, James A., e. July 27, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865, as Corp.

Moyer, William H., e. Jan. 21, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as Corp.

Moore, Charles, e. March 27, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Mahr, John M., e. May 18, 1863, as rect.; prmtd. Hospital Steward.

Oder, Isaac M., e. Aug. 25, '62, as rect.; m. o. July 12, '65.

Omeiston, David, e. July 25, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Osborne, Joseph, e. Aug. 10, 1862, as rect.; died of disease.
 Pinder, William, e. Aug. 6, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Rollins, Elias, e. Aug. 26, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, '65.

Roy, Columbus F., e. Aug. 1, 1862, as rect.; disd. disab.

Roberts, R. R., e. Jan. 21, 1864, as rect.

Sharp, James, e. Jan. 21, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, '65.

Sheahan, Owens, e. Jan. 26, 1862, as rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Slanker, Daniel, e. Aug. 7, '62, as rect.; m. o. May 31, '65.

Company K.

Kidd, Robert F., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 12, 1866; paroled prisoner.

Miller, Zechariah, e. March 30, 1865; m. o. Aug. 15, '65.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Atkins, James, e. Sept. 16, 1862.

Ketting, Thomas, e. Aug. 25, 1862.

SECOND CAVALRY.

(Three Years.)

Surgeon Daniel C. Jones, e. Dec. 17, 1862, as First Asst. Surgeon; prmtd. to Surgeon Sept. 2, 1864; m. o. Nov. 22, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

(Three Years.)

Company F.

Blacksmith Valentine L. Wiggins, e. Sept. 9, 1861; disd. July 25, 1862.

Bushnell, Chester, e. Sept. 1, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Thurman, Wm., e. Sept. 1, 1861; died at Cairo, Ill., Feb. 16, 1862.

Bushnell, Francis, e. Oct. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. A, as consolidated.

Company G.

Brown, W. W., e. Sept. 5, 1861; disd. Aug. 7, 1862.

Anderson, James P., e. Aug. 21, 1862, as rect.; trans. to Co. A, as consolidated; m. o. June 15, 1865.

Franklin, George, e. Aug. 21, 1862; died March 18, 1863, disab.

Ramsay, T. W., e. Aug. 21, 1862; died April 13, 1863, disab.

Ramsay, S. V., e. Aug. 21, 1862; died at La Grange, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1863.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

(Three Years.)

Company E.

McConkey, Sidney E., e. as rect.; m. o. June 20, 1865.

Company G.

Hickox, Ezra, e. Feb. 2, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Oct. 27, 1865, as Corp.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

(Three Years.)

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Reed, Oscar, e. Jan. 25, 1865; m. o. May 11, 1865.

TENTH CAVALRY.

Maj. E. P. Shaw, e. Dec. 5, 1861; reed. Sept. 20, 1863.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

Company G.

Conner, Thomas, e. Oct. 19, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 20, 1863; m. o. July 14, 1865.

Hardy, S. O., e. Oct. 23, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 20, 1863; m. o. July 14, 1865.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Company Two.

Brown, Samuel P., e. Feb. 16, 1865; m. o. Feb. 14, 1866.

Oleson, Erick, e. Feb. 16, 1865; m. o. Feb. 14, 1866.

Hall, George, e. Feb. 20, 1865; m. o. Feb. 23, 1866, as Corp.

Hamey, Thomas, e. Feb. 23, 1865; m. o. Feb. 23, 1866.

Company Six.

Johnson, W. D., e. March 20, 1865.

Company Eight.

Durst, B. F., e. March 28, 1865; m. o. March 27, 1866.

Company Nine.

Hufnagel, H., e. March 28, 1865; m. o. March 27, 1866.

Company Eleven.

Chamberlain, S., e. April 10, 1865; m. o. April 13, 1866.

TAX-PAYERS OF EDGAR COUNTY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

adv.....	Adventist	fdry.....	foundry
agt.....	agent	gro.....	grocer
apt.....	Baptist	lab.....	laborer
kpr.....	bookkeeper	Meth.....	Methodist
wr.....	brewer	mfr.....	manufacturer
rklayr.....	bricklayer	mach.....	machinist
arp.....	carpenter	mkr.....	maker
ath.....	Catholic	mech.....	mechanic
k.....	clerk	mer.....	merchant
h.....	Church	min.....	minister
o.....	Company or County	phot.....	photographer
rm. mer.....	commission merchant	phys.....	physician
ong.....	Congregational	Presb.....	Presbyterian
em.....	Democrat	pr.....	printer
lr.....	dealer	ptr.....	painter
gst.....	druggist	prop.....	proprietor
piscopal.....	Episcopal	Rep.....	Republican
vang.....	Evangelist	Rev.....	Reverend
id.....	Independent	sec.....	section or secretary
V. I.....	Illinois Volunteer Infantry	slsmn.....	salesman
V. C.....	Illinois Volunteer Cavalry	Spir.....	Spiritualist
V. A.....	Illinois Volunteer Artillery	supt.....	superintendent
f.....	farmer	treas.....	treasurer

PARIS TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. PARIS.)

Anderson, John W., carpenter.
 Anderson, William, laborer.
 Anderson, John, farmer.
 Avery, William (colored), farmer.
 Adams, David, farmer.
 Adams, Allwyn, grocer.
 Adams, Benjamin, grocer.
 Augustus, F. R., farmer.
 Armentrout, E. J., grocer.
 Atkinson, G. J., tailor.
 Anthony J. N., brickmason.
 Athon, J. F.
 Austin, A. B., Jr., silversmith.
 Augustus, S. O., Circuit Clerk.
 Arthur, John, farmer.
 Apperson, J. W.
 Arbuckle, Wm., carpenter.
 Anthony, Elizabeth, farmer.
 Acklin, J. Vance, brickmason.
 Alexander, Washington, farmer.
 Arbuckle, George, merchant.
 Adams, Josiah, farmer.
 Anderson, H. M., carpenter.
 Anthony, Harvey C., dry goods clerk.
 Antrim, Jerry Y., grocer.
 Antrim, John W.
 Axson, R., abstractor of titles.
 Axson, Charles, abstractor of titles.
 Burton, James S., dry goods clerk.
 Buchanan, W. A., physician.

Brannon, J. B., furniture and undertaker.
 Bruford, James W., druggist.
 Bomgartner, Gideon, blacksmith.
 Batterton, J. O. H., saddler.
 Burt, M. M., Jr., grain dealer.
 Burt, M. M., Sr., farmer.
 Butler, Edward, teacher.
 Booth, Walter, Mayor.
 Bussard, Otis, farmer.
 Brown, Charles R., carpenter.
 Brown, Henry B., carpenter.
 Brown, Enos, farmer.
 Brown, George W., farmer.
 Brown, Julia, Mrs., farmer.
 Berlan, Samuel, merchant.
 Boland, M. T., farmer.
 Boland, E. A., farmer.
 Bartlett, Samuel, farmer.
 Boatman, Reed M., farmer.
 Boatman, John, farmer.
 Boatman, Mark, farmer.
 Baker, Robert, farmer.
 Beck, Barbara, Mrs., farmer.
 Baldwin, L. S., Mrs., farmer.
 Burkey, Philip, farmer.
 Burget, Solomon, farmer.
 Black, James S., farmer.
 Boyd, B. M., farmer.
 Barker, Norman, farmer.
 Bussart, Ethan, farmer.

Bowen, Wm. W., farmer.
 Bowen, B. F., Justice of the Peace.
 Bowen, N. A., hardware dealer.
 Busby, John, peddler.
 Baber, G. W., County Clerk.
 Byrns, S. Y., grain dealer.
 Burt, Wm. N., Police Magistrate.
 Bercaw, McClain, farmer.
 Ball, H. J., dentist.
 Boleman, John, soapmaker.
 Bibb, Philip, boot and shoe dealer.
 Bell, J. M., contractor.
 Boyd, Monroe, carpenter.
 Boyd, James H., plasterer.
 Bulkley, Edward, miller.
 Brandenstien, S., clothing merchant.
 Bishop, Robert N., attorney at law.
 Bennett, Sylvester, farmer.
 Baum, Z. T., physician.
 Burr, Daniel G., farmer.
 Bercaw, Abraham, farmer.
 Baber, Asa J., banker.
 Beyles, Joseph, patent roofer.
 Bradbury, Joseph, farmer.
 Bever, Henry, grocery clerk.
 Black, M. J., teamster.
 Brewer, Roddy, teamster.
 Brewer, J. W., traveling salesman.
 Barker, Sylvester.
 Bush, Frank, painter.
 Brundige, Mary, Mrs., farmer.
 Brunsman, Albert, farmer.
 Bercaw, John, farmer.
 Bercaw, Washington, farmer.
 Bercaw, Daniel, farmer.
 Bercaw, Frank, farmer.
 Bunnell, W. C., farmer.
 Beall, C. E., brickmason.
 Beall, Thomas W., brickmason.
 Blackburn, William, farmer.
 Berlan, Frank, merchant.
 Bell, Henry S., physician.
 Bush, M. T., teacher.
 Bear, Nelson, Policeman.
 Barr, A. J., County Treasurer.
 Beall, Lewis H., brickmason.
 Benjamin, W. C., broom-maker.
 Bright, Silas, painter.
 Bowles, James, carpenter.
 Brengle, Edgar, blacksmith.
 Benson, C. A., cabinet-maker.
 Brown, Reuben, farmer.
 Byrnes, W. S., farmer.
 Bowen, W. J., farmer.
 Bailey, John F., laborer.
 Bowen, Thomas, miller.
 Boling, Gideon, gardener.
 Bauermeister, Charles, blacksmith.
 Burton, W. M., manfg. ditching plow.
 Black, James S., farmer.
 Butler, C. C., editor.
 Brown, W. W., painter.
 Bear, Columbus, laborer.
 Barrett, James, farmer.
 Burrows, J. B., speculator.
 Burgett, John, laborer.
 Cash, Johnson, farmer.
 Connely, Samuel, speculator.
 Cornell, George J., farmer.
 Coleman, Wm. W., farmer.
 Clabeaugh, Oscar, farmer.
 Clabeaugh, James, farmer.
 Clabeaugh, Johnson, Jr., farmer.
 Clabeaugh, Daniel, farmer.
 Clabeaugh, Johnson, Sr., farmer.
 Crawford, Abel, farmer.
 Crawford, H. N., farmer.
 Crum, John W., farmer.
 Clark, William, farmer.
 Camerer, Daniel B., farmer.
 Conkle, Frank, farmer.
 Condit, Simon S., farmer.
 Chesnutt, Charles O., druggist.
 Church, Ephraim, blacksmith.
 Cline, John, teamster.
 Custer, George, laborer.
 Cale, James M., carpenter.
 Cook, Solomon, teamster.
 Collier, J. W., grocer.
 Campbell, Eliza Mrs., farmer.
 Craig, John, laborer.
 Cook, Isaiah, laborer.
 Crum, Martha.
 Crowell, George, brickmason.
 Colescott, Wm., blacksmith.
 Curtis, John, teamster.
 Craycraft, D. R., nurseryman.
 Crafton, James F., farmer.
 Camerer, John, farmer.
 Camerer, M. C., Mrs.
 Curl, Melissa, Mrs.
 Conner, Ed. L., stoves and tinware.
 Caldwell, E. W., plasterer.
 Camerer, B. F., chairmaker.
 Cannon, James, carpenter.
 Caldwell, W. B., nurseryman.
 Cavender, L. R., carpenter.
 Cushman, John, horse farrier.
 Collum, John C., poultry dealer.
 Connely, Patrick, ditcher.
 Cook, Wm. S., accountant.
 Cusick, Rufus S., attorney at law.
 Calvin, S. W., merchant.
 Cusick, Hamilton, shoemaker.
 Carnes, J., lumberman.
 Cretors, Jacob, painter.
 Clifford, J. T., employe R. R.
 Clark, Tarrence, real estate agent.
 Crable, Matt, plasterer.
 Cook, James, furniture dealer.
 Capps, L. J., attorney at law.
 Crane, George, laborer.
 Copeland, George, laborer.
 Cole, David, painter.
 Clark, Frank L., laborer.
 Costigon, Mary, Mrs., farmer.
 Cantlin, Thomas, laborer.
 Canton, Edward, farmer.
 Carnihan, Wm., farmer.
 Clebeaugh, James, farmer.
 Clabeaugh, Benjamin, farmer.
 Conkey, H. A., farmer.
 Clinton, Wm. S., farmer.
 Cawood, James M., farmer.
 Collum, Jacob, carpenter.
 Curry, A. G., laborer.

Hannady, A. M., farmer.
 Connely, A. C., grocer.
 Darrough, Thomas, farmer.
 David, John M., farmer.
 Drake, Victor L., farmer.
 Doerr, Lewis, farmer.
 Dill, Abner M., insurance agent.
 Dill, J. A., Mrs., milliner and dressmaker.
 Dole, George, attorney at law.
 Dorrough, James W., farmer.
 David, Samuel L., farmer.
 Dorrough, Daniel, farmer.
 David, John W., farmer.
 Davis, J. H. W., farmer.
 Dickenson, James A., abstracter of titles.
 Drumm, Samuel, laborer.
 Dickenson, Samuel, farmer.
 Devore, Alfred, laborer.
 Dill, John A., farmer.
 Davis, John S., laborer.
 Dunn, Joseph, shoemaker.
 Darnall, Wm. D., farmer.
 Darnall, E. J., Mrs., farmer.
 Dodd, Henry, dealer in flour.
 Dehan, R., laborer.
 Duncan, Jacob, laborer.
 Duke, John, laborer.
 Davis, Perry, picture-framer.
 Dill, John B., grocer.
 Driskell, Joseph M., farmer.
 Dwinell, Wm., laborer.
 Dibble, A. M., laborer.
 Dillon, John, wellmaker.
 Denton, J. W., harness-maker.
 Darnall, W. E., farmer.
 Denton, H. A., harness-maker.
 Dant, James, laborer.
 Douglass, James H., grocer clerk.
 Deen, Isaac, laborer.
 Davis, M. F., laborer.
 Davis, Joshua, agriculture.
 Dill, M. M., miller.
 Duck, Mary, farmer.
 Durken, Adam (colored), laborer.
 Dayson, Natt (colored), laborer.
 Davis, Solomon, farmer.
 Davis, George R., farmer.
 Davis, A. C., farmer.
 Davis, Ashael, farmer.
 Dollerhide, Rachel, farmer.
 Davis, Joshua F., farmer.
 Davis, Benjamin, farmer.
 Davis, Thomas J., farmer.
 Dunbar, Nathan R., tailor.
 Dyas, J. E., attorney at law.
 Easter, David L., farmer.
 Emerick, David, farmer.
 Elliott, George, farmer.
 Edgar, C. A., physician.
 Ely, Isaac, tailor.
 Earnest, Austin, feed-stable.
 Elliott, James, carpenter.
 Elliott, Frank, R. R. employe.
 Eller, Emanuel, laborer.
 Erlon, Jacob, hotel-keeper.
 Estworthy, N. W., farmer.
 Elliott, Silas H., farmer.
 Eads, James A., attorney at law.
 Ewers, M. H., attorney and J. P.
 Elliott, R., farmer.
 Flint, Henry L., turner.
 Ferris, Ed. D., druggist.
 Fisher, J. W.
 Fisher, L. T., nurseryman.
 Foreman, George W., grocer.
 Foreman, Charles A., grocer.
 Freeman, Thomas, brickmason.
 Foster, T. J., laborer.
 Frymire, B. J., stoves and tinware.
 Fitzpatrick, John, grocer.
 Foote, Obed, auctioneer.
 Flint, Thomas, farmer.
 Foulke, Wm. L., attorney at law.
 Foulk, E. A., Mrs., boarding-house.
 Finley, James A., shoemaker.
 Fagg, Robert J., shoemaker.
 Forker, F. D., carpenter.
 Guthrie, H. M., farmer.
 Guthrie, H. A., farmer.
 Guthrie, Wm. H., farmer.
 Geohegan, Wm. H., planing-mill.
 Gumm, Fred, farmer.
 Guthrie, Margaret A., farmer.
 Guthrie, Edgar, farmer.
 Green, Shelby, farmer.
 Goodrun, James W., farmer.
 Gibbens, Margaret, farmer.
 Gibbens, Andrew, farmer.
 Gussage, Joshua, farmer.
 Graham, Samuel, farmer.
 Grant, G. W., machine agent.
 Gordon, James, retired.
 Gibbons, Jane, Mrs.
 Gordon, O. S., grocer.
 Gatz, Lawrence, merchant tailor.
 Griffith, J. S., teamster.
 Gish, Samuel, carpenter.
 Gish, Edward, carpenter.
 Gibbons, Thomas, laborer.
 Gentry, G. M., minister.
 Gibson, Joshua, laborer.
 Ganmer, Henry, shoemaker.
 Gilbert, James, shoemaker.
 Gruver, A., restorator.
 Green, Hervey E., shoemaker.
 Graves, M., clerk.
 Gardner, Eugene, laborer.
 Gashnell, George, laborer.
 Garner, Joseph W., Edgar Co. Coroner
 Gregg, Wm. J., butcher.
 Graham, Robert J., shoemaker.
 Guilfoil, Thomas, grocer.
 Gist, John, grocer.
 Gist, J. H. C., teamster.
 Gordon, O. B.
 Glenn, Wm., farmer.
 Gingerich, Henry, farmer.
 Gordon, Matt M., farmer.
 Green, W. D., dentist.
 Gustin, Jesse, carpenter.
 Glenn, Abner J., farmer.
 Guthrie, H. M., miller.
 Gatz, Clemence, merchant tailor.
 Guthrie, H. N., surveyor.
 Hybarger, Elsbey, farmer.
 Hannah, John B., attorney.

Henry, John, farmer.
 Henry, David, farmer.
 Hayes, James B., farmer.
 Heidlage, John B., farmer.
 Harkrider, Anna M., Mrs.
 Harkrider, Lewis C., farmer.
 Hurst, Thomas, farmer.
 Hanks, John E., Butcher.
 Hunt, George, attorney.
 Holley, Chas. L., Sheriff Edgar Co.
 Huston, Harris, farmer.
 Hartley, Lafayette, moves houses.
 Holt, Wm. J., laborer.
 Hill, Wm., tailor.
 Harvey, A., shoemaker.
 Hauger, Philip, carpenter.
 Henry, Wm. B., wagon-maker.
 Harmon, Thomas, bus-driver.
 Hanig, Dennis, tailor.
 Herr, John, whitewasher.
 Hurty, Josiah, teacher.
 Hinds, Wm. H., harness-maker.
 Hoyt, P. B., physician.
 Hays, J. L., physician.
 Holcomb, B. E., cigar-maker.
 Humphrey, W. B., City Treasurer.
 Hockett, Mahlon, wagonmaker.
 Hollis, David, plasterer.
 Hurst, Morgan, gunsmith.
 Hultz, J. F., sexton Edgar Cemetery.
 Harding, Con A., farmer.
 Hartley, James B., pumpmaker.
 Hartley, Wm., pumpmaker.
 Hamburger, Simon, merchant.
 Hutchinson, L. A., clerk.
 Huston, David, farmer.
 Hutchinson, Sophia, Mrs.
 Huston, Paul, physician.
 Henderson, Alonzo, laborer.
 Hager, Henry P., printer.
 Hunter, W. J., grocer.
 Harper, James, laborer.
 Hunt, Joseph, tinner.
 Harding, Wm. S., farmer.
 Hitch, Chas. P., Deputy Co. Clerk.
 Hughs, David, laborer.
 Hardy, George, brickmaker.
 Hollerin, Mike, laborer.
 Hardy, H. C., brickmaker.
 Hardy, Oliver, brickmaker.
 Hamilton, Lewis, farmer.
 Hite, Emanuel, farmer.
 Hill, James M., farmer.
 Henderson, D., farmer.
 Hayworth, Samuel, farmer.
 Hodge, A. H., hardware merchant.
 Howell, J. W., teacher.
 Heckler, Henry, laborer.
 Hall, James O., brickmason.
 Hodge, Almira, Mrs.
 Hendrix, W. S., clerk.
 Hubbard, C. W., shoemaker.
 Hutchinson, George, shoemaker.
 Hannah, A. A., Jr., tinner.
 Harbaugh, Henry, farmer.
 Henderson, James, laborer.
 Hockey, William, turner.
 Henn, Henry, barber.

Hizar, J. L., merchant.
 Heilig, Henry, farmer.
 Harris, Joseph, Jr., farmer.
 Harris, Elbert, farmer.
 Halbert, George W., farmer.
 Harris, Wm. K., farmer.
 Harris, John H., farmer.
 Harris, Joseph, Sr., farmer.
 Hunting, Ed. L. B., farmer.
 Horn, Henry, wagon-maker.
 Hamilton, Henry, farmer.
 Harding, James, farmer.
 Hartley, Sarah A., Mrs.
 Hartley, Frank B., bus-driver.
 Hennasy, Robert B., livery-stable.
 Hollis, Mary, Mrs.
 Howard, Wm., A., shoemaker.
 Hunter, C. C., merchant.
 Hunter, S. K., farmer.
 Henson, Adeline, Mrs.
 Henry, John W., farmer.
 Holcomb, Burt, Supervisor.
 Hanes, John, farmer.
 Huston, H. H., gardener.
 Huston, Abe B., agricultural implements.
 Hill, Wm. S., druggist.
 Henson, Henry D., harness-maker.
 Johnson, Ezra, farmer.
 Jones, O. S., real estate broker.
 Johnson, Wm., miller.
 Johnson, Madison, farmer.
 Judson, W. H., insurance agent.
 James, Henry, chairmaker.
 Jones, Thomas, clerk.
 Jones, John C., merchant.
 Jones, Henry S., laborer.
 Johnson, S. D., farmer.
 Jury, E. D., livery-stable.
 Jones, Giles, blacksmith.
 Joy, Samuel, baker.
 Jennings, John, farmer.
 Johnston, P. W., silversmith.
 Jaquith, C. V., attorney.
 Jaquith, Mert, clerk.
 Jackson, Amos, livery-stable.
 Johnson, Benjamin, farmer.
 Johnson, Erastus, farmer.
 Johnson, F. M., tilemaker.
 Julian, Frank, farmer.
 Julian, Hiram, farmer.
 Johnson, William, farmer.
 Jones, Lewis, laborer.
 Johnson, M., Jr., laborer.
 Johnson, C. C., brickmason.
 Klick, Jacob H., farmer.
 Kimble, Geo. W., farmer.
 Kelly, John W., laborer.
 Keyser, Samuel, farmer.
 Keyser, Andrew, farmer.
 Ketner, Lafe, laborer.
 Killen, W. H., merchant.
 Kirby, T. M., brickmason.
 Kirby, R. O., farmer.
 Kirby, J. C., brickmason.
 Kelly, Warren (colored), whitewasher.
 Keene, Carrie, Mrs.
 Kispert, John, shoemaker.
 Kittison, Joseph, farmer.

Cible, Lawson, farmer.
 Cester, F. S., farmer.
 Caho, James, butcher.
 Cerney, Thomas, laborer.
 Celly, Wm., laborer.
 Cauffman, T. M., farmer.
 Carns, John, farmer.
 Catty, John, carpenter.
 Camb, John, blacksmith.
 Longshore, Truman, farmer.
 Camb, Joseph, farmer.
 Cyeon, John M., farmer.
 Cillard, David L., Deputy Sheriff.
 Cink, A. N., miller.
 Cayton, Thos. C., farmer.
 Cink, Simon Peter, marble works.
 Camon, Robert B., attorney.
 Cawson, M. M., grain dealer.
 Cevings, C. W., broker.
 Codge, Chas. V., hardware merchant.
 Cright, Zack T., blacksmith.
 Cink, Jas. A., farmer.
 Cricht, Duff, farmer.
 Longshore, H. A., carpenter.
 Cink, Ed. M., Constable.
 Cane, Robert C., clerk.
 Cink, S. R., tilemaker.
 Cink, N., lumberman.
 Cevings, Geo. E., garden-seed merchant.
 Cink, O. C., physician.
 Cang, Wm. H., carpenter.
 Cink, F. M., tilemaker.
 Cink, Z. F., miller.
 Cink, Rue, clerk.
 Cyeon, Hiram, farmer.
 Cuthler, Charles, blacksmith.
 Cateshaw, Oliver, carpenter.
 Cink, Cris., miller.
 Candis, I. R., grain dealer.
 Cogan, John J., Policeman.
 Cogan, Wm. S., lumberman.
 Cevings, Julia, Mrs.
 Congmire, John, railroad employe.
 Cricht, R. B., laborer.
 Ceseure, Chas., boarding-house.
 Cakin, John, farmer.
 Cegg, John, railroad employe.
 Cynan, George, laborer.
 Cagrange, J. L., contractor and builder.
 Cahan, John, laborer.
 Capps, John W., blacksmith.
 Cooore, John, Street Supervisor.
 McCarty, J. H., grocer.
 McCalf, H. S., clerk.
 Cassie, Wm., physician.
 Catthias, J. H., railroad agent.
 Catthias, B. F., agent.
 McCord, Wm. B., insurance agent.
 McCarty, W. H. H., saddler.
 McCarty, A. Q. G., saddler.
 McGill, Edward, farmer.
 Caylor, Lewis, farmer.
 Corrisson, Jas. D., farmer.
 Cmarshall, Samuel, farmer.
 CcDaniel, Asa, farmer.
 CcDaniel, O. R., farmer.
 Cyerley, Noah, farmer.
 Corris, L. D., farmer.

Morris, Henry O., farmer.
 Miller, H. R., boot and shoe merchant.
 McCubbins, R. G., farmer.
 Mason, John Y., farmer.
 Murphy, Wm. A., farmer.
 McCoy, Charles, farmer.
 Maroonney, James, farmer.
 McKinley, Robert, attorney.
 Moore, William, editor.
 McAnally, C. P., farmer.
 McAnally, T. A., farmer.
 McAnally, A. S., farmer.
 Morris, Samuel D., farmer.
 Morris, T. H. O., farmer.
 Morris, David S., farmer.
 Means, John C., farmer.
 Morris, Jacob, farmer.
 Morris, Henry R., farmer.
 Means, Walter, farmer.
 Means, Frank E., farmer.
 Mann, Alexander, stock dealer.
 Means, Thos. N., farmer.
 McCulley, Samuel, farmer.
 Moss, Felix, dealer in hides.
 McCord, Samuel D., commercial traveler.
 McKee, Thos. carpenter.
 Mann, Rell, stock dealer.
 Mann, Levi C., grocer.
 Moss, Henry C., grocer.
 Mullins, George W., Sr., butcher.
 McClain, M. J., Mrs.
 Mullins, Harvey, minister.
 McCord, Chat, Policeman.
 McKee, I. C., Mrs., milliner.
 McLaughlin, Mike, laborer.
 Mullins, Geo. W., butcher.
 McKimmius, Thos., marble-cutter.
 Moke, O. McR., Constable.
 Miller, James, grocer.
 McCord, Thos. H., farmer.
 Murphy, Richard, laborer.
 McNutt, Samuel, stock dealer.
 Mann, Enos, laborer.
 McCord, John, Sr., butcher.
 Menk, Chas. H., railroad employe.
 Meyers, John H., foreman of seed house.
 Mercer, Ralph, S., drayman.
 Morrison, Perry, laborer.
 Mayo, Jonathan, farmer.
 Morrisy, John, farmer.
 Mott, Samuel, farmer.
 Mapes, J. W., Steward County House.
 McClain, Jonathan, farmer.
 Moyer, George W., farmer.
 Moke, M. J., Mrs.
 Mason, Wm. W., watch-tinker.
 Meloy, J. E., clerk.
 Magner, J. H., Councilman 1st Ward.
 Milliken, Eliza, Mrs.
 Morton, E. H., farmer.
 Mitchel, J. J., laborer.
 Mason, Dell, silversmith.
 McQuay, John, carpenter.
 Moody, J. M., wagon-maker.
 Meyers, L. C., cabinet-maker.
 Mullins, Thos., teamster.
 McCord, Thos., farmer.
 Mitchell, John, blacksmith.

Mann, S. C., farmer.
 McConkey, James, painter.
 Merkle, John, butcher.
 Moore, C. R., grocer.
 Moore, J. E., grocer.
 Mogan, S. E., painter.
 Martin, I. R., photographer.
 Mc'arty, H. W., harness-maker.
 Miller, John, shoemaker.
 Menk, P. J., carpenter.
 Mogan, Mike, blacksmith.
 Mann, Jacob, farmer.
 Mc'ord, William, dairyman.
 Middleton, Ed. (colored), blacksmith.
 Moodey, Thos., Sr. (colored), laborer.
 Moodey, Thos., Jr. (colored), laborer.
 Mitchem, L. (colored), laborer.
 Morris, Oneal, farmer.
 Miller, A. J., physician.
 Murphy, John E., blacksmith.
 Mitchell, James W., farmer.
 Munsell, E. B., attorney.
 Mann, J. H., stock dealer.
 McPherson, J. A., railroad employe.
 McPherson, C. J., railroad.
 Nelson, G. A., shoemaker.
 Nye, Samuel, carpenter.
 North, Jacob, farmer.
 North, Samuel J., farmer.
 Neible, D. W., dairyman.
 Neil, W. H., farmer.
 Neal, D. D., carpenter.
 Nelson, H. F., insurance agent.
 Nelson, Jas. A., gardener.
 Noonan, David, laborer.
 Neal, William, farmer.
 Newell, Samuel, minister.
 Newman, Henry, carpenter.
 Newman, Robert, plasterer.
 Nichols, Ed., stock dealer.
 Owens, A. W., Constable.
 Ogle, Richard, farmer.
 Obetz, Henry L., physician.
 Oliver, James, farmer.
 O'Hair, Mike, laborer.
 O'Hair, W. S.
 O'Hair, Jas. W., laborer.
 Obetz, Cyrus, brickmason.
 Otte, George, drayman.
 O'Hair, L., Mrs.
 Owens, A. C., Policeman.
 O'Kief, John, laborer.
 Preston, S. H., farmer.
 Penoyer, Daniel, grocer.
 Perry, Frank, engineer.
 Perisho, J. O., farmer.
 Patey, Alonzo, farmer.
 Penoyer, D., grocer.
 Perrott, Thos. J., billiard-hall.
 Price, William, blacksmith.
 Powell, C. W., railroad employe.
 Payne, J. W.
 Peck, John H., farmer.
 Pennington, R., Jr., farmer.
 Phipps, Ira, teamster.
 Pifer, William, commercial traveler.
 Palmer, M. M., Mrs.
 Pattison, Frank M., railroad agent.
 Pattison, Elijah, farmer.
 Parrish, Robert N., banker.
 Propst, David, farmer.
 Peabody, D. B., railroad employe.
 Petit, Henry, barber.
 Pettiford, Mack, barber.
 Pauley, Richard, laborer.
 Phillips, James, carpenter.
 Perrier, A., druggist.
 Pryne, A. J., painter.
 Porter, Troy, gas fixtures.
 Popkiss, J. L., railroad agent.
 Phillips, S. H., artist.
 Payne, John M., laborer.
 Patton, George, grocer.
 Penoyer, Jonathan, grocer.
 Potter, S. W., piano and organ agent.
 Patton, Frazier, farmer.
 Padden, Barney, farmer.
 Penoyer, G. A., music teacher.
 Pierce, Wm. F., blacksmith.
 Powell, A. B., railroad agent.
 Prior, Joseph, editor.
 Popkiss, Robert, railroad employe.
 Propst, James, carpenter.
 Petry, Thomas, weaver.
 Powell, Z. E., Supt. gas works.
 Payne, V. A., druggist.
 Palmer, J. C., merchant.
 Quinn, Ed. W., brickmason.
 Quiett, James, carpenter.
 Riley, G. W., minister.
 Rock, E. W., carpenter.
 Reese, Simon, foundryman.
 Reese, F. W., foundryman.
 Reese, Stephen, foundryman.
 Reese, Henry E., foundryman.
 Ramey, W. H., laborer.
 Ringler, Francis R., farmer.
 Rees, Richard J., railroad agent.
 Rives, George W., farmer.
 Rude, G. L., minister.
 Rudy, Catherine, Mrs.
 Redmon, Joseph, farmer.
 Reynolds, G. W., carpenter.
 Rude, F. M., clerk.
 Redford, M. M., hotel-keeper.
 Rives, Robert S., teamster.
 Rude, William, farmer.
 Richards, John, laborer.
 Rock, Rachel, Mrs., farmer.
 Rozell, C. W., cooper.
 Rozell, R. W., cooper.
 Redmon, G. W., miller.
 Reed, Matthias, grocer.
 Robbins, A. J., confectionery.
 Russell, Richard, railroad employe.
 Reddy, Richard, railroad employe.
 Roberts, A. H., plasterer.
 Roberts, R. R., plasterer.
 Riley, James, farmer.
 Roley, S. L., saddle and harness maker.
 Rives, W. W., laborer.
 Rodgers, Thomas, grocer.
 Rife, H. A., tinner.
 Reed, George H., laborer.
 Rowland, Wm., farmer.
 Reed, J. F., artist.

lotroff, Martin L., plasterer.
 tyan, James, farmer.
 tussell, H. H., farmer.
 iddell, A. A., laborer.
 tunge, Goetlieb, farmer.
 tunge, John, farmer.
 amon, G. W., miller.
 lemmons, Thos. M., miller.
 mith, Charley, tailor.
 haw, S. H., tailor.
 hoaff, L. A. G., editor.
 anford, Hiram, farmer.
 afford, Stephen, marble works.
 afford, Melvin, marble works.
 afford, David, laborer.
 wan, Thos. C., feed-stable.
 iebert, Wm., banker.
 tewart, James A., farmer.
 heets, Charles, farmer.
 utherland, R. G., bank clerk.
 heets, Hiram, farmer.
 heets, John W., farmer.
 hipley, Wm. E., farmer.
 hopp, Leroy, farmer.
 teele, James, attorney.
 pung, Lucius, farmer.
 linkard, James, farmer.
 mith, B. W., farmer.
 mith, C. B., grocer.
 ims, Austin, farmer.
 tinson, James, farmer.
 udduth, J. L., farmer.
 heets, Marshall, laborer.
 tiner, A. J., farmer.
 wadner, E. W., farmer.
 hank, D. H., farmer.
 uckey, Mike, farmer.
 yder, Samuel, farmer.
 out, John N., farmer.
 eelee, Charles A., farmer.
 mpson, T. M., farmer.
 zemore, John N., farmer.
 eppard, David, farmer.
 evenson, John J., grocer.
 yder, J. Will, lumberman.
 llivan, Thos., farmer.
 ewart, James, farmer.
 mith, C. V., laborer.
 sk, Levi, City Marshal.
 ank, Geo., tilemaker.
 ay, John, laborer.
 ay, William, laborer.
 eriff, William, Postmaster.
 irley, Daniel, laborer.
 arr, Philip H., grocer.
 alnaker, Rachel, Mrs., grocer.
 le, Thos. C. W., attorney.
 xton, Patrick, ditcher.
 iner, Tobias, teamster.
 affer, Margaret, Mrs.
 eppard, I. N., merchant.
 ll, Felix, wagon-maker.
 oaff, Thomas B., editor.
 eppard, John, shoemaker.
 eriff, John, clerk.
 olem, Jacob, merchant.
 olem, Samuel, merchant.
 olem, Morris, merchant.

Stewart, Vincent, farmer.
 Shaffer, Barbara, Mrs.
 Sudduth, Jas. H., wagon-maker.
 Sheppard, Wm. L., clerk.
 Sidenbender, Samuel, Sr., farmer.
 Schenck, Daniel S., merchant.
 Stalnaker, G. W., carpenter.
 Swisher, H. M., grocer.
 Sims, Joseph C., farmer.
 Shuey, Fred, farmer.
 Sidenbender, Samuel, Jr., farmer.
 Sudduth, Jesse F., farmer.
 Siders, Daniel H., farmer.
 Siders, Allen D., farmer.
 Soughers, Phillip, farmer.
 Shafer, Henry H., farmer.
 Sheppard, G. G., farmer.
 Skiver, Jacob, farmer.
 Skiver, Harrison, farmer.
 Shaw, E. P., druggist.
 Shaw, Charles, druggist.
 Snider, John W., brickmason.
 Snider, Ed., attorney.
 Shrader, Mary A., Mrs., farmer.
 Slanker, Wm., carpenter.
 Schuttee, Wm., shoemaker.
 Smith, Peter, brickmason.
 Sebree, A. D., carpenter.
 Sebree, Millard, railroad employe.
 Slemons, Jas. M., farmer.
 Seeds, Jesse, carpenter.
 Shoaff, N. M., Mrs.
 Smith, Amanda, Mrs.
 Shutt, P. L., editor.
 Seymore, J. S., photographer.
 Scott, Robert J., farmer.
 Starr, Wm., brickmaker.
 Sutherland, Jas. D., capitalist.
 Sutherland, Mary E., Mrs.
 Sheets, Jackson M., editor.
 Sheets, Martin A., farmer.
 Steele, Alexander, farmer.
 Tanner, Henry S., Prosecuting Attorney.
 Tully, M. E., railroad employe.
 Tyler, Charles H., butcher.
 Twigg, Jas. L., farmer.
 Twigg, Levi, farmer.
 Tanner, Henry, attorney.
 Torpey, Daniel, farmer.
 Taylor, Jas. W., farmer.
 Trowbridge, Lemuel, farmer.
 Ten Brook, John, physician.
 Trogdon, A. Y., County Judge.
 Thrasher, George, farmer.
 Thompson, James, farmer.
 Thompson, John C., farmer.
 Tucker, Asa, farmer.
 Thurlow, Charles, farmer.
 Thompson, John, laborer.
 Tannery, Martha, Mrs.
 Throneburgh, L. C., carpenter.
 Tobey, S. A., miller.
 Thilman, George, winemaker.
 Thompson, L. L., farmer.
 Thompson, Samuel, farmer.
 Tucker, William, carpenter.
 Taylor, Wesley W., attorney.
 Utter, Eliza, Mrs., farmer.

Utter, Calvin, farmer.
 Vance, Jane, Mrs.
 Vance, J. Mill, grocer.
 Vietor, Barney, barber.
 Vance, Samuel, farmer.
 Vance, Jas. L., farmer.
 Vance, Joseph W., insurance agent.
 Vance, L. J., Mrs.
 Vonkannon, J. L., Mrs.
 Vanderson, R. D., minister.
 Vanderson, Lucy, Mrs.
 Van Sellar, Henry, attorney.
 Vanhorn, T. F., grain dealer.
 Vandyke, J. W., attorney.
 Vance, Joseph B., farmer.
 Wright, Samuel, laborer.
 Wiley, George W., farmer.
 Wilson, David, music-teacher.
 Wiley, Le Roy, Justice of the Peace.
 Weston, James D., engineer.
 Wallace, Samuel, farmer.
 Wiley, Howard, farmer.
 Walden, J. D., Constable.
 Washburn, Geo., farmer.
 Wells, P. C., farmer.
 Whitmer, John, farmer.
 Whelan, Charles, farmer.
 West, George, farmer.
 Whitson, William, farmer.
 Wire, N. V., laborer.
 Wilt, David, stone-cutter.
 White, S. H. P., farmer.
 Wilcox, Benjamin, farmer.
 Waller, John J., farmer.
 Warner, Herman, boot and shoe merch.
 Woodbridge, David A., farmer.
 Woodbridge, L. C., farmer.
 Whitesides, M. L., dentist.
 Wilson, M. A., Mrs., milliner.
 Wallace, John, teamster.
 Wilson, T. M., drayman.
 Wilson, Charles, grocery clerk.
 Wilson, John, grocery clerk.
 Wilson, Hamer, cigar-maker.
 Wieder, D. M., merchant tailor.
 Wallace, J. D., Mrs.
 Wead, John S., painter.
 Wilkin, E. D., minister.
 Wade, A. C., painter.
 Walker, A. Gus., merchant.
 Walker, A. L., miller.
 Wills, J. S., grocer.
 Whitehead, T. M., bank clerk.
 Weaver, Wm. G. P., carpenter.
 Whetzel, Louis, grocery clerk.
 Wilman, Noah, farmer.
 Welman, G. W., insurance agent.
 Woolley, E. C., physician.
 Woolley, John G., attorney.
 Weger, Burton L., carpenter.
 Welsh, John, farmer.
 Wagoner, William, farmer.
 Whelan, Bart, farmer.
 Wood, Jas. M., farmer.
 Wallace, Wm., laborer.
 Watson, A., Miss, boarding-house.
 Whetzel, James, tanner.
 Weaver, J. M., carpenter.
 Wood, Frank M., railroad employe.
 Wheeler, Benjamin, carpenter.
 Welsh, Nancy, Mrs.
 Whittaker, Alonzo, shoemaker.
 Wozencraft, W. A., tin and stove dealer.
 Wagoner, Mike, blacksmith.
 Wetzel, Nick, grocery clerk.
 Wills, J. H., grocer.
 Wittick, John, blacksmith.
 Wenz, William, butcher.
 Wills, Alice, Miss, milliner.
 Webster, J. A., Mrs.
 Young, Sarah, Mrs.
 Young, John., laborer.
 Younger, Jasper, grocery clerk.
 Zimmerman, Charles, express agent.
 Zimmerman, Geo. A., drayman.
 Ziegler, Wm. N., carpenter.

KANSAS TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. KANSAS.)

Atkins, Margaret, milliner.
 Ashmore, Anna J.,
 Arterburn, Nancy,
 Arterburn, James W., barber.
 Arterburn, John, Jr., stock dealer.
 Arterburn, William, farmer.
 Arterburn, H. H., farmer.
 Arterburn, Allen, farmer.
 Arterburn, James, farmer.
 Arterburn, Norben, farmer.
 Arterburn, John, Sr., farmer.
 Arterburn, Wellington, farmer.
 Allen, Robert, farmer.
 Anderson, Charles, farmer.
 Ault, John, farmer.
 Allison, E. B., farmer.
 Allison, James W., farmer.
 Ambers, James W., farmer.
 Bird, A. A., farmer.
 Bird, John, farmer.
 Brown, W. S., farmer.
 Birch, Samuel, farmer.
 Boyle, Belle, Mrs.
 Bowles, Z. T., carpenter.
 Bowen, H. G., laborer.
 Bishop, W. W., editor.
 Birks, J. A., minister.
 Bear, John, laborer.
 Blood, Wm., shoemaker.
 Blood, John, laborer.
 Barr, W. W., tinner.
 Briscoe, R. S., hardware.
 Briscoe, J. B., hardware.
 Boyer, Wm. F., banker.
 Bare, W. C., Sr., carpenter.
 Best, L. H., clerk.

Brown, Hannah.
 Brown, J. M., farmer.
 Bacon, Alfred, butcher.
 Boyer, Evaline, Mrs.
 Braden, James, grocer.
 Boyer, Fred N., merchant.
 Boyer, J. K., farmer.
 Baber, Alfred, farmer.
 Bane, Margaret, farmer.
 Baber, Aden, farmer.
 Barber, John, farmer.
 Brading, Samuel, farmer.
 Boyer, Joseph, farmer.
 Boyer, Geo. W., farmer.
 Blood, Geo. R., contractor.
 Blair, Russian, farmer.
 Boyer, M. L., farmer.
 Bull, Henry, farmer.
 Bull, James, farmer.
 Boyer, T. J., farmer.
 Brown, M. J., Miss, farmer.
 Brooks, Joseph, farmer.
 Boyer, John F., farmer.
 Cassett, Charles, farmer.
 Brown, Wm. H., accountant.
 Bennett, E. H., farmer.
 Baber, Ab., farmer.
 Baber, Geo. W., County Clerk.
 Birch, Samuel, farmer.
 Chamberlin, D., Justice of the Peace.
 Cooper, Geo. W., laborer.
 Coffman, James W., laborer.
 Cooper, James W., laborer.
 Coleman, F. M., laborer.
 Colbert, Elizabeth.
 Calvin, Thomas, laborer.
 Comwell, Edward, capitalist.
 Cash, F. H., farmer.
 Cash, Jacob F., farmer.
 Connelley, Jasper, farmer.
 Conwell, James L., farmer.
 Dayton, Wm., farmer.
 Carroll, Dennis, farmer.
 Comstock, Eli, farmer.
 Clemens, J. N., farmer.
 Clemens, J. B., farmer.
 Cox, Thomas, farmer.
 Cornwell, J. S., farmer.
 Clark, W. S., farmer.
 Clark, John C., farmer.
 Clark, Asa N., farmer.
 Conwell, Crawford, farmer.
 Chronick, David, farmer.
 Comstock, Isaac, farmer.
 Conwell, John W., farmer.
 Conwell, Allen, farmer.
 Conwell, Jeremiah, farmer.
 Crimel, Henry, farmer.
 Dehart, Allen, laborer.
 Dean, John, laborer.
 Dulin, William, physician.
 Dyer, Samuel, painter.
 Dodd, H. A., grocer.
 Dawson, John C., farmer.
 Dickens, Wm., farmer.
 England, K. R., farmer.
 England, J. J., farmer.
 Ewell, E. S., farmer.

Estes, C. T., farmer.
 Elledge, E. E., farmer.
 Epperson, Rhoades, farmer.
 Ferrey, Patrick, farmer.
 Frei, Henry, merchant.
 Fahner, Pradl, laborer.
 Flint, Ellen, Mrs.
 Fitzpatrick, Wm., farmer.
 Fitzpatrick, Geo., farmer.
 Fieldkamps, Henry, farmer.
 Faris, John P., farmer.
 Griever, Wm., laborer.
 Goldy, Samuel, laborer.
 Goodman, John, laborer.
 Griffin, A. A., carpenter.
 Gano, W. G., drummer.
 Gallagher, Pat., laborer.
 Gee, Israel, laborer.
 Griffin, Cyrus F., farmer.
 Gallagher, John, farmer.
 Hurst, E. E., shoemaker.
 Hill, E. A., laborer.
 Herrington, John, laborer.
 Hanks, James, grocer.
 Hogue, Mary E., Mrs.
 Harden, J. A., laborer.
 Hogue, J.
 Hogue, C. E., student.
 Hogue, J. F., grocer.
 Honn, S. D., capitalist.
 Hisey, D. W., hotel-keeper.
 Hoog, Stephen, shoemaker.
 Huben, Louis, wagon-maker.
 Hogue, Geo. H., clerk.
 Hite, W. J., farmer.
 Honnold, J. M., farmer.
 Honnold, S. F., farmer.
 Honnold, J. R., farmer.
 Honnold, I. D., farmer.
 Hix, J. A., farmer.
 Honnold, J. L., farmer.
 Honnold, B. W., farmer.
 Handley, J. H., farmer.
 Honnold, P. B., farmer.
 Hiter, James T., farmer.
 Honnold, James, farmer.
 Haney, Mike, farmer.
 Hite, Charles A., farmer.
 Handley, Matthew, farmer.
 Handley, E. E., farmer.
 Hite, Marcus, farmer.
 Imel, J. C., farmer.
 Jordan, C. C., laborer.
 Jewel, Emily, Mrs.
 Joutger, William, farmer.
 Korte, George, farmer.
 Kitts, A. J., farmer.
 Kehoe, M. A., Miss, milliner.
 Kester, Jonathan, merchant.
 Kester, Wm. L., druggist.
 Kester, N. R., farmer.
 Kester, William, farmer.
 Kline, A., silversmith.
 Kenneally, Thomas, laborer.
 Konkler, Geo. W., farmer.
 Keran, W. C., farmer.
 Keran, Eugene, farmer.
 Konkler, Philip, farmer.

Konkler, Peter, farmer.
 Kibbler, J. D., farmer.
 Laughead, John, Constable.
 Laughead, James, retired.
 Laughead, Thomas, farmer.
 Laughead, William, farmer.
 Lidikay, Martha, seamstress.
 Lauher, Wm. M., blacksmith.
 Leach, Wm. M., laborer.
 Lee, Mike, laborer.
 Linn, W. M., farmer.
 Lee, Isaac, farmer.
 Lindsay, S. W., farmer.
 McGrew, D. A.
 McVey, W. M., laborer.
 McVey, John, carpenter.
 McVey, C. W., carpenter.
 McFadden, C., laborer.
 McDavitt, J. L., farmer.
 McDavitt, John, farmer.
 McEvoy, James, farmer.
 McNamy, F., farmer.
 Murphy, H., blacksmith.
 Medlock, James, farmer.
 Moffett, S. H., farmer.
 Minnick, William, farmer.
 Mock, John D., farmer.
 Mapes, Henry, farmer.
 Morris, Jos. H., farmer.
 Melton, A. A., farmer.
 Melton, William, farmer.
 Morris, W. H., farmer.
 Moody, Jos. R., farmer.
 Murphy, H., blacksmith.
 Mastaher, L., farmer.
 Mills, John, physician.
 Marrs, Henry, farmer.
 Moore, William, farmer.
 Mills, Frank, druggist.
 Mitchell, R. A., minister.
 Miller, John W., laborer.
 Mayo, Anna E., Mrs.
 Murphy, Patrick, laborer.
 Nevil, F., Mrs.
 Newport, Israel, laborer.
 Nixon, John, farmer.
 Nay, William, farmer.
 Nay, Wm. Henry, farmer.
 Nay, Ezra, farmer.
 Owens, J. C., laborer.
 Owens, Robert, ex-merchant.
 Owens, C. W., laborer.
 Orton, Samuel, farmer.
 O'Brien, Frank, merchant.
 Pinnell, John A., laborer.
 Pinnell, W. C., banker.
 Pinnell, H. H., blacksmith.
 Pinnell, A. J., merchant.
 Pinnell, W. S., merchant.
 Pinnell, J. H., butcher.
 Pinnell, Edward, capitalist.
 Pinnell, J. N., farmer.
 Pinnell, W. R., farmer.
 Pinnell, J. J., farmer.
 Pinnell, L. T., farmer.
 Pinnell, Abram, farmer.
 Pinnell, Charles, farmer.
 Pinnell, Geo. W., farmer.

Pinnell, W. O., banker.
 Pinnell, W. I. S., farmer.
 Pinneil, J. E., farmer.
 Picknell, Jesse, farmer.
 Parkhurst, John D., farmer.
 Poulter, Thomas, farmer.
 Paxton, J. S., farmer.
 Paxton, James, capitalist.
 Paxton, Thomas, farmer.
 Poulter, Frank, laborer.
 Patton, W. C., plasterer.
 Payne, S. J., carpenter.
 Rickey, Charles, farmer.
 Ritchie, R. C., farmer.
 Redmon, C. W., farmer.
 Ringland, George, physician.
 Rhoades, S. C., painter.
 Rinker, E. J., builder.
 Russell, W. B., com. trav.
 Reed, O. O., artist.
 Rose, E. G., lawyer.
 Russell, Thomas R., farmer.
 Russell, A. G., farmer.
 Redden, Henry, farmer.
 Ritchie, T. J., farmer.
 Rinker, E. J., contractor.
 Ross, D. H., druggist.
 Sutton, James S., farmer.
 Siesell, James, farmer.
 Sefton, George, R. R. agent.
 Smith, J. D., laborer.
 Shy, James A., laborer.
 Safford, M., stone-cutter.
 Shaver, M. L., druggist.
 Stoul, Cyrus, carpenter.
 Sames, William, laborer.
 Stoneburner, A., fruit-grower.
 Sallee, J. H., grain dealer.
 Sweeney, G. E., minister.
 Smith, James, painter.
 Spates, Minor, carpenter.
 Smith, James M., farmer.
 Shoemaker, Jacob, farmer.
 Stark, Eli, farmer.
 Sissel, T. H., farmer.
 Stark, P. B., farmer.
 Stark, C. E., farmer.
 Smith, Jackson, farmer.
 Shy, Mary.
 Smith, S. R., farmer.
 Sherer, Levi, farmer.
 Smith, F. A., farmer.
 Simpson, H. W., farmer.
 Shiveley, James H., farmer.
 Shields, Daniel, farmer.
 Shiveley, Jacob, farmer.
 Stradley, Orville, farmer.
 Stark, Aden D., farmer.
 Tickner, H. P., broom-maker.
 Tickner, J. E., laborer.
 Tickner, Thomas, laborer.
 Titus, Daniel, laborer.
 Thornell, Wilham, engineer.
 Thomas, Milton, farmer.
 Travis, B. D. F., artist.
 Tafflinger, Allen, farmer.
 Tibbs, C. A., farmer.
 Tyler, Joseph W., farmer.

ucker, John, farmer.
 ennamon, T., farmer.
 ale, James E., carpenter.
 Wright, Robert, carpenter.
 Viley, J. T., farmer.
 Viley, Eli, harness-maker.
 Viley, Henry, com. trav.
 Williamson, Catharine.
 White, L. C., plasterer.
 Vant, Nancy, Mrs.
 Whitkanack, Jane.
 Villison, Alonzo, laborer.
 Velch, M. L., farmer.
 Vinn, John W., farmer.
 Wright, John P., farmer.
 Wright, John, farmer.

Wright, Ephraim, farmer.
 Woodruff, B. F., farmer.
 Wilson, Francis M., farmer.
 Wood, Columbus, farmer.
 Wilhoit, Robert, farmer.
 Wilhoit, Pendleton, farmer.
 Wilhoit, O. E., farmer.
 Wilhoit, J. R., farmer.
 Waite, William, farmer.
 Wheeler, A. J., farmer.
 Woodruff, J. M., farmer.
 Yenawine, George B., farmer.
 Zink, Joseph, farmer.
 Zink, D. W., farmer.
 Zaring, George W., farmer.

ROSS TOWNSHIP.

Allen, Wm., farmer; P. O. Chrisman.
 Artner, G. S., carpenter, Chrisman.
 Aton, T. M., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Boston, A. R., farmer; P. O. Chrisman.
 Baker, Thos. D., farmer; P. O. Chrisman.
 Boston, W. H., farmer; P. O. Chrisman.
 Barkley, W. G., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Aton, John, farmer; P. O. Chrisman.
 Aton, Chas., farmer; P. O. Chrisman.
 Aton, R. H., farmer; P. O. Chrisman.
 Aton, A. H., farmer; P. O. Chrisman.
 Blanchard, B., farmer; P. O. Chrisman.
 Blanchard, H., farmer; P. O. Chrisman.
 Barth, H., Jr., plasterer, Chrisman.
 Burk, A. P., drayman, Chrisman.
 Boston, A., farmer; P. O. Chrisman.
 Boston, Thos., farmer; P. O. Chrisman.
 Bonner, W. S., blacksmith, Cherry Point.
 Bonner, J. M., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Barkley, Sarah A.
 Bolsley, B. L., carpenter, Cherry Point.
 Blakeney, G. W., brickmkr, Cherry Point.
 Brothers, Jacob, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Bacon, L. B., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Barth, A. J., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Baraway, C. T., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Chrisman, M., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Cunningham, Jas., phys., Cherry Point.
 Hegg, Chas., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Compton, J. P., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Chrisman, J., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Campbell, W. D., lab., Cherry Point.
 Carrier, Milton, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Carrier, J. W., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Collins, Clark, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Carson, Thos., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Cazadd, Martha, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Coe, E. C., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Amerer, D. M., phys., Chrisman.
 Canada, Wm., farmer; P. O. Chrisman.
 Clark, Sarsfield, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Crawford, J. P., Constable, Chrisman.
 Launcy, James, lab., Chrisman.
 Amerer, Joseph, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Defrees, A., miller, Chrisman.
 Dickson, Benj., far.; P. O. Chrisman.

Dinsmore, Geo. O., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Dicken, Wm. C., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Earhart, James, blacksmith, Chrisman.
 Earhart, F. M., blacksmith, Chrisman.
 Ellis, Thos., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Ellsbury, Jos., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Fackler, D. H., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Fisher, G. W., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Fair, Chas. E., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Fair, Geo., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Fouts, D. W., Justice Peace, Chrisman.
 Gibbs, A. B., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Gray, S. R., phys., Chrisman.
 Green, F. P., teacher, Chrisman.
 Gilmore, Henry, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Gilkey, Jas. T., far.; P. O. Ridge Farm.
 Gilkey, Wm. F., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Gains, James, far.; P. O. Ridge Farm.
 Gilkey, T. E., far.; P. O. Ridge Farm.
 Galloway, H. M., jeweler, Chrisman.
 Gilkey, W. O., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Gilkey, J. A., far.; P. O. Ridge Farm.
 Gunn, Job, lab., Chrisman.
 Hayworth, McC., far.; P. O. Ridge Farm.
 Hunt, Geo., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Hannat, David, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Hurst, Wm., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Hoult, Wm., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Hoult, John, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Hoult, Eugene, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Hoult, Chas., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Hoult, Matthew, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Holden, Sarah J., Chrisman.
 Hartley, John S., mer., Chrisman.
 Hoult, Francis, Cherry Point.
 Hoagland, S. W., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Helms, Milton, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Hunt, Celestine, Chrisman.
 Hunt, W. T., Chrisman.
 Hunt, John, lawyer, Chrisman.
 Helm, Frank, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Julian, Arch., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Jones, Otto, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Jennes, Saml. D., mer., Cherry Point.
 Inez, Geo., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Keyer, Mike, far.; P. O. Chrisman.

Kenton, Saml., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Kizer, Abe, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Kerrick, B., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Kenton, Chas., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Kenton, H., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Lawrence, Wm., far.; P. O. Ridge Farm.
 Lawrence, M. L., far.; P. O. Ridge Farm.
 Lewis, C., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Lowther, Jesse, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Linnett, Wm., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Matheny, M.
 McCalmat, Benj., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 McCullough, J. M., tailor, Chrisman.
 McKee, Sam'l, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 McKee, James, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 McKee, John, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Mitchel, John, merchant, Chrisman.
 Mitchel, Sara A., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Mason, T. E., jeweler, Chrisman.
 Morehead, W. B., hardware, Chrisman.
 Moss, John, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Mitchell, J. H., agricultural implements,
 Chrisman.
 Mahoney, Daniel, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Moore, Jesse, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Nuckles, Wm., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Nelson, N. Y., carp., Chrisman.
 Newkirk, N. N., harness-mkr., Chrisman.
 Prunty, S. J., far.
 Prunty, T. A., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Prunty, Wm. V., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Pritchett, Basil, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Payton, S. W., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Parks, Wm., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Raffety, E. G., liveryman, Chrisman.
 Roth, W. H., Co. Supt. Schools, Chrisman.
 Rogers, A., stock dealer, Cherry Point.
 Rogers, Daniel, Justice, Chrisman.
 Rogers, Miles, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Raxroat, S., Rev., M. minister, Chrisman.
 Reynolds, C., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Sousley, J. R., merchant, Chrisman.
 Saybold, Jacob, merchant, Chrisman.
 Starr, Louisa, Chrisman.
 Stickel, S. E., merchant, Chrisman.
 Scott, Sylvester, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Smith, C. A., merchant, Chrisman.
 Summs, Margaret, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Scott, David, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Scott, I., far. and merchant, Chrisman.
 Scott, J. T., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Summer, Andrew, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Stanfield, Perry, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Swank, Robt., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Sly, Allen, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Smick, C. M., physician, Chrisman.
 Schanel, Theo., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Stockton, D. B., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Smick, Commer, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Stubbs, Harvey, ins.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Seybold, Lawson, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Stubbs, Jacob, wagon-maker, Chrisman.
 Shank, Martin, carpenter, Chrisman.
 Stanford, Alex., banker, Chrisman.
 Sanderson, James, miller, Chrisman.
 Stanford, Edgar, banker, Chrisman.
 Scott, Columbus, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Stanford, —, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Scott, Americus, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Stanfield, Joseph, merchant, Chrisman.
 Smick, C. M., druggist, Chrisman.
 Triplet, D. M., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Talbot, Wm. M., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Taylor, Philip, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Turner, Joseph, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Thompson, J. I., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Taylor, Wm., far.; P. O. Ridge Farm.
 Thayer, Stephen W., merchant, Chrisman.
 Tustison, A. F., physician, Cherry Point.
 Tucker, James A., merchant, Cherry Pt.
 Tucker, James C., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Talbott, Wm. M., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Varner, Allen, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Woodyard, L., far.; P. O. Ridge Farm.
 Woodyard, C., far.; P. O. Ridge Farm.
 Watson, J. R., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Watson, Amos, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Wyatt, Wm., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Wellman, John, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Wyatt, Catharine, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Wilmoth, James, far.; P. O. Cherry Pt.
 Wyatt, James, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Westfall, James, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Watson, J. C., far.; P. O. Ridge Farm.
 Woldruff, B. F., Agt. R. R., Chrisman.
 Waltrip, W. S., merchant, Chrisman.
 Welch, J. M., physician, Chrisman.
 Weaver, Joseph, merchant, Chrisman.
 Wise, D. L., plasterer, Chrisman.
 Wallace, J. S., farmer.

GRAND VIEW TOWNSHIP.

Augustus, H. W., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Augustus, L. A., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Augustus, Cornelia, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Augustus, J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Augustus, J. D., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Allen, Chas., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Andersen, S., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Anderson, H. J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Anderson, W. H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Alexander, J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Allen, J., Jr., hotel; P. O. Grand View.
 Allen, J. Sr., mail-carrier, Grand View.
 Alexander, W. T., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Asher, J., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Ames, H. G., shoe-mkr, Dudley.
 Bishop, A., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Browning, S., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Barr, J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Bittner, C., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Brothers, C., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Burton, Fannie, milliner, Grand View.
 Beyer, L. A., far.; P. O. Grand View.

Stevens, T. W., sewing-machine agent,
 Grand View.
 Soyer, Martha, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Tennett, H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Braden, J. B., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Braden, J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Blair, J. K., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Burton, W. H.
 Burr, Lewis, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Bennett, B., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Behner, M., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Brown, H. W., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Buckler, R., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Buckler, T., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Bragg, L. S., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Burton, Mary F., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Bragg, S. J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Brinkerhoff, G., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Bratton, L. M., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Burton, W. S., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Bartnuss, S., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Balleu, A. J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Barr, Hugh, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Brinkerhoff, H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Barnett, D., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Barker, O. P., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Caldwell, J. A., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Bayne, John, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Barry, J. M., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Bine, George, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Binton, H. L., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Boffman, D. A., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Clark, Flem, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Bine, Wm., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Bayne, Hiram, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Bear, Hugh, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Bostain, Squire, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Cunningham, Ruth, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Caldwell, John, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Cunningham, S., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Cornwell, P., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Bine, J. H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Colwell, J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Cavendish, J., Postmaster, Grand View.
 Randall, Louisa, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Cronic, S., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Clapp, W. F., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Bine, J. M., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Randall, John, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Bine, B. F., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Bine, G. W., far.; Grand View.
 Dille, Ira, Dudley.
 Boyle, Richard, sec. foreman I. & St. L.
 R. R.; P. O. Dudley.
 Dennis, John, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Dille, L. H., lumber, Dudley.
 Dawson, T. W., agt. I. & St. L. R. R., Con-
 logue.
 Deen, R. B., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Demmos, Geo., farm hand, Grand View.
 Denny, G. H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Dunn, Wm., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Donig, James, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Davidson, Reson, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Davidson, J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Davidson, E., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Dennis, David, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Davis, Ashel, far.; P. O. Conlogue.

Demougin, Peter, shoemaker and farmer;
 P. O. Grand View.
 Downs, J. R., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Dunn, J. D., section hand, Dudley.
 Davis, S. B., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Derm, A., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Elledge, J. H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Elledge, E., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Elledge, D. B., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Engle, T., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Elledge, Isaac, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Elledge, J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Estes, A. H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Ferguson, C. C., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Fleetwood, J., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Fleming, R., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Fleming, J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Fitzgerald, E. A., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Fitzgerald, W. P., far.; P. O. Grand
 View.
 Fravel, C. H., carpenter, Grand View.
 Foster, J. W., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Flickner, Jas., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Flint, W. A., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Francis, J. R., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Flach, J., Dudley.
 Gilbert, G. A., druggist, Dudley.
 Gorham, J. A., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Gorham, G. L., stock trader, Dudley.
 Gill, Robt., Sr., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Gill, Minerva, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Gill, J. R., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Gill, D., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Gill, J. H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Gill, A., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Gill, R., Jr., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Gill, F., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Gill, M., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Gill, Mary C., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Gilbert, S. S., physician, Grand View.
 Gunn, J. W., carpenter, Grand View.
 Graham, C. J., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Gentry, G. S., carpenter, Conlogue.
 Garver, S. B., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Gano, J. P., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Gilbert, J. M., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Graham, L. M., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Graham, Z., plasterer, Conlogue.
 Graham, W. A., plasterer, Conlogue.
 Glothhan, X., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Grismer, Wm., butcher and hotel, Dudley.
 Grismer, G., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Gibson, D. A., retired opr., Dudley.
 Humphrey, J. C., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Han, Jas., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Huston, S. L., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Hickman, H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Huston, F. M., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Hefner, A. T., Conlogue.
 Heat, Wm., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hanna, Sarah A., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Hanna, John, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Head, S. C., minister, Grand View.
 Haley, Patrick, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Havercroft, A., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Hellin, Geo., carpenter, Grand View.
 Huston, P., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Henstey, R., far.; P. O. Grand View.

- Hinds, H., trader, Grand View.
 Hyden, J. L., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Hinds, Jas., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Hill, H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Huston, D. D., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Hall, W. B., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Hanna, D. W., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Hinds, J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Hinds, I. M., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Huston, R., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Hawkins, R., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Hickman, C., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Hewit, Jas., agt. I. & St. L. R. R., Dudley.
 Huffman, J., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Harris, C., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Herrington, W. R., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Herrington, G., blacksmith, Dudley.
 Herrington, J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Hutton, W. H., retired, Grand View.
 Humphrey, G. N., retired, Dudley.
 Jackson, S., merchant, Grand View.
 Johnstone, Jane, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Jones, G. D., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Jackson, J., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Jones, J. R., merchant, Dudley.
 Jackson, Jas., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Jenkins, Wm., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 James, Chris., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Johnston, Reuben, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Kemper, Geo. L., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Kemper, J. S., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Kemper, C. M., far.; P. O. Grand View.]
 Kimo, D. R., miller, Grand View.
 King, Strodder, phys., Grand View.
 Kidwell, J. H., blacksmith, Grand View.
 Kaufman, T. H.
 Litteral, Geo., mill hand, Grand View.
 Linzey, John, lab., Grand View.
 Linzey, Wm. M., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Linzey, Isaac N., mason, Grand View.
 Ludington, Milton, lab., Conlogue.
 Lease, J. H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Lease, S. B., lab., Dudley.
 Lynch, John, lab., Conlogue.
 Langley, M., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Mann, Alex., stock dealer, Paris.
 Martin, Wm. O., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Maniard, Geo., carpenter, Grand View.
 Marks, Wm. J., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Mullinix, Wm. W., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Moseley, W. S., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Mink, Geo., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 McMullen, G. W., carp., Conlogue.
 Murry, David, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Mink, A., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 McDavit, J. R., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Mosely, A. K., phys., Grand View.
 Moon, Sylvester, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Mack, G. W., wagon-mkr., Grand View.
 Morris, C. L., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Mink, Samuel.
 McMullen, D.
 Mosely, R., mer., Grand View.
 Mann, John, far.; P. O. Dudley.
 McMullen, J. C., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 McMullen, H. C., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Murphy, S. R., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Mink, David, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 McMullen, Samuel, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 McMullen, I. N., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 McMullen, D. W., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Moon, W. H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Morris, Bennet, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Millikin, Anderson, far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Massie, J. A., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 McKingle, Daniel.
 Mayfield, G. W., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 McAllister, T. C., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Merrick, Wm. N., shoemkr., Conlogue.
 Mitchel, R. A., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Nicholson, J. J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Nay, C. C., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Nail, George, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Nay, D. W.
 Newton, A. W., phys., Grand View.
 Newton, Wm., Grand View.
 O'Hair, Evaline, Grand View.
 Perrott, Chris., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Perkins, G. A., far.; Grand View.
 Pittenger, S. R., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Perisho, Jas. M., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Perisho, Leander, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Perisho, J. P., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Perisho, John W., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Perisho, E. Z., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Perisho, Jas. H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Phillips, D. C., blacksmith, Dudley.
 Pitcher, T. W., stationary engineer, Grand View.
 Perisho, W. H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Poe, Wm. H., M. E. min., Grand View.
 Perisho, Daniel, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Ritchey, Robt., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Ryan, Ellen, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Ratts, A. J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Randolph, Q. B., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Rollinet, J. F., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Ryan, Daniel, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Ratts, R., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Reed, Kent C., lab., Dudley.
 Rowe, Mark, phys., Dudley.
 Redmond, Jas., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Rowland, Henry, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Ringland, A. H., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Ragain, David, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Rhoads, Sarah, Grand View.
 Rhoads, W. B., Town Clerk, Grand View.
 Roberts, J. G., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Ritchey, J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Ramey, H. H., carp., Dudley.
 Redmond, Wm., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Ringland, B. A., merchant, Dudley.
 Sherer, Daniel, mill, Grand View.
 Stoneburner, P., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Stoneburner, R., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Stoneburner, Nancy, far.; P. O. G. View.
 Smith, Chas. A., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Sheets, Louisa, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Sluss, J. M., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Sherer, L., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Sherman, John, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Starks, Thanie, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Shoptaugh, J. N., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Sherer, G. H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Shulty, Joseph, far.; P. O. Dudley.

Sims, D., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Sisson, John, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Shahan, J. R. D., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Swarts, E., M. D., Grand View.
 Sisson, Henry, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Sisson, Wm., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Sisson, Louis, far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Schroder, Harrison, far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Stewart, A. J., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Sheppard, G., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Smith, A. J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Smith, Maria, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Slack, Huston.
 Smock, George, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Spires, John, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Sherer, D. J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Shuman, J. B., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Schroder, Jeff, far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Steele, J. M., M. D., Grand View.
 Smith, A. J., Sr., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Smith, Wm., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Sidenstricker, J. O., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Stevenson, F. M., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Shultz, Frank, harness-mkr. and merch't,
 Grand View.
 Shultz, John, retired, Grand View.
 Shultz, D. C., carp., Grand View.
 Stark, A. C., carp., Grand View.
 Sims, Wright, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Still, Jonathan, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Siders, David, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Stewart, Thomas, huckster, Dudley.
 Shumaker, S., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Shums, T. J., lab., Grand View.
 Starks, F. M., lab., Grand View.
 Stewart, Hugh, far.; P. Grand View.
 Smith, E. B., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Sellers, W. C., far.; P. O. Grand View.

Schmittkaugs, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Swiger, W., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Slenett, W. H., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Sutherland, J. D., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Tate, J. M., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Tate, J. W., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Tate, J. M., Sr., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Trotter, H. L., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Thomas, W. A., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Thomas, B., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Teahan, John, sec. hand R. R., Dudley.
 Tyler, Samnel, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Tate, R. M., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Watkins, Mary, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Wilson, H. C., merchant, Grand View.
 Walz, John A., cabinet-mkr. and under-
 taker, Grand View.
 Wilson, J. G., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Wallace, George, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Woodall, Robert.
 Welch, John B., blacksmith, Grand View.
 Watkins, James, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Webright, Chas., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Walters, John, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 White, Thos. J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Watkins, Green B., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Wilson, Ithamer, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Whalen, Patrick, far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Woodward, Nancy, far.; P. O. G. View.
 White, Wm. T., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Young, A. A., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Yowell, A., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Young, J. R., M. D., Dudley.
 Zimmerly, W. A., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Zimmerly, J., Jr., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Zimmerly, A. D., opr., Grand View.
 Zimmerly, J., far.; P. O. Grand View.
 Zimmerly, J., Tax Collec'r, Grand View

YOUNG AMERICA TOWNSHIP.

Ames, C. A., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Austin, Geo., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Asher, Newton, laborer, Hume.
 Ames, A. L., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Joyce, Thos., far. and butcher, Ch'ry Pt.
 Bradfield, W. D., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Bricker, Joseph, far.; P. O. Hume.
 Bricker, Julius, far.; P. O. Hume.
 Bradfield, Sylvanus, far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Bradfield, C. L. C., merchant, Palermo.
 Brown, Elijah, far.; P. O. Hume.
 Bradley, S. H., physician, Hume.
 Brown, Harry, merchant, Hume.
 Bell, Oliver, far.; P. O. Newman.
 Burns, James, far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Bunnell, C. W., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Barnett, Geo., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Reedding, Wm., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Burton, Wm., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Baird, David, far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Baker, Thos., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Brist, Eber, far.
 Bollier, Stephen, farmer.

Charlton, John H., far.; P. O. Newman.
 Clark, H. W., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Cooper, Jessie, far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Corkin, Martin, far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Christopher, Wm., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Dudgeon, James A., far.; P. O. Newman.
 Dickerson, Henry, far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Dains, Robt. B., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Dodd, Jno. B., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Dibble, W. H., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Dains, Jas. B., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Davis, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Detimore, J. M., far.; P. O. Newman.
 Davis, L. T., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Dumond, R. B., shoemaker, Hume.
 Dodd, John T., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Elliott, Thos., far.; Palermo.
 Ewell, M. F., mechanic, Hume.
 Ellsbury, Benj., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Elliott, Wm. B., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Forkee, O. H. P., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Foncannon, M., far.; P. O. Hume.
 George, Gaspar, far.; P. O. Palermo.

Goff, H. J., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Garrett, Morris, laborer, Hume.
 Gunning, Albert, laborer, Hume.
 Guthrie, Thomas, far.; P. O. Hume.
 Green, John W., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Green, F. G., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Gaines, Joshua, far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Galway, Jos. H., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Galway, J. B., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Galway, W. B., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Garner, Joshua, far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Howerton, F. F., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Hathaway, E. G., blacksmith, Hume.
 Heaton, James P., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Heaton, Wm., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Hoover, James, far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Hildreth, John B., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Henson, R. M., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Hume, E. W. S., grain dealer, Hume.
 Hull, Thos., far.; P. O. Newman.
 Hull, Thomas, farmer.
 Harte, John, far.; P. O. Hume.
 Harte, Miles A., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Harvey, Thos. E., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Henline, Sam'l C., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Henderson, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Hendry, Samuel, far.; P. O. Hume.
 Harvey, Samuel, far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Henry, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Hildreth, Wm. B., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Hildreth, Edward, far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Hildreth, J. B., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Howell, H., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Hildreth, W. H., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Jones, Thomas, far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Jones, William, far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Jones, Charles, far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Jones, Harvey, far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Julian, J., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Julian, E. A., far.; P. O. Hume.
 James, Simeon, far.; P. O. Hume.
 King, J. J., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Keys, William, far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Kincaid, S., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Ketchum, Henry, grain dealer, Metcalf.
 Kimble, Lawson, Metcalf.
 Kendall, H. Mason, far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Kendall, G. W., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Kile, L. W., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Limerick, John, far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Lamb, William, far.; P. O. Hume.
 Lucas, William, far.; P. O. Hume.
 Lyons, Samuel, merchant, Hume.
 Linnerberry, O. H., hotel, Hume.
 Lyons, Wm., lumber dealer, Hume.
 Lyons, Wm., laborer, Metcalf.

Leavitt, Charles, merchant, Hume.
 McNeess, Wm. L., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 McGuire, Thomas.
 Metcown, J. B., far.; P. O. Newman.
 McCown, Jonathan, far.; Newman.
 McCullough, Louisa M., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Myres, Jerry, far.; P. O. Hume.
 Myers, Wm., far.; P. O. Newman.
 Meloy, J. P., far.; P. O. Newman.
 Mason, J. K., blacksmith, Palermo.
 Moore, J. W., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Marshal, Abner, far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Martina, Charles, physician, Palermo.
 Morris, Jesse, far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Morrison, David, far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Martin, C. W., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Metcalfe, Jno. A., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Meloy, P., far.; P. O. Newman.
 Ogle, Jacob, far.; P. O. Hume.
 Orr, James, far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Oder, James W.
 Proctor, T. L., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Perisho, Jacob, far.; P. O. Hume.
 Preston, Geo. R., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Page, J. R., far.; P. O. Newman.
 Pope, S. W., far.; P. O. Newman.
 Perry, Jackson, far.; P. O. Hume.
 Ritters, A. J., far.; Hume.
 Reed, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Reed, J. N., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Reed, H. L., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Ross, Wm., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Rockard, Robt., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Rogers, Asaph, far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Rinehart, David, far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Rotroff, Isaac, laborer, Hume.
 Reed, J. M., laborer, Metcalf.
 Ross, Henry, merchant, Metcalf.
 Smith, M. T., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Stringer, Robt., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Sudduth, James, far.; P. O. Hume.
 Sudduth, Wm., far.; P. O. Hume.
 Stark, S., merchant, Hume.
 Smith, Oliver, far.; P. O. Hume.
 Shaffer, David, far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Sommerville, Robt., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Smith, Jno. A., blacksmith, Metcalf.
 Thompson, J. S., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Thomas, Edwin B., far.; P. O. Palermo.
 Vanvactor, B. D., far.; P. O. Metcalf.
 Vanvactor, Wm., far.; P. O. Cherry Pt.
 Watson, Thos. D., far.; P. O. Cherry Pt.
 Watson, A. L., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Wilson, J. H., far.; P. O. Newman.
 Weddle, James, far.; P. O. Hume.
 Weaver, Isaac, far.; P. O. Palermo.

STRATTON TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. VERMILION.)

Arnold, A. G.
 Allen, Benjamin, farmer.
 Alden, G. W., farmer.
 Ames, Henry, shoemaker,
 Applegate, P. B., farmer.

Arnold, H. W., non-resident, gone to Nokomis, Ill.
 Brummet, S., blacksmith.
 Boyer, J. W., groceries, notions, etc., Notary Public, Postmaster.

rton, R. W., farmer.
 ker, A. F., farmer.
 nder, Elizabeth, Mrs., farmer.
 met, P. B., farmer.
 sier, John C., merchant, general store,
 tock and grain merchant.
 ker, Alonzo, farmer.
 ndy, Alonzo, farmer.
 zarth, James M., farmer.
 zarth, John A., farmer.
 rnes, Nancy, Mrs., farmer.
 ickburn, James M., retired.
 ickman, Truman, farmer.
 ntner, John, minister of U. B. Church.
 ll, W. H., farmer.
 ickburn, Alex. M., far; P. O. Paris.
 sle, James A., Justice of the Peace.
 ada, Marshall, carpenter.
 igt, John B., farmer.
 bbb, R. H., farmer.
 k, Morgan J., farmer.
 ck, William, farmer.
 ambers, Elias C., farmer.
 e, J. Oliver, farmer.
 lahan, John, farmer.
 upman, Thomas H., farmer.
 k, James M., farmer.
 mmins, William, stock-buyer.
 l, Anastasia.
 vidson, Robert, farmer.
 vaney, Thomas, farmer.
 vers, Jesse, farmer.
 ck, Josiah, farmer.
 ck, Sylvester, farmer.
 ck, William, farmer.
 ck, James, farmer.
 ck, John, Justice of the Peace.
 ney, S. J., merchant.
 ck, P. C., farmer.
 skell, E. B., far; P. O. Paris.
 wning, W. W., farmer and blacksmith.
 sthimer, J., ex-merchant.
 l, John S., far; P. O. Paris.
 ins, John, farmer.
 ing, David C., farmer.
 ing, William H., farmer.
 iott, B. F., farmer.
 iot, Ira K., farmer.
 zgerald, A. G., Jr., farmer.
 zgerald, A. G., Sr., farmer.
 qua, O. W., farmer.
 eece, Isaac, farmer.
 rnham, Herbert, farmer.
 qua, B. R., farmer.
 rnham, James, farmer.
 tz, Daniel, farmer.
 tz, A. J., farmer.
 sythe, A. M., farmer.
 ris, W. W., M. D., merchant, farmer.
 azier, James, farmer.
 ens, G. W., farmer.
 ney, Thomas, farmer.
 lespy, James A., far; P. O. Paris.
 lespy, M. F., farmer and Commissioner
 f Highways, Vermilion.
 wood, R., farmer.
 wood, J. G. S., blacksmith.
 mmond, Obadiah, farmer.

Harris, Thomas J., farmer.
 Hodgin, R. C., farmer.
 Hodgen, Mary, Mrs.
 Hanks, Willis B.
 Hausam, Martin.
 Howard, James D.
 Huffman, John, farmer.
 Hipple, Thomas H., farmer.
 Holloway, Isaac, farmer.
 Henderson, S. C., farmer.
 Hay, John A., farmer.
 Hammond, Robert, farmer.
 Homberger, John A., carpenter.
 Hess, Philip, farmer.
 Hunter, Wm.
 Harris, Wm. A.
 Henderson, N. M., Mrs.
 Ike, Anderson, farmer.
 Johnson, C. T., physician.
 Johnson, T. J.
 Johnson, Margaret, Mrs.
 Jared, Charles B.
 Jordan, Martin, Mrs.
 Jared, Joel, farmer.
 Johnson, Wesley.
 Kimbrough, D. A., farmer.
 Koho, John, farmer, Constable.
 Kirk, Franklin, farmer.
 Killgore, Wm. A., farmer.
 Killgore, Joseph, farmer.
 Killgore, S. B., farmer.
 Koho, Abigail, Mrs., farmer.
 Kauffman, J. C. F.
 Kauffman, R. B.
 Kauffman, H. A.
 Killgore, Geo., farmer.
 Koons, O. N., carpenter.
 Kelso, —, farmer.
 Lackey, Wm., farmer.
 Littrel, Lucinda, Mrs., farmer.
 Lamb, Isaac J., farmer.
 Lamb, Harmon F., farmer.
 Lamb, Wm., H., farmer.
 Lamb, Wm. Jr., farmer.
 Lewis, S. B., life ins. agent.
 Lawton, Isaac, farmer.
 Lochewour, J. N., farmer.
 Meadows, Wm., farmer.
 Meadows, John W., farmer.
 Myers, Jonas F., farmer.
 Myers, Wm. F., farmer.
 Myers, Simon F., farmer.
 Myers, Benj. F., farmer.
 Miller, Benj., farmer.
 Macy, Wm. H.
 Marshal, Maria L., Mrs.
 Murphy, Wm., laborer.
 Martin, Wm., farmer.
 Moffitt, John W., Paris.
 Moffitt, Joshua C.
 Mason, Wm., farmer.
 Mason, D. M., farmer and school-teacher.
 Mering, Mary, Mrs., farmer.
 Myers, John F., farmer.
 Mering, Frederick, farmer.
 Minor, T. J., conductor I. & St. L. R. R.
 Mings, John, farmer.
 Morrison, D. A., farmer.

- McDaniel, John, money speculator.
 McDonald, John, farmer.
 McGee, Mary, Mrs.
 McKinney, Micajah, farmer.
 McKinney, Charles, farmer.
 McCoy, M., farmer.
 McDaniel, Wm., farmer.
 Newton, L. D., farmer.
 Newlon, Hiram, farmer.
 Nye, J. W., minister U. B. Church.
 Northrup, A. J., laborer.
 Ormiston, David, Sr., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ormiston, David, Jr., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Pearson, Henry H., farmer.
 Purcell, Joseph.
 Pendley, Lavina, Mrs.
 Poe, Ira.
 Piper, Jacob T.
 Price Abram.
 Price, Isaac.
 Pierce, Samuel, huckster.
 Purcell, Martha E., Mrs.
 Raffety, William, farmer.
 Rice, James M., farmer.
 Riley, James, farmer.
 Ruby, M. J., farmer.
 Ross, Isaac, farmer.
 Richardson, Nancy A., Mrs., farmer.
 Richardson, John, farmer.
 Rigg, John E., farmer.
 Rittenhouse, M. L., farmer.
 Rogers, John.
 Rogers, A. S.
 Richardson, Eli, farmer.
 Revenarigh, Jas. C., farmer.
 Raffety, James O.
 Reed, William H.
 Ross, John, farmer.
 Raffety, John, harness-maker.
 Raffety, D. K., dealer agrl. imp.
 Stubbs, Jesse, laborer.
 Showalter, C. H., merchant, ticket, ex-
 press and freight agent.
 Showalter, Frank, farmer.
 Showalter, A., farmer.
 Stotts, Samuel, farmer.
 Stubbs, William.
 Sawlan, Lemuel, farmer.
 Smith, John F., farmer.
 Stotts, Martin, farmer.
 Stotts, Jacob, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Shawver, W. H., farmer.
 Swank, R. W., farmer.
 Stotts, Marcellus, farmer.
 Step, M. D., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Skiver, George W.
 Stotts, John O. F., farmer.
 Stifle, C., blacksmith.
 Step, James.
 Sims, George W., far. and stock-trader.
 Shopbaugh, A. G., farmer.
 Smith, Wm. P., farmer.
 Swain, J. J., farmer.
 Stubbs, Alexander, farmer.
 Smith, Henry, boot and shoemaker.
 Snyder, Agnes, Mrs.
 Stotts, William, farmer.
 Strader, S. S., farmer.
 Sovern, Wm. H., farmer.
 Short, John A.
 Sisk, Charles A., farmer.
 Stanfield, William, laborer.
 Stone, Retta, Mrs.
 Shrader, W. A.
 Shepherd, Stephen, physician.
 Thompson, Green, farmer.
 Tiffin, Harrison, farmer.
 Thompson, Micajah, farmer.
 Thornton, John M., farmer.
 Troupe, Jacob Y., farmer.
 Thatcher, David M.
 Tweedy, Wm. H., farmer.
 Tweedy, Daniel B., laborer.
 Throneburgh, Henry, farmer.
 Throneburgh, Daniel, farmer.
 Trogdon, A. M., farmer and insur'nce agt.
 Trogdon, A. D., farmer.
 Tweedy, A. S., farmer.
 Tweedy, Catharine, Mrs.
 Thompson, John D., farmer.
 Tweedy, Wm. B., farmer.
 Trogdon, Eleanor, Mrs.
 Thomas, Lot.
 Tilley, Adaline, Mrs., millinery.
 Terry, Daniel W.
 Volkens, W. H., druggist.
 Vale, F. F. B., laborer.
 Vansickle, James T., farmer.
 Vanhouten, Ellen, Mrs., farmer.
 Vansickle, D. S., merchant.
 Vanhouten, Benjamin, farmer.
 Vanhouten, Sarah, Mrs.
 Vanhouten, J. J., farmer and minister
 Christian Church.
 Vanhouten, Thomas, farmer.
 Vanhouten, James, farmer.
 Wilkins, W. S.
 Wiley, James A.
 Wilson, Josiah.
 Wilson, James V., farmer.
 Wood, Geo. S., farmer.
 Wood, Samuel S., farmer.
 Wright, James, farmer.
 Wilkins, Ella, Mrs.
 Wearth, Barnhart, farmer.
 Whitehead, M., boot and shoe maker.
 Wright, Allen, laborer.
 Wright, James Q., laborer.
 Wright, R. B., farmer and blacksmith.
 Woodcock, H. D., farmer.
 Wilson, Wm. O., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Weaver, Peter A.
 Welton, David A.; P. O. Paris.
 Weaver, Wm.
 Winans, J. G., farmer.
 Walker, J. J., hotel.
 Wingerd, J. L., farmer.
 Youtz, Rudolph, farmer.

SIMS TOWNSHIP.

dams, Bruce, far.; P. O. Paris.
 dams, Jacob T., far.; P. O. Paris.
 lexander, E. K., Mrs., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 sher, Wiley, far.; P. O. Paris.
 sher, Joseph, far.; P. O. Paris.
 eatty, J. W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 eatty, George R., far.; P. O. Paris.
 ergen, E. T., far.; P. O. Paris.
 lue, Samuel, far.; P. O. Paris.
 owman, Emery, far.; P. O. Paris.
 riggs, James H., far.; P. O. Swango.
 ird, W. H., farmer.
 arhouse, P., far.; P. O. Swango.
 ecker, Jacob F., far.; P. O. Paris.
 ecker, Henry, far.; P. O. Paris.
 arkley, Andrew, far.; P. O. Paris.
 arkley, George, far.; P. O. Paris.
 owers, John, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 owers, Joseph, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 oleman, David.
 ilder, James C.
 ollier, William, far.; P. O. Paris.
 ollier, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 ox, Benjamin, far.; P. O. Paris.
 risman, Robert, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 em, H. P., far.; P. O. Oliver.
 arllen, Andrew, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 em, Hiram, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 andler, S. S., far.; P. O. Paris.
 nroy, James, far.; P. O. Paris.
 in, Peter, far.; P. O. Paris.
 ssaday, J. M., far.; P. O. Paris.
 ok, Daniel, far.; P. O. Paris.
 inton, George S., far.; P. O. Paris.
 ish, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 oddy, W. A.
 inner, C. C., farmer.
 aig, Isaac N., far.; P. O. Swango.
 offman, J. A.
 unningham, James.
 x, Naomi, Mrs., far.; P. O. Paris.
 ning, William F.
 sh, L. J.
 rter, Elizabeth, Paris.
 owns, F. M., far.; P. O. Swango.
 owns, G. W., far.; P. O. Swango.
 owns, Robert, far.; P. O. Swango.
 owns, Allen, far.; P. O. Swango.
 inn, Geo. T., far.; P. O. Paris.
 avers, H. L., far.; P. O. Paris.
 avers, J. J., far.; P. O. Paris.
 llman, Felitha, Mrs., far.; P. O. Paris.
 witt, Barnette, far.; P. O. Paris.
 ckson, L. M., far.; P. O. Swango.
 ake, Lewis, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 uglass, Joseph, far.; P. O. Paris.
 vis, Oliver, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 ake, Joseph, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 iley, William, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 ake, Jonathan, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 e, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 ckenson, L.
 y, John B.
 lredge, Otis, far.; P. O. Swango.
 edge, Mike, far.; P. O. Swango.

Elledge, John, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Elledge, James, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Elliott, Arch., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ethington, Isaiah, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Frasier, J. B., far.; P. O. Swango.
 Frasier, Lucinda, Mrs., far.; P. O. Swango.
 Ferguson, George, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Flemming, Thos., far.; P. O. Swango.
 Flemming, W. B., far.; P. O. Swango.
 Fitsimmons.
 Gleckler, Fred.
 Griffin, J. F., far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Griffin, James L., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Gibbons, Thomas, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Gray, Orvill, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Green, Wm., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Gentry, James, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Green, Shelby.
 Hanks, Nelson, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hanks, Mike, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hanks, H. J., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hanks, S. G., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hanks, J. E., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hybarger, Rufus, Paris.
 Ilybarger, S. H., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hemphill, A. H., far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Hand, Wm., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hemphill, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Handley, Samuel, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Hawkins, Eli.
 Hall, Henry, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Hall, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Handley, G. W., far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Hukle, H., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hukle, George, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hand, C. R., far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Hardwick, Jordan, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Humphrey, Geo., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Henson, John H., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Henson, George, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hand, Elijah, merchant, Oliver.
 Ingo, Alfred, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Jenkins, John R., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Jenkins, J. H., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Jenkins, Luther, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Jewell, James P., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Jones, George, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Johnson, R. J.
 Keefer, Augustus, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Keefer, Adolphus, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Kirby, A., Mrs., far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Krugan, Ephraim, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Karby, John.
 Kidwell, Lucy, Mrs., far.; P. O. Swango.
 Kirby, J. P., far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Laughlin, A. F., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Laughlin, D. O., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Lydivick, W. C., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Laughlin, Z. E., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Laughlin, Arthur, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Lyles, W. E.
 Lemasters, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Lemasters, James, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Leach, A. A., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Leach, W. H., far.; P. O. Paris.

Lyeon, J. G., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Lea, S. S.
 Lovell, Mary.
 Lewis, W. H., far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Lyeon, Harvey, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Laufman, Keefer, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Lyeon, J. V., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Lidyck, W. C., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Maynard, Martin, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Mapes, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Mapes, Letitia, Mrs., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Myers, Hardin, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Miller, James, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Morgan, George, farmer.
 Magnard, Morton, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Morris, Sarah, J., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Morrow, Andrew, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Morris, G. W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Morton, Asher, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Morris, Thomas H., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Morris, Martha, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Morris, Catharine, far.; P. O. Paris.
 McIntosh, Benjamin, far.; P. O. Paris.
 McDaniel, E., far.; P. O. Swango.
 McIntosh, A., far.; P. O. Paris.
 McCord, S. B., far.; P. O. Paris.
 McMullen, William, far.; P. O. Paris.
 McGill, Ferd., far.; P. O. Swango.
 McConkney, R. D., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Norris, James.
 Norris, E., Mrs.
 Nail, Isaac, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Neeley, W. M., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Neeley, Isaac, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Neeley, G. T., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Nail, James, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Newhard, Henry, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Nail, J. F., far.; P. O. Paris.
 O'Roke, Martin, far.; P. O. Swango.
 O'Hair, J. S., far.; P. O. Oliver.
 O'Hair, J. O., far.; P. O. Paris.
 O'Hair, D. B., far.; P. O. Paris.
 O'Hair, John W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ogden, Sallie, Mrs., far.; P. O. Swango.
 Ogden, William, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Ogden, Stephen, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ogden, Jonathan, far.; P. O. Paris.
 O'Hair, John, Sr., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Peer, William.
 Perisho, Harvey, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Pennell, R. N.
 Pettinger, A.
 Perisho, W. W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Parker, Henry, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Parker, Levi, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Parish, John B., farmer.
 Preston, S. H., Jr.
 Preston, H.
 Quinn, C. P., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Quinn, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Rhoads, W. E., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Rhoads, Riley, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Rhoads, Daniel, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Rhoads, B. T., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Rhoads, J. N., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Rhoads, Alonzo, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Rhoads, Gideon, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Rhoads, Wellington, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Rhoads, Newman, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Rodgers, E. S.
 Rahel, C., Mrs., far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Rahel, J., far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Ryan, D. N., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ryan, L., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Redmon, Taylor, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Redmon, Mary S.
 Redmon, Elizabeth N., P. O. Paris.
 Redmon, O. C., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ramsey, Thos., farmer.
 Ramsey, John.
 Rahle, Christian, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Starr, Allen, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Sims, W. T., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Sims, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Sisenore, Margaret, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Swank, Irvin, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Slemons, W. C., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Sharp, James, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Sizemore, C. M., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Swango, Jesse, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Stanley, J. M., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Stephens, W. G., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Stephens, Lewis, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Shireph, C., far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Stepleton, Lewis, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Shaffer, Charles, Postmaster, Oliver.
 Tucker, Gardner, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Tucker, Elijah, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Tucker, Daniel, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Tucker, William, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Taylor, G. W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Taylor, Francis, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Tompkins, J. H., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Tompkins, Henry, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Troup, P., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Turner, Alex., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Turner, Marion, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Turner, J. P., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Todd, Wm. A.
 Turner, Miller, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Vorhees, Peter, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Veach, George, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Williams, Sarah, P. O. Oliver.
 Woodruff, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Woodruff, Geo., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Woods, Wm., far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Walls, Milton, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Walls, Emerly, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Walls, Findley, far.; P. O. Swango.
 Walls, D. W., merchant, Swango.
 Wells, A. C., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wallace, William, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wilson, Thomas, far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Wilson, N. B., far.; P. O. Oliver.
 Wilson, A. J., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wells, P. C., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wells, A., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Yeargin, A. M., Mrs.
 Young, John W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Young, S. H., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Young, T. A., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Young, S. W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Zimmerley, Isaac, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Zimmerley, J. A., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Zimmerley, Jacob, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Zimmerley, Samuel, far.; P. O. Paris.

BUCK TOWNSHIP.

Ashmore, G. W., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Alexander, R. T., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Adams, T. J., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Baysose, George, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Brewer, Sam'l, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Bushu, James, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Beatty, A. B., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Bushue, Henry, far.; Conlogue.
 Barr, M. V., grain dealer, Redmon.
 Bringle, G. W., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Buckler, G. B., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Babb, J. W., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Buckler, William, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Buckler, Allen, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Bushu, F. J., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Bates, Herman, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Brinkerhoff, Willis, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Brady, E., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Brady, John, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Brady, Zeph, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Croddy, John, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Crawford, T. R., teacher, Redmon.
 Cox, R. M., blacksmith, Redmon.
 Cash, Shelton, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Clinton, Elizabeth, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Clinton, W. S., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Collier, Uriah, far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Clinton, Geo. M., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Curl, Chas. W., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Croddy, Henry, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Carl, Pat., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Casteel, James, druggist, Redmon.
 Caldwell, Frank, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Cryder, John, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Culbertson, W. G., merch and far., Mays.
 Drake, Jas., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Dine, William, far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Donnell, Pat. O., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Elledge, William, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Earl, William, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Englum, J. M., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Elliott, John, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Farthing, James, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Farthing, Oliver, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Fitts, D. B., coal dealer, Redmon.
 Farris, Jackson, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Farry, David, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Fox, William, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Fay, Frank, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Fano, William, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Gumm, Geo., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Griswold, H. B., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Heazeltine, Wm. S., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Henn, John, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Hinds, W. W., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Hinds, Jacob, far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Hollinger, S., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Hussey, J. S., shoemaker, Redmon.
 Howard, S. S., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Henn, Philip, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Henn, Jacob, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Honeyell, Gillard, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Howe, Eli, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Harver, William, laborer, Mays.
 Heazeltine, J. S., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Jump, John, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Kidd, Linsey, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Lindsay, James.
 Little, Henry, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Lycan, H. N., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Lilley, Harry, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Lilley, W. B., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Lycan, Sylvanus, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Lamasters, Lucinda, far.; P. O. Mays.
 McCulley, James, far.; P. O. Paris.
 McKinney, James, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 McMullen, Thos., far.; P. O. Mays.
 McKinn, John, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Mays, Thos., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Mays, S. B., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Mattingly, F. J., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Mays, John, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Mays, J. R., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Milburn, Wm., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Merkle, Matthews, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Murphy, J. H., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Murray, D. W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Mays, J. H., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Monroe, M., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Markland, T. J., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Myers, Daniel, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Mays, Thomas, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Mulvahill, Morris, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Marys, Wm. M., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Meyers, Emanuel, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 North, Thomas, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Nail, J. W., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Osborne, E. P., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Perisho, J. J., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Peer, George, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Pool, Augustus, laborer, Mays.
 Parish, B. F., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Patterson, George, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Pitcher, Louisa, far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Perisho, John P., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Perisho, A., far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Rays, R. B., Constable, Redmon.
 Roth, T. B., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Roth, J. S., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Rhoads, David, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Richardson, James, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Rinesmith, Marion, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Rhoads, John, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Rudy, W. H., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Roll, David, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Sampson, F. L., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Sunkle, Jacob, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Steward, Newton, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Steward, Adam, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Steward, Robert, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Steward, Samuel, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Stotts, Jesse, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Sims, John A., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Sudduth, William, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Snedaker, L. L., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Sniger, John, farmer.
 Snyder, J. P., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Shipley, Amos, far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Scroggs, Alexander, laborer; Mays.
 Sullivan, Pat., far.; P. O. Redmon.

Stepp, Edw., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Sunkle, George N., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Stoltz, Elvehart, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Snyder, E. B., far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Suedaker, Garrett, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Smith, W. L., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Smith, Mason, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Scott, Thomas, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Thomas, J., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Thompson, J. F., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Trimble, John, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Thorp, S., farmer.
 Torbutt, John, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Tysinger, Jacob, far.; P. O. Redmon.

Walker, William, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Welker, Joseph, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Wilder, Erastus, blacksmith, Mays.
 Washburn, Wesley, far.; P. O. Conlogue.
 Warren, David, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Waller, Francis, far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Waller, William, far.; P. O. Dudley.
 Wells, S. H., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Wooden, C. W., harness-maker; Redmon.
 Younger, M. E., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Younger, Charles, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Younger, James, far.; P. O. Mays.
 Younger, William T., far.; P. O. Mays.
 Zink, Eli, far.; P. O. Dudley.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

Archbold, I. N., far.; P. O. Ridge Farm.
 Adams, H. H., merchant, Scotland.
 Adams, merchant; Scotland.
 Aerasmith, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Ballard, Ellen, Scotland.
 Ballard, J. A., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Ballard, William, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Bonwell, James, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Bonwell, Y. M., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Bogart, H. D., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Breen, Patrick, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Boaz, Halman, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Boaz, F. M., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Bishop, F. M., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Banta, W. F., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Bratton, J. W., plasterer, Scotland.
 Blivings, G. W., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Boomer, Alman, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Brachall, L. H., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Brown, William, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Burton, A., Postmaster, Scotland.
 Canaday, E. J., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Cook, Miles H., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Chrisman, Andrew, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Clark, Alexander, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Cousens, George, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Canaday, A. J., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Clark, Granville, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Craft, Cynthia, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Craft, Eli, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Craft, A. M., Rev., Methodist minister;
 Scotland.
 Collins, D. W., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Clark, James H., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Carr, Hinsey, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Clark, Edmund, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Dickson, Zachariah, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Dixon, Noah, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Drapier, John, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Dowson, Y. L., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Denton, John, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Denton, Mary, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Edmonston, Wm., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Ellis, J. E., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Fouts, W. C., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Fletcher, Henry, far.; P. O. Ridge Farm.

Gilbert, E., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Gillespie, B. F., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Gorney, S. B., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Grover, J. W., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Hindshaw, Elwood, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Hadley, A., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Hadley, Levi, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Holaday, Robt. A., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Hays, William, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Hays, Douglas, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Hays, Frank, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Hays, James, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Hollingsworth, T. H., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Heaton, Richard, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Hill, Samuel, carpenter; Scotland.
 Heffelfinger, Thos., merchant, Scotland.
 Harvey, John C., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Hannah, William, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Ingram, George, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Ingram, Sylvester, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Ingram, Joseph, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Ingram, Margaret, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Ingram, Milbern, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Ingram, Alex., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Ingram, John P., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Ingram, Perry, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Ingram, R. H., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Ingram, Maygne, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Ingram, Phebe, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Ingram, Stephen, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Jennings, Elijah, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Jones, Wm. M., Sr., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Jones, Silas, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Jennings, Andrew, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Jennings, A. E., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Jennings, John R., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Jenkins, L. O., phys., Scotland.
 Johnson, Hiram, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Jennings, Hannah, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Knight, Thomas, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Lough, Thos. W., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Legg, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Lough, Samuel A., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Lough, Moses A., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Lemmon, Y. A., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Lemmon, W. Perry, far.; P. O. Scotland.

Love, John, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Light, Spencer R., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Love, Charles, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Lewis, Richard, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Lane, Sarah A., far. ; P. O. Chrisman.
 Legate, John M., far. ; P. O. Chrisman.
 Legate, Israel D., far. ; P. O. Chrisman.
 Legate, Frank M., far. ; P. O. Chrisman.
 Lough, Geo. W., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Light, David, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Lunger, Joseph, Constable, Chrisman.
 Lunger, Abraham, far. ; P. O. Chrisman.
 McClure, John, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 McCalmontt, J. A., far. ; P. O. Chrisman.
 McClure, Rebecca, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 McGee, John W., far. ; P. O. Ridge Farm.
 McGee, Felix, far. ; P. O. Ridge Farm.
 Myers, John G., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Mills, Charles, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Mills, Daniel, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Mills, Wm. T., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Moore, Samuel, far. ; P. O. Chrisman.
 Murphy, Mary, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Miller, Geo. W., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Maddock, F. J., far. ; P. O. Ridge Farm.
 Moore, Scott, far. ; P. O. Chrisman.
 Miller, E., far. ; P. O. Chrisman.
 Miner, James T., far. ; P. O. Chrisman.
 Newman, James, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Nance, John, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Newcomb, Charles, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Nolan, Geo. F., blacksmith, Scotland.
 Newlon, O. W., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Phillips, John, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Pritchett, Wm. A., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Porter, Henry, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Patterson, Jas. W., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Pettijohn, S., blacksmith, Chrisman.
 Payne, Wm., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Pribble, A. B., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Petterson, Jonathan, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Parrish, James S., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Riley, Zachariah, far. ; P. O. Chrisman.
 Robinson, R. L., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Robinson, Martin, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Rice, James M., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Rice, Wm. O., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Reed, W. L., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Reid, L. L., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Scott, William, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Scott, Samuel, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Scott, Josephine, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Scott, M. D., Justice, Scotland.
 Scott, Israel D., merchant, Scotland.
 Scott, Calvin, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Scott, Lucy, far. ; P. O. Scotland.

Scott, A. J., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Scott, John, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Scott, Robt. L., merchant, Scotland.
 Simpson, S. C., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Short, Reuben, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Slaughter, R. S., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Soey, Abraham, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Smith, Luna, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Slaughter, Geo. R., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Slaughter, S. W., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Sayre, J. D., far. ; P. O. Chrisman.
 Southard, G. W., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Shew, Daniel, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Simpson, Taylor, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Striller, Wm., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Sayre, D. C. N., far. ; P. O. Chrisman.
 Smith, S. A., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Simpson, Seldon, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Smith, Nathan, carpenter, Scotland.
 Stevenson, A. J., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Simpson, Cyrus, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Simpson, Nelson, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Stephen, Samuel J., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Simpson, Seymour, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Southard, Oliver, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Taylor, Alex., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Thomas, J. A., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Thompson, Jesse, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Thompson, Nelson, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Thompson, Wiley, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Thornton, Wm. H., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Taber, Samuel, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Taber, Isaac, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Thompson, Albert, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Vanscoek, Elias, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Walthall, Francis, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Wells, Levi H., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Welch, Patrick, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 White, John W., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 White, Samuel B., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Walls, James, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Williams, Isaac, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Whetstone, J. R., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Walters, Isaac M., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Winner, Daniel, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Wellman, John, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Wallack, William, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Wood, George, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Wright, S. M., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Walls, Charles, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 West, H. C., far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Wyatt, John, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Williams, Hezekiah, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Walls, James, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 Yelton, Nathan, far. ; P. O. Scotland.
 York, J. T., far. ; P. O. Scotland.

HUNTER TOWNSHIP.

reher, D. E., far. ; P. O. Paris.
 Iden, I. W., far. ; P. O. Vermillion.
 lanford, C. H., far. ; P. O. Paris.
 lanford, Alonzo, far. ; P. O. Paris.
 lanford, W. H., far. ; P. O. Paris.
 lanford, J. H., blacksmith, Paris.

Brubaker, Henry, far. ; P. O. Paris.
 Bodine, E. A., far. ; P. O. Paris.
 Bodine, Mark, far. ; P. O. Paris.
 Barry, M., Jr., far. ; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Bartlett, John.
 Bruce, J. F., far. ; P. O. Clinton, Ind.

Bruce, Mary A., far.; P. O. Clinton, Ind.
 Boland, A. E., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Barton, Alex., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Bodine, W. R., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Bright, Fred, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Brewer, Calvin, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Brewer, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Botner, C. C., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Boyd, Henry, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Barry, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Burk, Dennis, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Burgett, Jonas, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Benson, David, Clay's Prairie.
 Barry, James, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Blackburn, J. L. Mrs., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Carroll, Bart, renter; P. O. Paris.
 Crum, M. M., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Cook, Martha, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Camerer, Wm., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Collins, Homer, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Collins, Virgil, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Curry, Wm. A., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Carney, James, far.; P. O. Clinton, Ind.
 Crawford, Luck, far.; P. O. Clinton, Ind.
 Conner, A. H., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Carroll, Robt., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Conly, James, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Clark, M. C., farmer.
 Curtis, D. S., nurseryman; P. O. Paris.
 Darby, B. F., physician, Paris.
 Denien, D., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Dyer, I. N., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Dyer, Marcus, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Dyer, Joel, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ditto, Joseph, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Dawson, Jacob, merchant, Clay's Prairie.
 Dawson, Thos., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Dickenson, S. N., far.; P. O. Paris.
 David, G. W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Dailey, James, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Dickenson, Wm., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Dillon, Patrick, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Dewitt, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Esslinger, D., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Evid, David, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ellsberry, Mary E., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Egan, Jeremiah, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Farris, Robt., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Fields, John, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Foltz, Fielding, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Frazier, J., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Frazier, J. I., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Frye, John E., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Furlong, Mike, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Fitzgerald, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Frazier, Hiram, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Garvin, Patrick, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Galeener, Moses, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Gregg, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Gorman, Thos., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Garvin, John, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Hess, Samuel, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Huffman, Z. T., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Huffman, Oscar, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Huffman, D. A., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hunter, Sam'l., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Hockett, H. E., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hale, Vincent, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hale, Marion, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hale, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hamilton, J., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hunter, J. D., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hunter, G. W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hunter, Robt., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hess, Philip, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hobbs, Richard, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hess, Mary Ann, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hoffer, Amos, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hull, Daniel, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hunter, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hemphill, J., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Hunter, J., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Henning, Alex, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Heming, Elijah, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Heelan, Ann, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Henry, Wm., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Henson, La Fayette, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Haley, Timothy, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hawks, E., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Holts, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Irish, Job, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Jenks, C. M., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Knight, John, mechanic, Paris.
 Keys, F. H., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Keys, M., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Morrisy, James, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Martin, Eli, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Martin, M., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Matthews, George, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Maloney, Wm., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Morehouse, J. R., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Mann, F. M., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Mann, Enos, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Mann, S. L., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Murphy, Wm. P. B., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Miller, James, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Morgan, James, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Martin, Clinton, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 McCulloch, J. Y., far.; P. O. Paris.
 McCown, Joseph, far.; P. O. Paris.
 McCarty, Jerry, far.; P. O. Paris.
 McCarty, J. H., far.; P. O. Paris.
 McCarty, Daniel, far.; P. O. Paris.
 McFall, Thomas, merchant; Paris.
 McGowan, William, far.; P. O. Paris.
 McGee, Philo, far.; P. O. Paris.
 McClain, C. S., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Nolan, F. C., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Nolan, J. M., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Nolan, H. M., Rev., United Brethren;
 P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Nolan, John, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Nolan, Wm. J., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Nolan, Eleain, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Nolan, D. M., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Nolan, Milton, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Newlan, Clarinda, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Newlan, Hiram, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Newlan, Elmore, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Newgent, Isaac, farmer.
 O'Boile, George, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Parker, R., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Paxton, David, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Peck, Samuel, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Propst, L. D., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Propst, J. W., far.; P. O. Paris.

'emnington, Richard, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Porter, Jacob, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Propst, Benjamin, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Tisser, Abraham, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Tingo, George, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Tivals, Pat., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Tooney, Martin, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Russell, Pat., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Tooney, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ryan, Mike, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Tisser, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ryan, William, E., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Ryan, William, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Striker, Mel., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Striker, Frank, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Shirley, Peter, farmer.
 Sudduth, Benjamin, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Sudduth, Walter, broom-maker, Paris.
 Sudduth, J. Y., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Sudduth, O. M., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Stafford, J., Sr., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Stafford, J., Jr., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Tellars, Samuel, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Sprung, William, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Tallee, J. R., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Tink, Nathan, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Tallee, Joel J., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Theets, Elias, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Tatterlee, Curtis, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Smith, Calvin, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Teytin, T. N., far.; P. O. Paris.

Shank, William, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Stickler, A. J., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Striker, Alexander, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Tresner, M. B. P., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Tresner, Martha, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Tresner, Peter, far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Tresner, Wm., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Troutman, Isaac, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Troutman, Philip, teacher, Paris.
 Westbrook, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Westbrook, L. M., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wilson, John, M., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wright, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wright, Henry, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wilson, R. T., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wilson, Isaac, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wilson, A. B., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wilson, J. T., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wilson, William, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wheeler, N., far.; P. O. Clay's Prairie.
 Watson, James, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wells, Thomas, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Woodard, James, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Williams, D. H., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Williams, G. F., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Williams, G. C., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wright, H. W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Wilson, Isaac, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Vestal, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Zentmyre, William, far.; P. O. Paris.

ELBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, Jacob, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Allen, J. Y., shoemaker; Ferrell.
 Art, William L., far.; P. O. Nelson.
 Art, Mary A., Nelson.
 Brouder, A. H.
 Seal, Frank, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Burton, William, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Barnhart, Frank, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Breneman, David, far.; P. O. McKeen.
 Beales, D. P., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Brown, T. C., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Brown, F. M., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Breneman, T. C., far.; P. O. McKeen.
 Branston, Robert.
 Brannan, M., far.; P. O. McKeen.
 Bullock, Sealy, Ferrell.
 Barnhart, Jacob, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Bailey, William M., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Andy, S. S., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Arger, Isaac, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Bradley, J. H., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Backhard, Louisa.
 Bird, John, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Burge, James, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Ezier, L. P., merchant, Vermilion.
 Barnhart, George W., far.; Sandford.
 Brown, E. P., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Raig, B. F., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Clark, Lewis C.
 Lowser, Joseph.

Cummins, R. S., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Collins, Jesse.
 Chambers, George, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Chilcoat, R. S.
 Cummins, F. M., far.; P. O. Nelson, Ind.
 Cassle, Leonidas, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Cummins, John E., far.; P. O. Nelson, Ind.
 Cusick, William, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Clark, William.
 Childers, Daniel, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Cummins, J. H., far.; P. O. Nelson, Ind.
 Cassle, D. L., V. Tp.
 Cockroft, Mitchell, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Cockroft, James, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Clark, Philip, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Clinton, G. M.
 Cook, G. B., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Clark, Josephus, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Cummins, Robert, V.
 Cummins, J. W., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Conklitt, Albert, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Cummins, John, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Callaway, D. M., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Dawson, Isaac, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Dinkins, A. A., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Dinkins, Wm. F., wagon-maker, Ferrell.
 Davis, G. W.
 Davis, Milton C.
 Denham, B. F., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Deahl, Samuel.

- Davis, J. P., blacksmith, Ferrell.
 Davis, John.
 Davis, James.
 Denham, George, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Denham, John, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Davis, S. S.
 Edwards, Wm. A., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Edwards, Martha, Ferrell
 Eviner, William E.
 Elliott, Asa, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Elliott, James, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Eastin, E. A.
 Eviner, Sarah, Nelson, Ind.
 Eviner, Thos. W., far.; P. O. Nelson, Ind.
 Eviner, T. T., far.; P. O. Nelson, Ind.
 Eviner, David, far.; P. O. Nelson, Ind.
 Ewing, John A., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Ettnoger, John, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Ferrell, H. W., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Fronk, Jacob, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Fears, William, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Fears, Benjamin, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Fears, Thomas, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Forster, James, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Forster, Mary, Vermilion.
 Fightmaster, N., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Fuqua, James F., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Fuqua, M. D., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 French, William, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Freeman, William, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Flinn, James, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Ferrell, J. C., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Fightmaster, Eliza, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Fuqua, Marshall F., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Fisher, John.
 Fuqua, James E., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Fenton, James N., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Fugua, Frank, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Fightmaster, James, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Ford, John W., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Frazier, A., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Fouter, James, farmer.
 Guymon, J., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Geters, George W.
 Gaumer, Adam, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Green, J. P., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Griffin, W. J., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Goble, W. D.
 Guymon, James, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Goff, B.
 Goul, Peter, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Green, Ira, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Ginder, David.
 Hanks, T. R., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Hickman, Oliver, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Hill, E. W., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Howard, S. W.
 Holley, J. J., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Hickman, R. F., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Hunter, James T., teacher, Ferrell.
 Hitch, H. K., merchant, Ferrell.
 Hackney, J. S., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Hickman, Oscar, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Hall, David, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Hamrick, Joseph A., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Hicks, James A., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Hicks, Joshua, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Hussong, Anderson, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Hood, Pope, far.; Ferrell.
 Hood, Luke, blacksmith, Ferrell.
 Hunter, John W.
 Hussong, J. H., merchant, Sandford.
 Hickman, Robert, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Hunsaker, Benj., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Isham, O. H., far.; P. O. Nelson, Ind.
 Isham, Lon., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Jones, Joseph A.
 Jones, Joseph T.
 Jones, Lewis, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 John, S. C.
 Johnston, C., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 James, Firman, far.; P. O. McKeen.
 Klick, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Kerrick, John B., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Knight, T. H., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Knight, T. J., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 King, Nancy A.; P. O. Sandford.
 Kibler Daniel, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Kimbrough, G. H., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Landis, T. D., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Landis, J. F., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Lamb, Wm., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Landis, Ira, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Long, Wm. H., far.; P. O. McKeen.
 Laufman, O., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Layman, J. V.
 Maddock, W. R., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Marley, A. A., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Marley, F., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Marley, Wm. D., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Mock, Wm., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Mock, Geo., merchant, Ferrell.
 Milligan S. H.
 Myres, G. W., physician, Ferrell.
 Mason, John, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Mason, J. E., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Mapes, Isaac, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Mason, John J., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Morton, B. H., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Maddock, J. Q., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Miller, Wm., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Mock, Geo., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Majors, Cadwell.
 Maddock, Nathan, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Mallory, J. R., far.
 Mapes, I. C., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Maddock, Stephen, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Mock, Wm. J., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Mapes, Cyrus, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Morgan, J. M., far.; Nevins.
 Morton, John, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Morton, Wm., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Morton, Asher, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Morton, Benj., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Morton, Israel, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Marley, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Maddock, W. R., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Marley, W. H., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Marley, W. D., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Marley, James, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 McCarty, James, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 McDivitt, J. B., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 McKay, E., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 McReynolds, R. A., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 McIlvain, Samuel.
 McCulloh, R. E., far.; P. O. Sandford.

- McCulley, James E., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 McConkney, Chas., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Nye, Sylvester M., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Parrish, J. W., Justice, Nevins.
 Pyrtle, J. T., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Pennington, J. H., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Pennington, Isaac D., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Parrish, John M., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Parrish, B. F., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Pennington, F. E., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Partridge, Thos., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Parrish, J. F., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Poland, Samuel M.
 Pearson, W. A., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Parrish, English, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Patton, D. H., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Parrish, James, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Parrish, Arthur, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Price, James K., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Roberts, Wm., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Rhoades, W. B. (Sims).
 Rice, Chauncey, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Rhoades, J. W. (Sims).
 Reese, John M., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Randolph, James, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Richardson, Saml., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Reed, Sarah M., Sandford.
 Reed, La Fayette, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Rowley, J. W., cabinet-mkr., Ferrell.
 Reese, J. M., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Rowley, Geo., cabinet-maker, Ferrell.
 Robertson, J. P.
 Rhoads, Geo. W. (Sims).
 Robinson, James, far.; P. O. Nelson, Ind.
 Rodgers, Lemuel, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Ray, John A., far.; P. O. Nelson, Ind.
 Routledge, Geo., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Reese, W. T., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Reese, J. P., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Roll, Samuel, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Ray, Jasper, far.; P. O. Nelson, Ind.
 Routledge, Archer, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Reins, H. W., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Reed, Daniel, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Roberts, M. B., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Stout, Abner, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Smith, Wm. C., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Sanders, E. H., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Staley, M. J., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Staley, Aaron, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Staley, Manuel, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Smith, Milton, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Sullivan, Michael, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Sanders, James, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Smith, Wm. A., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Shields, Wm., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Sanders, E., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Smith, Zedekiah, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Stump, David, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Story, John A., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Shields, Charles C., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Smith, M., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Smith, W. H., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Stubbs, W. H., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Stubbs, Arlington, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Shuman, Amos, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Sarchet, Robert.
 Sarchet, Nathaniel.
 Stipp, Abram, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Stipp, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Shank, J. L., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Stipp, Zachariah, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Shiveley, Armsted, far.; P. O. McKeen.
 Sims, J. F., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Sims, La Fayette, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Sims, Hall, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Smith, J. A., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Snedaker, Wm. P., far.; P. O. McKeen.
 Staples, J. W., mer., Nevins.
 Shaw, S., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Simpson, M., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Sims, J. M., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Sanders, G. A., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Staley, Oliver, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Scott, John, far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Stubbs, J. L., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Simpson, Wash., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Sisk, Adolph.
 Smith, Wm. E., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Taylor, John F.
 Taylor, Joseph, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Trout, Jesse, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Trogdon, Isaac, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Tabler, W. H., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Trogdon, T. P., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Thompson, A., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Thompson, Benj., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Terhune, Wm., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Tweedy, W. A., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Thompson, G. W., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Tweedy, S. S., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Tennis, O. H. P., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Trogdon, Solomon, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Tamblin, R. R.
 Thompson, A. B., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Thompson, J. W., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Ulrick, Catharine, Sandford.
 Ulrick, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Vance, James R., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Vance, John C., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Wiggins, Jesse, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Watts, William, far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Walling, Henry, far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Wilson, H. H., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 White, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 White, Isaac, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 White, F. M., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Winans, R. S., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Wright, Nathan, Rev., Nevins.
 Wood, Smith II., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Wikoff, J. H., far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Williams, Andrew.
 Wright, Henry C., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Wood, Absalom, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Wheeler, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Nevins.
 Woodruff, Maria A., Vermilion.
 Wilson, James, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Woodruff, W. H., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
 Walton, Jacob, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 White, William, far.; P. O. Ferrell.
 Winans, J. G., Vermilion.
 Wolf, O. W., far.; P. O. Sandford.
 Williams, Charles W., farmer.
 Yeargin, Patience, Ferrell.
 Younes, Henry, far.; P. O. Vermilion.

Yeargin, P., physician, Ferrell.
York, Andrew, far.; P. O. Vermilion.

York, John W., far.; P. O. Vermilion.
York, Isaac, far.; P. O. Vermilion.

EMBARRASS TOWNSHIP.

Andrew, Samuel, far.; P. O. Redmon.
Ashmore Wm. M., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Allen, Isaac, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Appleby, Robt., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Allen, Henry, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Arbuckle, S. R., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Andrews, E., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Andrews, F. M., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Baty, Jonathan, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Burnett, W. D., far.; P. O. Dudley.
Brinkerhoff, James, far.; P. O. Dudley.
Brinkerhoff, Phillip, far.; P. O. Dudley.
Brinkerhoff, Wm., far.; P. O. Dudley.
Buker, Alpha, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Buker, Robt., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Buckler, James, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Blood, Wm., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Bradford, David, far.; P. O. Kansas.
Buckler, T. A., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Buckler, Henry, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Bear, E. B., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Brudkey, John, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Babb, T. J., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Babb, James, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Brill, Ellis, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Brown, Mary, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Boyer, John N., far.; P. O. Kansas.
Boston, Jesse, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Bolav, Curtis, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Browning, John, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Brown, Persol, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Brown, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Brown, Charlton, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Bouser, Wm. M., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Bertram, Wm.
Brooks, Jas. W., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Bandy, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Berkhart, Catharine, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Bradbury, John, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Blood, Wm. far.; P. O. Isabel.
Blood, John, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Bolen, Dan W.
Bolen, Lewis W., merchant, Isabel.
Bandy, J. C., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Boyer, C. C., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Brading, Jas. C., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Casteel, Wm. M., far.; P. O. Redmon.
Crowder, Robt., far.; P. O. Redmon.
Cassady, Martin V., far.; P. O. Redmon.
Collier, T. J.
Cassity, Andrew, far.; P. O. Redmon.
Cassle, Levi, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Coffey, Robt., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Craig, Susan, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Campbell, Abe., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Campbell, E., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Conley, J. T., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Conley, James, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Cusick, A. B., far.; P. O. Isabel.

Cummins, Luvinia, far.; P. O. Redmon.
Cummins, Sarah.
Critz, Chas., far.; P. O. Redmon.
Carrico, G. W., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Comstock, J. H., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Carico, Wm., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Carico, G. W., Jr., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Cutler, Joshua, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Cooley, J. B., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Collins, F. M., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Cook, Rachel, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Cox, Samuel, far.; P. O. Redmon.
Caldwell, Nancy, Isabel.
Callaway, W. B., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Carroll, Edw., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Craig, Wm., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Clark, Benj., blacksmith, Isabel.
Cockerell, Hamilton, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Corzine, John, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Clowser, Elizabeth, Isabel.
Castle, Levi, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Chesrown, Dan., far.; P. O. Redmon.
Chesrown, Peter, teacher, Redmon.
Chesrown, James, far.; P. O. Redmon.
Crawford, Sarah A., far.; P. O. Redmon.
Davis, Branson, far.; P. O. Redmon.
Dawn, W. H., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Downs, J. B., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Dawson, Hanson, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Dean, S. F., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Diehm, Harriet.
Eubank, C. R., far.; P. O. Redmon.
Eldridge, Martin, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Exline, Allen, far.; P. O. Redmon.
Fairchilds, John, teacher, Isabel.
Forsyth, A. P., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Forsyth, W. H., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Furgeson, Thos., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Gooseman, D. M.
Gilbert, Amasa, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Gilbert, Tipton, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Gostnell, L. N., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Green, John F., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Green, John R., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Gillis, Milton, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Gillis, Pearly, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Gilkey, John, Isabel.
Gillis, Wm., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Gillis, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Gilbert, Toss, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Gordon, Jas. S., merchant, Redmon.
Hitchcock, John T.
Hickey, E. B., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Henderson, Mary H., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Hays, Edmond, far.; P. O. Isabel.
Hall, Jonathan; P. O. Isabel.
Hawkins, Chas., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Hawkins, Nathan E., far.; P. O. Isabel.
Hawkins, Allen, far.; P. O. Isabel.

Hollis, Nelson, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Hearn, John N., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Hollis, Ira, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Hamilton, Andrew, Constable, Redmon.
 Hannars, Jas. B., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Hollis, Lewis, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Hollis, G. W., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Housel, Jas. W., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Hawthorne, J. A., physician, Isabel.
 Hollis, Clark, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Hawkins, M., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Johnson, Bruce, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Jenkins, A. T., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Johnson, Joseph, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Jump, Stephen, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Kelly, Thomas.
 Knight, G. W., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Knight, Silas, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Kees, Wm.
 Kite, Lewis.
 Kibble, Joseph, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Kees, Dora, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Koons, John G., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Kees, Geo. S., Constable, Isabel.
 Kees, John, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Kerrick, John W., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Kite, Phillip.
 Lynch, Thos. W., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Larimer, Elizabeth, Redmon.
 Luce, James, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Lay, Jas. J., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Lauher, Evan, laborer, Isabel.
 Martin, John J., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Milburn, Samuel, Jr., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 McCollum, Nelson, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Murphy, N. W., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Milburn, Samuel, Sr., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 McAdams, Wm., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 McAdams, John, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Morris, John W., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Myers, John E., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 May, W. L.
 Morris, Geo., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 McQuad, Joseph, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Miller, Joseph A., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Miller, S. P., Redmon.
 Maynard, Mashack, far.
 McVey, Jacob, far.
 Milton, Jackson, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Martin, David, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 McCord, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Jason, John, merchant, Redmon.
 Mulokane, Jas. K., physician, Isabel.
 Jerkle, Andrew, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Jerkle, Chas., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Jerkle, Fred., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 McNut, H., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 McNut, S., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Moore, Ezra, Isabel.
 Myers, N. C.
 Milburn, Elijah, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Feeley, Victor.
 Feeley, Wm.
 Noble, Henry, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Tolen, James, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Noble, John, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Odell, Stephen, Redmon.
 Busley, Elizabeth, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Orrick, John, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Parrish, Hall, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Peacock, Joseph A.
 Price, Wm., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Pearce, J. W., merchant, Isabel.
 Punnett, W. S., far.; P. O. Kansas.
 Ray, P. H., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Richeson, Ephraim, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Roll, Hannah, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Roll, John, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Rogers, Silas, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Ross, Chas., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Rogers, Samuel T., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Roberts, D. D., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Stouder, Fred., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Stewart, Robt., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Smith, J. R., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Stark, J. A., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Smith, Chas., far.; Redmon.
 Snyder, A. J., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Scott, Thomas, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Stump, Mary E., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Sherman, Horace, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Stephenson, J. H., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Shields, Jesse, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Stokes, Richard, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Swanson, I. T., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Shira, Anna E., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Sisel, Green, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Shields, Robt., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Sheffer, Otho, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Springer, John C., brakeman, Isabel.
 Sunkl, John, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Stokes, John, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Swan, Hiram, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Scott, Chas.
 Sisk, Ansel, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Springer, Elizabeth, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Standly, C. N., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Steel, John W., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Smith, David, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Smith, Wm. J., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Thompson, Ebe, blacksmith, Redmon.
 Thompson, Sarah M., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Thompson, Harrison, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Thompson, H. B., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Thompson, Edward, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Thompson, Thomas, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Teield, Frank, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Tabor, Hester A., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Thurley, R. E.
 Teield, Joseph, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Timmons, B. J. II., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Timmons, Jno. W., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Vansickle, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Whitehead, James, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 White, Henry, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 White, Henry, Jr., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Wells, Elijah, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Wells, John, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Ward, I. N., far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Wells, A. H., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Walls, Daniel, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Wells, E. C., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Wood, Samuel, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Wood, Cyrus, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Woodward, Levi, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Wright, Henry.

Wellman, L. C., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Walls, F. M., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Williams, I. S., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Whitlock, D. M., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Walls, Leven, grain dealer, Isabel.
 Wilson, Henry D., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Worral, John.

White, Jno. W., far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Yost, Noah, laborer, Isabel.
 York, Malinda, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Zimmerman, Sarah, far.; P. O. Isabel.
 Zimmerman, Joseph, far.; P. O. Redmon.
 Zimmerman, John, far.; P. O. Redmon.

EDGAR TOWNSHIP.

Ashly, James, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Ayers, Samuel, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Athey, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Aclalin, W. M., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Athon, F. J., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ashley, John C., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Arthur, Daniel, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Beard, Wm. H. H., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Beggary, John, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Beckwith, James C., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Beckel, Michael, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Bartlett, Wm., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Boggas, Thomas S., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Brown, Thomas H., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ben, D. M., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Burton, Levi, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Borden, B., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Burton, Wm., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Beard, G. W., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Bordon, J. S., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Brunnett, James, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Burton, J. R., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Bordeon, Elias, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Bodle, W. M., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Barr, Wm. W., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Berkshire, Thos., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Baker, A. C., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Bays, T. J., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Brashar, J. W., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Bullington, G. A., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Bakes, F. G., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Brother, Levi, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Bradshaw, C. P., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Barth, Henry, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Brothers, Wm., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Barth, Andrew, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Branan, James, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Black, Hester, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Bell, Wesley, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Brown, T. J., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Bradshaw, Samuel, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Bush, John, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Bradshaw, Robt., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Brow, T. M., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Basinger, Richard, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Brooks, Jno., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Burnes, W. M., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Boles, John, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Conover, Dennis, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Clark, C. W., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Chambers, John, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Collins, Sarah J., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Creech, John D., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Calvin, H. B., far.; P. O. Edgar.

Cain, Jno., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Curtis, Isaac, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Crouse, Jesse, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Cornahan, Thos., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Crisman, John, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Cunningham, Jas., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Curtis, B., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Cunningham, J. M., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Creech, Joseph, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Crumb, James, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Crumb, Jacob, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Crumb, Samuel, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Crumb, Sylvester, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Crumb, Jefferson, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Cain, E. W., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Collins, R. K., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Collins, Isabel, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Cannaday, A. J., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Dunn, Stephen, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Dresback, Mary A., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Davis, J. W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Dancy, Wm., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Darnell, Sarah E., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Darnell, Mary; P. O. Horace.
 Eveett, Sarah, Horace.
 Evans, Thos., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Eacret, W. M., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Edwards, G. W., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Edmonson, J. R., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Edmonson, Albert, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Farris, B. O., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Fulton, Samuel, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Fulton, Abram, Rev., Bapt. min., Edgar.
 Fulton, Daniel, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Fouts, H. H., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Fouts, Jno. H., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Fouts, A. B., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Ferguson, James, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Fulton, Wm., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Garvin, James, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Galloty, James, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Galaner, Joseph, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Gray, Samuel R., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Gaylor, J. M., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Gordon, Geo., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Gordon, Enoch, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Glass, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Glass, Benj., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Garrett, R., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Gordon, John A., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Gravatt, A. L., merchant, Horace.
 Hunter, Charles, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hunter, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Hathaway, C., far.; P. O. Paris.

Ienderson, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Iawkins, A. C., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iaws, Wm., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Ioughton, J. W., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Iugg, Christian, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Iodge, W. M., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Iicks, Wm., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Iolsley, Frank, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ienry, Wm., A., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Iogden, Wm., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iarvrickhouse, G. R., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iicks, Martin, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ieaton, John, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iarris, Henry, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Ienderson, A., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Iopp, Wm., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Iartly, J. O., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Iartley, Wm., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Ioult, Thomas, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Ioult, Wm., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Iartly, E. W., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Iartley, A. R., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Ioasly, Charles, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Iart, Jefferson, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Ierrington, Charles, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iarding, Wm. S., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Inge, Geo., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Iohnson, H. C., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Iulian, Stephen, merchant, Edgar.
 Iamison, Matthew, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iulian, S. N., merchant, Edgar.
 Iulian, L. E., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Ielshimer, B. D., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ielshimer, Edward, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ielshimer, Geo., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Iinerey, W. W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ieintz, Joseph, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Ieintz, Jacob, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iane, Patrick, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iang, Frank, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Ianey, Joseph, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Iong, Frank, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iittle, Morris, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iittle, Alpheus, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iarkin, R. J., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Ieist, Jas. C., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Ieavitt, Geo. L., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iann, M. V. B., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Iilliner, Wm., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Ianning, Alfred, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iilliner, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iiner, Gideon, merchant, Edgar.
 Iitchell, John, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Ialonee, W. A., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Iiner, C. A., telegraph op., Edgar.
 Iiner, Gideon, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iark, A. W., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Ianning, Benj., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iorris, Erastus, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iitchell, Peter A., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Ioore, D., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Ianning, John, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iitchell, John, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iilliner, Zack, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Iilliner, Thos., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Ioore, Jesse, Jr., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Ioss, Harrison, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Iorris, Mary C., far.; P. O. Paris.

Miller, John W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Moss, Alex., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Mitchell, Samuel, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Moss, Wm. C., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Morris, Ezekiel, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Mitchell, Geo. D., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Moss, Lemuel, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Morris, John W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 McClosky, Wm., far.; P. O. Horace.
 McBride, Jacob, far.; P. O. Horace.
 McMakin, E. L., far.; P. O. Horace.
 McClosky, Peter, far.; P. O. Horace.
 McKee, Rachel, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 McKee, Enoch, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 McKee, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 McClair, Allen, far.; P. O. Horace.
 McKee, Benj., far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Oliver, Daniel, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Oaks, Andrew, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Phillips, John, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Payne, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Prooise, Haley, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Prooise, J. H., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Partridge, Samuel, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Payne, Wm., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Porter, Lysander, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Powers, Cornelius, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Patrick, Geo. H., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Rinesmith, E., carp., Paris.
 Riley, Jackson, far.
 Rogers, Miles, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Riley, Jarrett, far.
 Rolston, M. L., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Raney, F. M., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Ross, James B., blacksmith.
 Rogers, Harvey, far.; P. O. Chrisman.
 Runion, Granville, farmer.
 Ross, Samuel, farmer.
 Richcreek, G. W., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Sommerville, Jas., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Stephenson, Wm., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Stout, E. V., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Sommerville, Alex., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Satterly, O., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Smith, Marshal, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Sommerville, J. W., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Straw, John, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Starkey, John, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Starr, John, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Sharpless, Henrietta, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Seybold, Lawson, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Sidenstriker, T. M., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Scott, S. L., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Stubbs, Clarkson, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Spritzmesser, Gus., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Shannon, Jackson, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Straugh, Dudley, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Sherman, Thos., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Stanfield, C. S., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Shannon, J. B., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Smith, Wm., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Seybold, Thos. H., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Stanfield, E. V., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Smith, D. W., farmer.
 Sheets, Joseph, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Stout, Elias, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Speechley, Thos., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Sayre, Israel D., far.; P. O. Chrisman.

Smith, John, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Squires, Wm., far.; P. O. Paris.
 Tweedy, F. M., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Tucker, Osborn, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Tweedy, A., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Triplett, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Tucker, P. M., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Tweedy, Wakefield, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Titus, Geo., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Tucker, Joseph, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Thompson, David, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Toops, John S., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Tucker, Wm. S., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Tresner, Sarah, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Taylor, N. J., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Tenbrook, W. H., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Tucker, M. D., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Tucker, D. B., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Taylor, Oliver, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Test, John F., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Traver, Alfred, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Traver, Wellington, far.; P. O. Paris.
 Triplett, Danl., far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Utter, Mahala, far.; P. O. Cherry Point.
 Van Houghton, Wm., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Vale, A. C., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Vice, Sarah A., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Wright, Thos., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Wynn, J. A., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Wynn, Thos., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Wyatt, Shelby, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Warmoth, Green, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Wetzal, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Winn, Hiram, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Western, J. B., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Warmath, Wm., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Wright, W. S., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Wright, H. K., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Wood, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Wright, John, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Wasson, Wm. A., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Waggoner, J. M., farmer.
 Wallace, Joseph, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Williams, J. M., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Whitsel, Jacob, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Wood, Albert, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Wiley, H. C., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Warner, Geo., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Wasson, G. W., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Wallage, D. F., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 White, Silas, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Wright, Truman, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Welton, Michael, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Ward, David, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Wasson, Robt., far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Williams, Peter, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Williams, John, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Wade, Joseph, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Wade, Elijah, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Wood, James, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Walden, John, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Wagoner, E. D., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Ward, Eli, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Ward, Christy, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Ward, John, far.; P. O. Horace.
 Whitsel, Wm. M., far.; P. O. Horace.
 Whetzel, Jacob, far.; P. O. Horace.

BROUILLETT TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Thomas, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Anderson, John, far.; P. O. Clinton, Ind.
 Adams, A. P., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Adams, H. A., merchant, Scotland.
 Adams, F. M., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Arnold, L. B., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Adams, J. J., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Burnside, James.
 Burwell, Edw.
 Bonwell, J. R., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Bonwell, Thomas, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Burnside, David, farmer.
 Blevins, A. J., far.; P. O. Dana, Ind.
 Bonwell, Robt. M., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Boock, J., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Booyles, D. S., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Brown, John S., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Bush, F. L., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Beck, James, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Bowling, Elisha, far.; P. O. Clinton, Ind.
 Bush, P. B., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Bales, William, far.; P. O. Clinton, Ind.
 Cusic, John.
 Clowser, Fred, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Coslet, Abe., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Conner, Benj., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Coffman, M., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Clarke, Zena, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Camerer, Daniel L., physician, Chrisman.
 Caskey, T. A., Constable, Scotland.
 Crumb, Adam, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Conner, Z. T., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Conner, John, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Cheesewright, Robt., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Conner, W. A., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Campbell, G. W., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Coleman, Alonzo, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Cook, Eli, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Collins, A. B., far.; P. O. Toronto, Ind.
 Canady, A. J., trader and miller, Scotland.
 Cook, Isaac, laborer, Illiana, Ind.
 Coleman, James, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Clack, Isaac, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Comer, Jacob, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Davis, David, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Davis, William, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Dunn, James, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Drake, Asher, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Davis, George, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Dillon, Edward, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Egan, John, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Edgington, John, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Esslinger, George, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Esslinger, John N., far.; P. O. Logan.

Easton, William, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Edgington, Mary, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Egan, James, far.; P. O. Edgar.
 Esslinger, John, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Esslinger, Rachel, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Farris, John, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Farris, Joseph, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Foltz, James, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Freeman, Lewis, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Fugett, John, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Fugett, James, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Funk, Hann., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Frazier, Samuel, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Fulton, J. H., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Frazier, Samuel, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Fulton, J. H., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Frasier, George, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Freeman, Davis, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Froncier, Stephen, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Foncannon, Jeff., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Gore, William, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Ganish, Edward, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Gardner, Joseph, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Good, G. W., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Gill, Robert, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Gaines, G. W., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Griffith, G. W., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Greenwalt, J. A., blacksmith, Illiana, Ind.
 Greenwalt, John, blacksmith, Logan.
 Haley, John, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hutson, D. H., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hutson, Philip, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hutson, Jasper, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hawes, James, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hutson, Joseph, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hayes, Harvey, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hiddle, C. C., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Houston, Vachelle, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hennesse, George, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hedge, Dayton, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Humrickhouse, —, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hiddle, G. W., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hiddle, Mary B., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hutson, McG., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Harris, A. J., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Haws, G. W., Jr., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Haws, G. W., Sr., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hiddle, Edmond, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hayes, Elizabeth, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hurst, Benedict, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hayworth, G. W., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Haws, Matthew, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Hulton, Levi, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Haws, William, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Haws, David A., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Houston, Levi, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hgram, Mannel, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 go, Samuel, far.; P. O. Logan.
 go, Peter, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hgram, William, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Hgram, Wiley, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 go, William, far.; P. O. Logan.
 go, Chas. E., far.; P. O. Logan.
 ones, Phillip, far.; P. O. Logan.
 ones, Z. T., far.; P. O. Logan.
 enkins, Wm. A., far.; P. O. Logan.
 enkins, F. B., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Jamison, William, far.; P. O. Logan,

Jamison, J. B., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Jenkins, John, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Jones, John K., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Jones, Matthew, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Jenkins, Pressley, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Jones, Jason, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Jamison, A. J., far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Johnson, John, far.; P. O. Scotland.
 Jones, Alfred, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Kines, Preston, far.; P. O. Logan.
 Littlefield, Geo. A., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Littlefield, Mary A., far.; P. O. Logan.
 Littlefield, Alfred, butcher, Logan.
 Littlefield, T. B., far.; P. O. Logan.
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Sheriff & Ely, Booksellers and Stationers, and News Dealers, Postoffice Building.

Schenck, D. S., Dealer in Dry Goods and Notions, Masonic Temple, West Side Square.

Tanner, H. S., Attorney at Law.

Thilman, Geo., Manufacturer and Dealer in Pure Native Wines.

Ten Brook, John, Physician and Surgeon.

Trogon, A. Y., Attorney and Claim Agent.

Vance, J. W., Insurance Agent.

Vance, W. K., Deputy County Treasurer.

Van Sellar, H., Attorney at Law.

Wilson, W., Constable.

Wilson, David, Vocalist, corner Main and Crawford Sts.

Wittick & Luther, Blacksmithing. Wagon-making and Job Work, East Court St.

Wiley, Le Roy, Justice of the Peace and Collecting Agent, South Side Square.

Woolley, E. C., Physician.

Walker, A. Gus., & Co., Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Lace and White Goods, Hats, Ladies' Shoes, etc., Southeast corner Public Square.

Wozencraft, W. A., Dealer in Stoves, Tin and Hollow Ware, Iron Mantels, Grates, Fire Brick, etc., East Side Square.

KANSAS.

Arterburn John, Jr., Harness, Saddles and General Repairing-Shop.

Arterburn, J. W., Tonsorial Artist.

Baber A., & Co., Live-Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Indianapolis.

Boyer, Fred. N., Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Crockery, Carpets, Wall-Papers and Notions.

Barr, W. W., & Bro., Dealers in Stoves, Tinware and Furniture.

Brown, W. H., Insurance Agent. Representing Five First-class Companies; General, Accident, etc.

Boyer, W. F., Banker and Merchant.

Chamberlin, D., Police Magistrate.

Dodd & Braden, Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Queensware, Confectioneries, etc.

Hisey, D. W., Proprietor of the Kansas House.

Hurst, E. E., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Rubbers and Slippers, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Shoes always on hand. Custom work and repairing neatly done; all work warranted; Uncle Sam's Harness Oil always on hand.

Hogue, J. & C. E., Dealers in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, etc. Prescriptions carefully compounded with accuracy and despatch by competent persons, at all hours of the day and night.

Kester & Shaver, Druggists, also Groceries and Provisions.

Mills, John, Physician and Surgeon.

O'Brien, Frank, Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Boots, Shoes, etc.

Pinnell, James H., Dealer in all kinds of Fresh Meats.

Pinnell & Boyer, Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails, Glass, Paints, Oils, etc., and Agricultural Implements of all kinds.

Ross & Mills, Druggists, also Groceries.

Ringland, G., Physician and Surgeon.

Rinker, Black & Co., Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Hair, Cement, etc.

Sefton, George, Mrs., Millinery, Fancy Goods and Dressmaking.

CHRISMAN.

Camerer & Musselman, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Glass, Putty, etc.; Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use, Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs, General Lamps and Fancy Notions, Staples and Fancy Groceries.

Camerer, D M., Physician and Surgeon, Office at Residence.

Earhart, F. & J., General Blacksmiths and Manufacturers of Wagons, Buggies, etc.; Dealers in Pumps and Agricultural Implements. They keep on hand their own Hardware and Wagon Stock, and make Wagons of a quality as good as can be found in the market.

Fouts, D. W., J. P., Notary Public, Real Estate and Collecting Agent.

Gray, Samuel R., Physician and Surgeon, Office at Residence.

Henry, George W., & Co., Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Builders' Material; will sell all stations on I. D. & S. and P. & D. R. R.'s at special rates.

Mitchell Bros., Dealers in Grain and Implements, Seeds, and General Commission Merchants.

Raffety, E. G., Livery and Feed Stable; Dealer in Lumber, Manufacturer of Wagons and Buggies, and General Blacksmith.

Stanfield & Mitchell, Dealers in Clothing, Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Notions, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Ready-made Clothing a Specialty. Remember that for cash we can and will sell goods as cheap as any firm in the West. Call and see for yourselves.

Smith & Hartley, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Notions, Ready-made Clothing, etc., etc. Merchant Tailoring a Specialty.

Stubbs, Harvey, General Insurance Agency. A General Fire Insurance business done in best Companies at Lowest Rates. Also Dealer in School-Books and Furnishings for Schools, such as Papers, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Slates, etc., etc., at lowest figures. Agent for the Victor Folding and Lock School Desk, and Racine Perforated School Desk, North Side Square.

Thayer, S. W., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Notions, Glassware, etc.

Weaver & Matheney, Undertakers and Dealers in Furniture; have a Complete Assortment of Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Bureaus, Safes, Stands, Mirrors, Pictures, Frames, Molding, Fancy Goods, Toys, Brackets, Sewing Machines, and everything kept in a first-class Furniture Store. Also Burial Robes, Coffins and Caskets of every description. We have a splendid Hearse, and attend funerals on reasonable terms; Brick Block southwest cor. Square.

Weaver, Joseph, Justice of the Peace and Collection Agent. A specialty of collecting claims from a distance. Office in Brick Block S. W. corner of the Square.

Welch, J. M., Physician and Surgeon, Office and Residence cor. Fourth and D Sts.

Waltrip, W. S., Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Guns, Cutlery, Glass, Paints, Agricultural Implements, etc., S. W. cor. of Square.

VERMILION.

Boyer, J. W., Keeps a full line of choice Staple and Fancy Groceries, Notions, Stationery, Medicines, etc. Is also engaged in the Fire Insurance business. He represents the best Companies in America, and writes policies at the lowest rates. Is also Notary Public.

Besier, J. C., Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, and Boots and Shoes. A complete stock of the above-named goods, consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Staple and Fancy Groceries, full line of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes and Ready-made Clothing.

Ferris, W. W., M. D., Drug Store, where may be found a full line of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Perfumery. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders correctly filled day or night.

Johnson, Charles T., M. D., Office over C. H. Showalter's Store.

Mings, John, & Son, Stock Dealers.

Raffety, John, Harness-maker; keeps on hand a good assortment of Harness. Is also Justice of the Peace.

Raffety, D. K., Dealer in Agricultural and Farming Implements of all kinds; Sulky-Plows, Riding-Plows, Planters, Reapers and Mowers, Pumps of all descriptions, Wagons, etc., etc.

Shepherd, Stephen J., M. D., Office over C. H. Showalter's Store.

Showalter, C. H., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Boots and Shoes. A complete stock of the above-named goods, consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Staple and Fancy Groceries. A full assortment of Men's Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing.

Sims & Besier, Grain and Stock Dealers; the highest market price paid for Grain and Stock.

Stubbs, Alex., Blacksmith Shop; all work warranted. All kinds of Blacksmith work done on short notice. Horse-Shoeing.

Volkers, W. H. Look here! Money buys goods cheap. If you want the best Family Groceries, Staple and Fancy, go to Volker's Grocery Store. He also keeps a full line of Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines; Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded. Call and see for yourself. North side R. R., under Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall.

GRAND VIEW.

Jackson, Samuel, Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Groceries, Provisions, Queensware, Tinware, Notions, etc.

Smith, A. J., Breeder of and Dealer in different kinds of stock. Stock farm one-half mile west of Grand View.

Sims, D., Stock Dealer.

Smith, E. B., Stock Dealer.

Tate, James M., Sr., Stock Dealer; Stock farm near Grand View.

Wolz, John A., Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Furniture, Cabinet-ware and Coffins.

Wilson, H. C., Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, School-Books and Stationery, Grain, Field and Farmers' Produce, Glassware, Queensware, Wooden and Hollow Ware.

SANDFORD.

Anderson, Robert, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Boots and Shoes. A complete stock of the above-named goods, consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Staple and Fancy Groceries, and a full assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Bright, J. A., M. D.

Fuqua, W. W., Blacksmithing and Wagon-making. All work, repairing, etc., done on short notice.

Hussong, A. B., Dealer in Dry Goods, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Notions and all kinds of goods that can usually be found in a first-class General Store.

Ricketts, S. A., Drug Store, where may be found a full line of Pure Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery, Notions, Staple and Fancy Groceries. All goods sold at Terre Haute prices. Give him a call.

Shickel, James, Drug Store; keeps a full line of pure Drugs and Patent Medicines. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded. He also keeps a full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, sells cheap as the cheapest.

SCOTLAND.

Adams, H. H., & Bro., Dealers in General Merchandise.

Burson, M. S., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines.

Scott, D. M., Justice of the Peace.

Scott Bros., Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions, Groceries, etc.

DUDLEY.

Gilbert, George A., Dealer in Drugs and Groceries, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, etc. Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use only; Medicines warranted genuine and best quality.

Ringland, B. A., Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, etc.

Shultz, Z. F., Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Harness, Saddles, etc.

HUFFMANSVILLE.

Blanford, J. H., Blacksmithing and General Job Work.

McFall, Thomas, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, etc., etc.

McClain, C. S., M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bolen, L. W., General Merchant and Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Oils. Medicines, etc., Isabel, Ill.

Bradfield, C. L. C., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Field and Farmers'

Produce, Glassware, Queensware, Wood-en-ware and Willow-ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, School-Books and Stationery, Palermo, Ill.

Breen, Patrick, Breeder of Fine Norman Horses, Sec. 12, Prairie Tp.

Collins, Virgil, Manufacturer of the Favorite Horse-Rake, known as the "Collins Rake," Sec. 4, Hunter Tp.

Chandler, S. S., Stock-Breeder and Dealer in Cattle. Stock Farm four and one-half miles due south of Paris.

Dawson, T. W., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, School-Books, Stationery, Grain, Field and Farmers' Produce, Glassware, Queensware, Wooden and Willow Ware. Our stock will always be found complete and of the best quality. Please give us a call. Conlogue, Ill.

Ferrell, H. W., Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Notions, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Ferrell, Ill.

Henn, Jacob, Dealer in Thorough-bred Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Stock Farm near Redmon, Ill.

Jenkins & Pearce, Dealers in all kinds of Grain and Live-Stock. Office near I. M. R. R. Depot, corner of Main and Kid Sts., Isabel, Ill.

Light, S. H., Dealer in and Breeder of Cattle, Hogs, and other kinds of Stock, Scotland, Ill.

Lycan, J. G., Dealer in and Breeder of Stock. Modal Horses a specialty. Stock Farm three miles south of Paris.

Marley, W. D., Grain Dealer.

Marley & Brown, Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Staple and Fancy Groceries. Give them a call. Marley, Ill.

Morris, George W., Stock Dealer and Breeder of Thorough-bred Poland-China Hogs. Stock Farm three miles S. W. of Paris, Ill.

Ogden, Stephen, Dealer in and Breeder of High-Grade Cattle. Cattle, Sheep and Hogs bought and sold at all seasons of the year. Stock Farm located four miles south of Paris, Ill.

Roberts, J. E., & Co., Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Fancy and Staple Groceries, and General Merchandise, Logan, Ill.

Ross, Henry, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions and General Merchandise, Metcalf, Ill. John B. Hildreth, Proprietor; Henry Ross, Business Manager.

Smith, John A., Blacksmith. Plow Work a Specialty. Established in 1874. Metcalf Station, Ill.

Staples, J. W., Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Staple and Fancy Groceries. Goods sold as cheap as can be bought in larger towns. Give him a call. Nevins, Ill.

Schank & Robertson, Tile Manufacturers. These gentlemen manufacture a first-class quality of Tile, size 24 inches up to 6 inches. All goods warranted and sold cheap. Give them a call. Elbridge Tp.

Tucker & Jenness, Dealers in Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Choice Staple and Family Groceries, and all Goods kept in a Retail Store, at Lowest Cash Prices. All wishing articles in our line will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods. Cherry Point City, Ill.

Welch, Silas, Stock-Breeder and Dealer in Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and other Stock, Logan, Ill.

Walls, D. W., Dealer in General Merchandise, Swango, Ill.

Yeargins, P., M. D., Resident Physician of Elbridge, Ill.

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